





A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
WITH
PORTRAITS
OF
PROMINENT MEN OF THE GREAT WEST

131
501

ILLUSTRATIONS IN STEEL
AND MARGINALS

EDITED BY
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Hotter Palmer

PROMINENT MEN OF THE GREAT WEST

POTTER PALMER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Potter Palmer, for more than fifty years a familiar figure in the history of Chicago, began his career when what is now the second city in the United States was but a village and has grown with its growth, until his name and reputation are as far reaching as those of the city. His life has been one of untiring activity, and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by the comparatively few. He is of the highest type of citizen, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose hardy genius and splendid abilities have achieved results that are the wonder and admiration of the world.

Of English ancestry, the family to which he belongs was first represented in this country in early colonial days. He is of the lineage of Walter Palmer, a companion of John Endicott in 1629, and a settler at Wequetequeock Cove, near Stonington, Connecticut, where the reunions of the Palmer family are held to this day. They were Quakers, as were most of the families of New Bedford, Massachusetts, to which important sea town they removed. During the Revolutionary War it was sacked by the British, the ancestors of Mr. Palmer being among the sufferers. One of his grandfathers was a mere lad at the time. The other grandfather, although only fifteen years of age, enlisted in the army of independence, and served with honor until he received a wound that made him a cripple for life.

After the loss at sea, during one year, of seven members of the family, Mr. Palmer's grandparents removed to the interior, going to Albany county, New York, where Mr. Potter Palmer was born, in Rensselaerville, in 1826. His father, Benjamin Palmer, who carried on an extensive stock farm, died in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Potter, was born in 1793. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends, and to their wise and gentle, yet firm training, Mr. Palmer is accustomed to attribute his success in life. His father was a man of great influence in his community. He was the father of seven children, of whom our subject is the fourth. Potter Palmer passed his boyhood in his father's home and received a good common school education. At the age of eighteen years he was permitted to choose his occupation in life and he preferred mercantile pursuits. He engaged in the store of the Hon. Platt Adams, in Durham, Greene county, New York, as a clerk, his employer being both banker and merchant. With him he remained three years. During the third year he was entrusted with the entire management of the business. Arriving at his majority, he opened a store in Oneida, New York. He remained there two years and a half, and removed to Lockport, New York. He continued there one year, meeting with gratifying success in both places.

He was constantly planning, however, for a wider field of operations, and with that foresight which has been a marked characteristic of his life, selected Chicago as the place which would become the metropolis of the then undeveloped West, and thither he moved in 1850.

At that time Lake street was Chicago's principal thoroughfare, and there, upon his arrival, Mr. Palmer opened a large retail dry goods store, investing his entire capital. He began at first on a moderate scale. His trade rapidly and steadily increased until, after an experience of thirteen years, the name of Potter Palmer became familiar in every trading community in the West, and his store the leading retail dry goods store of Chicago. Enlarging his facilities to meet the demand of his increasing trade, he added to his business a wholesale department, which rapidly grew to great magnitude under his skilled management. Mr. Palmer had a true appreciation of the commercial facilities of Chicago, and did not hesitate to incur the risk demanded. The rise in goods soon after the war found him with a full stock on hand. Here again his far-seeing judgment enabled him to take at the ebb the tide that led to greater fortune, and from the beginning of the war he continued to carry an immense amount of goods, both here and in New York. The house, thus directed by his practical administrative ability and keen mercantile foresight, became the largest of its kind in the Northwest, the policy guiding it being far broader and more liberal than any previously pursued.

Although encouraged by such brilliant success, close application to business had caused Mr. Palmer's health to fail. Having acquired a large fortune, he desired to retire altogether from the business world, and in 1865 he sold out to Field & Leiter, young, ambitious men, who were just beginning their career. As they had not the necessary capital to purchase and conduct the business, Mr. Palmer left for two or three years some of his own money with the firm. It was then styled

Field, Palmer & Leiter, although Mr. Palmer had left Chicago and was traveling in Europe, and had nothing whatever to do with the management of the firm. It later became Field & Leiter, and, although powerful rivals are now in the field, this firm, now Marshall Field & Co., still holds the pre-eminent position secured by Mr. Palmer's able management.

During the Civil War Mr. Palmer was practical in his loyalty. He rendered himself specially serviceable to the government by loaning large amounts of money. He was a prominent contributor to the Board of Trade regiments organized by the city to go to the front. At the end of the war the government was in his debt to the extent of over three-quarters of a million of dollars.

Mr. Palmer at this time gave up Chicago as a place of residence and went to New York, although he returned to Chicago frequently in order to invest his capital. He looked carefully over Chicago for suitable investments, his preference being for real estate. An intelligent survey of the situation convinced him that Lake street, then in the center of the retail trade, was not the natural and convenient channel for business, nor was it well located with reference to transportation facilities. Mr. Palmer foresaw that State street, which crossed it at right angles, must become the natural avenue of retail business, and he accordingly bought extensively on that street, which was then narrow, irregular and built up with small and shabby wooden structures, used for saloons, boarding houses, third-rate shops, etc. To the widening and improving of this street Mr. Palmer devoted several years of his life, as well as his large capital, and only those who have labored in similar thankless tasks, dealing with unsympathetic municipal authorities and selfish land owners, and a thousand and one legal and practical difficulties, can estimate the effort necessary to accomplish this splendid result. The city owes, then, this wide, magnificent street,

now the main artery of the city, to the effort of the one man who was foresighted, wealthy, resolute and persistent enough to conceive, undertake and carry to a successful conclusion this herculean task. All was done with a liberal spirit, which has marked the policy pursued in every step of his career. His buildings were more massive and elegant than the requirements of the day demanded, and he set a high standard in the new western metropolis. As soon as the splendid structures were ready to receive them, the largest and most influential retail firms were forced to move into them, because of the obvious natural advantages presented by the location; and Lake street, when thus abandoned, became the important center for certain lines of wholesale trade. Mr. Palmer might well have repeated Caesar's boast that he found a city of mud and left a city of marble, so great has been the change in the destiny of the street he took under his protecting care.

By a sad fate, no sooner were his magnificent structures fairly completed, than the fire which laid waste the city in 1871 swept over this newly established center and every building was laid in ashes. Thirty-two of Mr. Palmer's buildings, which yielded him a magnificent rental, were swept away in a few hours, among them being his handsome store on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets, six stories in height, which, at the time, was acknowledged the finest building in the United States.

It is related of Mr. Palmer that when the extent of his losses was fully understood by him he was so cast down that he felt like giving up every business ambition, taking the remnants of his fortune and in quiet passing the remainder of his existence. The same account further states that in this hour of depression and indecision, his young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been wedded but a single year, consoled and cheered him with a degree of tact and wisdom far beyond her years. As proud of her city as she

was loyal to its interests, she pointed out to her husband that the situation was one calling for more than consideration of self, and that under the dreadful circumstances a duty devolved upon him; that his ambition could have no nobler aim than the resurrection from its ashes of the city which he had already done so much to build up and improve. Calmed and reassured by these courageous words, his mind resumed its normal workings, and in less than an hour he had resolved upon a course of action which, entered upon within a day, was followed undeviatingly despite every obstacle. With his hopes laid low by the destruction of the buildings he had just completed with such pride, he was the first to begin the task of rebuilding. Mr. Palmer suffered not only loss of income and a large loss of capital, for his insurance yielded little, but, also, he had to begin a contest with the adventurous and speculative spirits who sought to remove the business center from where it had been, and completely ruin those who had already lost so much. Strong efforts were made to have the government become the partner of these spoilers through the removal of the public buildings—postoffice, court house, etc.—to other localities and thus destroy the value of the land that was left by the fire. Stern and unflinching efforts had to be made in this time of profound discouragement to prevent such a crying injustice. In these measures he was prominent, being appointed at the head of a committee to go to Washington and present the matter in its true light to Congress and the cabinet. In the end the effort to hold the city to its old locality was successful.

Immediately after the fire Mr. Palmer soon had employed an army of workmen upon the ruins of his own buildings. The huge pile of debris melted as if by magic, and upon the cleared space new structures speedily arose, grander and more perfect than those that had been destroyed, and all constructed with a view to prevent in the

future a repetition of the disaster through which the city had just passed. The mercantile credit, which years of honorable dealing had founded as upon a rock, and which apparently that disaster had not been able to affect, was the basis of Mr. Palmer's operations in those days. Hundreds of tons of building materials were promptly laid down whenever he requested. In the prompt effort to rebuild Chicago, the makers of structural iron in this country were immediately overwhelmed with orders, prices went up and it was impossible to get iron delivered. The fact that a very heavy duty was demanded on structural iron imported from foreign countries brought building to a standstill. Mr. Palmer was made one of a committee sent to Washington to secure from Congress legislation that would relieve the situation by remitting the duties on iron and building material imported for the rebuilding of Chicago. Because of this emergency Congress listened to the strong plea that was made and passed a special bill, permitting, for a limited time, building materials to be imported from abroad without payment of duties. All of the iron used by Mr. Palmer at this time was imported from Belgium, and in order to hasten the construction of his buildings work was continued upon them by night as well as by day, this being rendered possible by the use of artificial light, then employed for the first time in the history of building. His example was a constant inspiration to his less confident fellow sufferers, and, in connection with that of a handful of other courageous business men, gradually evolved order out of chaos, and in time caused what was regarded as a never-to-be-forgotten calamity, to be looked upon as a blessing in disguise.

To enumerate in detail the many projects set on foot and carried to a successful completion by Mr. Palmer cannot be attempted in a mere biographical sketch. But no account of his life, however brief, can omit reference to his splendid achievements in developing the famous Lake

Shore Drive of Chicago. When this magnificent boulevard was first laid out in 1873, his unerring judgment foresaw that it held the most brilliant possibilities as the most beautiful avenue of the city. Without hesitation he made extensive purchases of vacant land bordering upon it. The whole territory was a vast waste, but Mr. Palmer had it filled in. This required some one person who had large property interests, that the work might be well and properly done. He used sea sand for filling, to avert danger of malaria, and laid out the streets. He also built up the side streets leading to the Lake Shore Drive and had them well paved. He built other handsome residences along the driveway, no two exactly similar in architecture. Such an example was not lost upon public-spirited Chicagoans, and the result, as witnessed to-day, is one of the most notable of Mr. Palmer's achievements. Here, too, at the southern extremity of Lincoln Park, and overlooking the lake, he built his own home, which is regarded as one of the finest in America, wherein is embodied the splendid triumphs of architectural skill; with its broad lawns, well-kept gardens and luxurious furnishings, it presents a model of completeness.

Mr. Palmer was also one of the originators of the South Park system. He took an active part in laying out the boulevards and parks of the South Side, and was for some time a member of the South Park Board. After he left the board, one of the important avenues in Washington Park was named after him.

He was active in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and from its inception was untiring in his zeal and unsparing with his money and time in furthering its interests and enabling it to become the colossal success it has been, serving as vice-president and a member of the Board of Directors. In all the plans and deliberations of its managers he was an earnest advisor and helpful coadjutor. He is among the foremost and most

liberal givers for public institutions and charitable objects.

He has always taken a great interest in politics, but has never been willing to hold an office. He was offered the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Grant, but it came at a time when he was so much occupied in rebuilding that he could not make his personal interest secondary. He has never had a partner, but has always conducted his business alone, and made his fortune through his own efforts and without the assistance of others.

It is but simple justice to Mr. Palmer to record the fact that no man in Chicago is more alive to the duties which wealth imposes. His colossal fortune, numbering many millions, has been won open handed and by legitimate business methods; it imposes vast obligations, and is very liberally employed in every channel where advantage could flow to the city of Chicago and its people. In all the various projects which have engaged the attention or called for the support of the people of Chicago, Potter Palmer has always been one of the foremost. As a patron of art and as a faithful supporter of religion and morality, his reputation is national.

In July, 1870, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Bertha Honore, daughter of Henry H. Honore, of Chicago. She is a woman of superior intellectuality, and with her versatile talents, generous culture and true womanly traits, gracefully adorns the high station in life she has been called to fill. Not only does she enter heartily into the most ambitious projects of her husband, aiding with her counsel, but she also has her own field of action. She takes an active part in charitable enterprises, and with her ample means makes wise use of her opportunities of doing

good. Her labors in behalf of the World's Fair were very great, and no one did so much as she to interest in its behalf the women of our own and other countries, and in history her name will be inseparably linked with that great enterprise. Her selection as President of the Board of Lady Managers was a fitting recognition of her unselfish devotion to what is to her a patriotic service. She was member of the Executive Committee of the General Relief Association, formed December 9, 1893, to relieve the distress of the unemployed poor. In honor of his wife Mr. Palmer gave two hundred thousand dollars to the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. Mrs. Palmer was the one lady appointed by President McKinley upon the United States Commission of eighteen members, to represent the United States at the Exposition at Paris, held in 1900. This is the first instance, in the history of any country, of a lady being appointed to such a position. It is needless to say that she filled it with honor to herself as well as to the United States Government, and her countrymen and women are proud of her many brilliant achievements. She was given the decoration of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in recognition of her services.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have two sons, Honore and Potter Palmer, Jr., graduates of Harvard University, who have commenced their business life, and brilliant things are expected of them. Honore Palmer was recently elected Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward of Chicago, gaining by twelve hundred majority a constituency that was two thousand against him. He is a young man of great promise.

Mr. Palmer died at his residence in Chicago, May 4, 1902.

LYMAN J. GAGE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is one of the best-known bankers and financiers in the United States. He was born at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, June 28, 1836. His parents, Eli A. and Mary (Judson) Gage, were both of English descent, their immediate ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of New England. They also were natives of the state of New York.

When Lyman was ten years old the family removed to Rome, New York, where he entered the Rome Academy, which was established about that time. Leaving school four years later, he entered actively upon a life of industry and enterprise, which has been characterized by an indomitable will and high standard of integrity, and a tireless perseverance which could scarcely fail to result in the eminent success which he has achieved. His first employment was as clerk in the Rome post-office, and when he was fifteen years old he was detailed by the postmaster as mail route agent on the Rome & Watertown Railroad, and served in that capacity until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route.

In 1854, when eighteen years of age, he entered the services of the Oneida Central Bank at Rome, as junior clerk, at a salary of one hundred dollars per year, and faithfully discharged all the duties of that position, from counting cash to sweeping out the bank. His employers, being unable to meet his request for an advance of his modest salary, at the end of a year and a half of service, Mr. Gage determined to seek a wider field of usefulness. He saw that the great new west was then offering much better opportunities for a young man of energy and ability than were readily obtainable in the conservative east, and in the fall of 1855 he set out for Chicago, where he soon found employment in Nathan Cobb's lumber

yard and planing mill, at the corner of Canal and Adams streets. His duties here were of a varied character, ranging from bookkeeping to driving team and loading lumber. In this employment he remained three years.

In 1858, a time of great business depression, a change in the management of this establishment resulted in his leaving its service. Owing to the general dullness of business he was unable to find such employment as his abilities warranted him in seeking. But he had no inclination to spend a single day in idleness, and, with the same cheerfulness he had exhibited in accepting his first position on his arrival in Chicago, he became a night-watchman for the same establishment. This period of probation, however, did not last long, for such ability, industry and application as characterized the young man had not failed to attract attention, and the way was soon opened for their full exercise. He had only held the post of night-watchman at Cobb's for about six weeks, when the opportunity offered for him to start upon that career which has made him famous in the world of finance. He was then offered and accepted the position as bookkeeper in the Merchant's Savings, Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of \$500 per year. Entering upon the discharge of the duties of this position in August, 1858, he had only to wait till the beginning of the following year for advancement, at that time being made paying teller, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed assistant cashier, at a salary of two thousand dollars, and a year later he became cashier of the bank, which office he held until August, 1868, when he was offered a similar position in the First National Bank of Chicago, and was identified with that great financial institution until 1896, when President McKinley induced him to accept a place in his cabi-



Lyman J. Gage

net, appointing him Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The old charter of the First National Bank expired in 1882, when the institution was re-organized, Mr. Gage being chosen as vice-president and general manager. On the 24th of January, 1891, Mr. Gage became president of the bank. Under his supervision and control the First National has become the leading bank of the northwest, both as to capital and the volume of its transactions.

His high standing as a banker and financier was fully recognized by the American Bankers' Association, which was organized at Philadelphia on October 4, 1876, its membership being composed of the leading bankers and financiers of the country. In 1882 this association elected Mr. Gage its president, and so ably did he fill the office that he was re-elected twice in succession, the only man on whom this honor has been conferred.

After the panic of 1873 there was a general totter among the smaller institutions, and the wave of disaster engulfed one national bank in Chicago after another, causing the greatest consternation among mercantile men. Throughout this trying period the First National stood firm and unshaken. The high standing and great influence which it holds so justly in the estimation of the community and banking circles, not only in this country, but of Europe, are evidence of the integrity and prudence which have characterized the management of its affairs.

From the earliest inception of the World's Fair movement in Chicago, the name of Lyman J. Gage was associated with it, and his guiding spirit directed every step that was taken in the furtherance of the great enterprise. During the early agitation of the subject he was prominent, especially in the organization of the committee to whom was entrusted the formulation of plans for bringing the Fair to Chicago. When the opposition to Chicago, led by Senator

Hiscock, of New York, took the form in the senate committee of a lack of confidence that Chicago would carry out her pledge to provide ten millions of dollars towards the expense and preparation for the Fair, it was a written assurance of Mr. Gage and three other financial men of this city that finally overcame all objections and led to the bill being approved by the senate. The three others were J. J. P. Odell, president of the Union National Bank; J. W. Doane, president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and Wirt Dexter, Esq.

When the local corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition was organized, in which work he played a most important part, and the choice of an executive became necessary, he was the only man who appeared to be acceptable to the directors without a dissenting voice, and was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Chicago Board of Directors, on the 30th of April, 1890. He accepted the honor with reluctance, because he had been for some time the acting president of the First National Bank, and his duties in connection with the bank absorbed so much of his attention that he doubted his ability to give to the business of the Fair the degree of attention which he considered indispensable. He was therefore unwilling to jeopardize the interests of the great undertaking by assuming the position of its executive head, but, having accepted, he took the enterprise in hand with all his characteristic energy and sagacity. All through the stormy days of the first year of the history of the undertaking his wisdom and courage was the sustaining force that carried through the great work.

On the 24th of January, 1891, he resigned the presidency of the board of directors, having been elected president of the First National Bank, of which he had been for a considerable time the actual head, owing to the absence of the president, Mr. S. N. Nickerson. His retirement from the post of chief executive of the Fair was univer-

sally regretted, but Mr. Gage still continued to act as one of its directors. He felt he had no other alternative than to resign, as the interests of the bank required his whole attention.

Mr. Gage refused to accept the compensation voted to him by the directors. Since that time to the close of the Fair he continuously gave valuable services to the board, and it was while on his way to attend a banquet at Delmonico's, in New York, given by the National Commissioners of that state, to bring together the representatives of the various industries of the country in the interest of the Fair, that Mr. Gage was stricken down with illness which necessitated a very critical operation and which it was at one time thought would have a fatal termination. Throughout the entire country there was general rejoicing at the assurance of his recovery.

Mr. Gage is a member of two of the leading social clubs of Chicago, the Chicago and the Union Clubs. He has also been president of the Commercial Club, the membership of which is limited to sixty, representing the most important branches of business and the most enterprising industries of the city. He was a director and treasurer of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Though he has been a busy man all his life, Mr. Gage has found time to devote to the pleasures of literature. He is a diligent student and an omnivorous reader. His private library is one of the choicest in the city. "He does not," says one of his friends, "waste his time, money and energy collecting worthless editions of worthless books, in extra illustrating or in any similar way. He spends his days in business, and his nights with the classics. I suppose there is not another man who can compare with him in the extent, variety and accuracy of his knowledge." Those who have noticed the style of Mr. Gage's public utterances must have been struck with the fact that he has formed it upon good literary models.

Mr. Gage has been twice married; first in 1864, to Miss Sarah Etheridge, daughter of Francis B. Etheridge of Little Falls, New York. She died in 1874. In 1887 he was married to his second wife, Cornelia Gage, of Denver, Colorado. She died at Washington in May, 1901. Mr. Gage has since resigned as Secretary of the Treasury and accepted the presidency of the United States Trust Company, of New York City.

ALLEN C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D., PH. D., LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Allen Corson Cowperthwaite was born on May 3, 1849, the son of Joseph C. and Deborah Cowperthwaite, of Philadelphia. The father was by profession a dentist and a gentleman of liberal culture, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was especially noted for his attainments as a mathematician, having been the author of a work on Calculus.

When Allen was but a few months old his parents moved to Toulon, Illinois, where his boyhood days were spent among the surroundings of a new and undeveloped country. In addition to a primary education secured in the common schools

of the day, he only enjoyed such advantages as were afforded by a course of instruction at Toulon Seminary. As a boy young Cowperthwaite was active and ambitious, and before arriving at the age of twelve years he had made considerable progress in mastering the printer's trade, and subsequently also varied his studious hours by acting as fire insurance and book agent. His success in the sale of "Parson Brownlow's Book," added to the fact that his literary tastes early culminated in authorship, induced him, after completing his seminary course, to enter the book business at Kewanee, Illinois. After be-



A. C. Cowper Thwaite

ing thus pleasantly and profitably employed for four years, he commenced the study of medicine, his first preceptor being Dr. T. Bacmeister, of Toulon. Afterward, he spent some time under the tutorage of the celebrated Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia.

Graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, on March 3, 1869, before having attained the required age, Dr. Cowperthwaite soon after received his diploma and commenced practice at Galva, Illinois. Here he remained four years and then moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska.

While there he was mainly instrumental in founding the Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Association, which has since become a very flourishing organization. Meanwhile he began writing on various medical subjects and became a recognized authority on many subjects.

In 1876 his first complete medical work was published, entitled "Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations," and in the same year he lectured before the faculty and students of the Central University of Iowa in so masterly a manner that the institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the following year, 1877, he was elected to the chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and was about to accept, when he was tendered the position of Dean and Professor of Materia Medica in the newly organized homeopathic medical department of the State University of Iowa. This position he accepted and held with honor for fifteen years.

Dr. Cowperthwaite is the author of several valuable medical works, all of which have been in large demand. In 1880 the first edition of his "Materia Medica" appeared and the book has since passed through seven additions, being one of the most extensively used text-books upon this important subject ever published. In 1888 his first text-book on "Gynecology" was published and was well received in the profession. In 1885

his fine scientific and literary attainments were recognized by Shurtleff College, at Alton, Illinois, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1887 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Science, Literature and Arts, of London, England.

As a further indication of the broad reputation made by Dr. Cowperthwaite it may be stated that since 1883 he has been six times tendered a chair in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1884 he accepted the professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the homeopathic college of the above university and was chosen Dean of the faculty. He still held this position in the University of Iowa, but by traveling back and forth he successfully did the work required in both institutions for one year. At the end of that time, such were the wearing demands made upon him, that he resigned the Michigan appointment, devoting his energies to the work in Iowa. Though since offered the chair occupied by him in the Michigan University he has felt obliged to decline.

In August, 1892, Dr. Cowperthwaite came to Chicago for a wider field and greater opportunities, and was at once elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Homeopathic College, which position he still holds. His services since coming to this city have been in such demand that, in February, 1893, he was elected superintendent of the Chicago Baptist Hospital, and in January, 1894, was called to the presidency of the then recently organized Homeopathic Post-Graduate Medical College in this city, both of which positions he has since occupied with increasing satisfaction to all concerned.

The Doctor has always been prominent in the activities of the State and national medical societies and is an honorary member of several State associations. He has been president of the State societies of both Iowa and Nebraska. In 1875 he became a member of the American In-

stitute of Homeopathy, having attended every meeting since and been closely identified with its work. In 1884 he was chosen to the vice-presidency and in 1887 was elected president of the latter body. He is also a member of several of the local medical societies of the city.

Since 1886, when he was initiated into the order at Kewanee, Illinois, Dr. Cowperthwaite has been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having taken all the degrees and at various times filled all the various subordinate offices. He has been a member of the grand lodges of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska and has occupied the highest State offices in the grand encampments.

In his religious affiliations the Doctor is a Baptist, having united with the church in 1886 at Kewanee, Illinois, and since been prominent in

the work of that denomination. Since coming to Chicago he has been united with the Fourth Baptist Church, in which he is an active member and one of its trustees. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, or to put it in his own way: "I was born a Republican and I have never changed."

On June 2, 1870, Dr. Cowperthwaite was married to Miss Ida E. Erving of Oskaloosa, Iowa, daughter of the late Dr. Joel F. Erving. A promising son, Joseph Erving, and an accomplished daughter, Florence Elfleda, have been born to them. The home circle is a bright and happy one, to which he delights to retire from professional and business cares as to a sanctuary and where, with his estimable wife, he extends a hospitable welcome to his chosen friends.

PLINY B. SMITH

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the classification of the lawyers of Chicago the name of Pliny B. Smith will always occupy a notable place among the citizens of that city, in the first rank of the members of the legal profession. He is a successful lawyer, thoroughly skilled in the science which he practices. Of great discernment, and readiness of resource in argument, he has attained great prominence as a pleader at the bar.

Pliny B. Smith was born February 18, 1850, in Du Page county, Illinois, and is a son of Truman W. and Elizabeth (Durkee) Smith, and a grandson of Elijah Smith. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Illinois. He was raised on a farm and carried on farming until twenty years of age, teaching school winters and working on the farm in summer. In the fall of 1870 he entered the Ann

Arbor Law School, attending that institution one term. He then finished his law studies in Chicago in the office of Durham & Bonfield, and later in the office of Joseph F. Bonfield, being admitted to the bar in 1872. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States March 11, 1892. Since being admitted to the bar in Cook county in 1872, he has practiced all the time in the courts of this county. Mr. Smith has never sought or held public office, with the exception of once being director of the Chicago Public Library Board for six years, from the year 1887 to 1893, and it was during this time that the board commenced the erection of the present magnificent public library building of Chicago. He is a member of the Union League and the Hamilton Clubs. Politically Mr. Smith is a stalwart Republican, and has supported this party from the time he cast his first vote. He has been urged to become a candidate for office, but has always declined the honor. His integrity of character and many generous



qualities, together with his remarkable mind and courteous address, have won for him personal popularity and the highest respect.

Mr. Smith is a bachelor. He is a man possessed of many fine traits of character. By

nature, study and habit he is admirably fitted for his calling, and is regarded by his fellow members in the profession as one of the leading lawyers of the Illinois bar.

LYMAN EDGAR COOLEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lyman Edgar Cooley, civil engineer, was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, December 5, 1850, son of Albert B. and Aksah (Griswold) Cooley. He is a great-grandson of John Cooley, who removed to western New York from Connecticut early in the nineteenth century, making his home on a farm a few miles west of Canandaigua.

The family is traced to Sir William Cooley in England, before whose time the name is found written Cowley and Colley. A collateral branch was the Wellesley or Wesley family, and from one Richard Colley, who assumed this name to inherit estates, Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington, was descended.

After a course of study at the Canandaigua Academy, Lyman E. Cooley taught in that institution in 1870-72, and then attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution at Troy, where he was graduated in 1874, having covered the course in two years' time. In 1874-77 he became the professor of engineering at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; in 1876-78 was associate editor of the *Engineering News*. In 1878 he aided William Sooley Smith in the construction of the railroad bridge over the Missouri at Glasco, Missouri. Later in the year he was engaged under Major (now Colonel) Suter on the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi river, with headquarters at St. Louis. For

four years following he had charge of local improvements and surveys in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Tennessee. For two years more he was chief assistant in general charge of all the local work on the Missouri river below Yankton. Returning to Chicago toward the end of 1884, Mr. Cooley became editor of the *American Engineer*, but in 1888 severed his connection with that journal. Later he became interested in sanitary agitation. As a member of a sub-committee of the Citizens' Association, he drew the report, in September, 1885, which began the public agitation in favor of a sanitary canal, and aided in securing the organization of a drainage and water supply commission, of which he was chief assistant in 1886-87. In 1888 he was consulting engineer to the city and to the commission that framed the sanitary district act, and represented the city and its seven civic organizations in promoting the bill to a passage by the state legislature in 1889. He acted as engineer to the commission that determined the boundaries of the sanitary district in 1889, and in the autumn of 1890 became a member of the board of trustees, serving until the expiration of his term, in December, 1895, and during the entire time was chairman of the engineering committee. He also acted as consulting engineer of the sanitary district in 1897. Since 1889 he has taken an active interest in the extension of the taxing power in the district; in fact, has stood sponsor for all legislation thus far had in relation to this question. In 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the inter-



national deep waterways commission (a joint commission with Canada), together with Dr. James B. Angell, of Michigan, and Hon. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and had charge of the investigation. Surveys are now in progress, the object being navigation from the ocean to Chicago and Duluth via the Great Lakes. Of the international association to promote this object he was the American vice-president. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Cooley, with a number of contractors and engineers selected by him, went to Nicaragua, incidentally visiting Panama, for the purpose of advancing the Nicaragua Canal. The events of the Spanish War interrupted their plans, and the project has since been a matter of Government concern.

In the summer of 1898 he acted as advisory engineer to the committee appointed by Governor Black to investigate the expenditures for the improvements of the canals of the state of New York under what is known as the "Nine Million

Act." In 1896-97 he served as a member of the expert committee appointed by Mayor Swift, of Chicago, to devise a remedy for the pollution of Lake Michigan by means of intercepting sewers, etc. He has been a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers since 1875, and in 1888 was secretary, and also president two terms, 1890-91. Mr. Cooley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

He has lectured at the State Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois and before the faculty of Michigan University. His most important publications on his special subject are "Lakes and Gulf Waterways" (1888-89) and a more elaborate work with the same title in 1891.

He was married at Canandaigua, New York, December 31, 1874, to Lucena, daughter of Peter and Lucena (McMillan) McMillan. They have two sons and a daughter.

HON. HENRY VARNUM FREEMAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Henry Varnum Freeman, presiding justice of the Branch Appellate Court, First District of Illinois, is accorded a distinguished place among the judges of the state of Illinois.

Judge Freeman was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, December 20, 1842. His parents, Henry and Mary (Bangs) Freeman, were both of Puritan ancestry, his father being a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster and of Governor Thoman Prence, of Plymouth colony. Judge Freeman began teaching district schools in Stevenson and Ogle counties, Illinois, when he was sixteen years of age, and later equipped himself for college in the preparatory department at Beloit, Wisconsin. He had just completed this portion of his education and passed the examinations for admittance to university grades when he gave his services to his country for the sup-

pression of the rebellion, and enlisted in the summer of 1862 as a private, but was shortly promoted to be first sergeant of Company K, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war, and returned to his home in July, 1865, with the rank of captain of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. C. T.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the freshman class of Yale University, from which institution he graduated in 1869, with the degree of A. B., and has since received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. He came to Chicago in October of that year and studied law in the office of King, Scott & Payson and also with Hibbard, Rich & Noble, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Immediately after the Chicago fire Judge Freeman was offered the principalship of the high school



Henry V. Freeman

at Charleston, Illinois, a position he accepted and filled one year. He returned to Chicago in July, 1872, and the following January began the independent practice of law. He remained in active practice for twenty years, and during this time was engaged in many of the more important cases which came before the courts for settlement. In the "annexation litigation" of some years ago he represented Hyde Park, then the "largest village in the world," being at that time the village attorney, and his views were fully sustained by the Supreme Court, to which body the cases were carried.

In the spring of 1893 Judge Freeman was nominated by the Bar Association of Chicago for judge of the superior court, a position to which he was elected the following fall, and to which he was re-elected in 1898. His services on the bench were of such a character that in the early part of 1898 the members of the supreme court selected him as one of the judges of the Branch

Appellate Court, of which he is now presiding justice. His opinions appear in the Illinois Appellate Court reports, commencing with Volume 75.

Judge Freeman was for many years the senior member of the firm of Freeman & Walker. He is a member and has been president of the Chicago Literary Club, and a member of the University and Quadrangle Clubs, Hamilton Club, of the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he has recently been made commander.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary L. Curtis, daughter of Rev. William S. Curtis, D. D., then of Rockford, Illinois, and has a family of four children.

Judge Freeman has stood in the front rank both as a lawyer and judge for over twenty-seven years, and during that time nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession. He never relies on others to do his work.

ADOLPH LOEB

CHICAGO, ILL.

Adolph Loeb, senior member of the insurance firm of Adolph Loeb & Son, manager of the North German and Transatlantic Insurance Company of Hamburg, and vice-president and western manager of the North German Insurance Company of New York, is one of the best and favorably known insurance men of the west. He is highly respected for his ability and purity of character. Almost his entire life has been devoted to the insurance business, in which he has attained marked eminence.

Adolph Loeb was born in the old historic city of Germany, Bingen on the Rhine, in the year 1839. The family of Loeb have been prominent in Germany for several generations. At the age of fourteen he came to America and spent his youth in the city of New York. From there he

went south, and for a number of years lived at Memphis, Tennessee. Very early in life he started in the insurance business and became an expert in his line, was very successful, and has since constantly remained in the business. In 1873 Mr. Loeb moved to Chicago, and at once won his way in the esteem of his fellow citizens, especially that of his Jewish co-religionists. Almost immediately he became an active member of the Jewish community and his influence soon manifested itself. In his southern home he was prominent in B'nai B'rith affairs, and the leaders of No. 6 received him with open arms. He was elected grand secretary for the district, which office he held for ten years.

Mr. Loeb was president of the Russian Aid Society, established for the benefit of Russian

refugees, and which society existed for two years, 1892-1894. For twenty-five years up to 1900 he was a member of the board of United Hebrew Charities, and during the last twenty years of this time he frequently held important offices in the Standard Club, of which he is a charter member. At present he is president of the Sinai Congregation, ex-grand president of District No. 6, B'nai B'rith, president of the Jewish Agricultural

Aid Society of America, trustee of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, a member of the Art Institute, of the Civic Federation and of the Citizens' Association.

All these high honors and distinctions Mr. Loeb carries with dignified modesty. His record in the business world has been in harmony with his record as a man, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of affairs.

WILLIAM S. WHITE, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

William Seymour White is a native of Greenwood, McHenry county, Illinois, and was born on the 30th of December, 1864. The records show, and the Doctor modestly admits, that he descended on the maternal side from Francis

Capet (Coquilette), the Huguenot half-brother of Louis XIV, King of France, who, on account of his persecutions to which that sect was subjected, fled to America, and, changing his name to Coquilette, became the progenitor of a numerous family in Westchester county, New York, and

later removed with his family to Rockland county, New York. His descendants, William Coquilette, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Rockland county, New York, at an early age. Maria (Garrison) Coquilette, his wife, died at the age of eighty-eight years. Peter Cook, Dr. White's maternal grandfather, a native of New York and a descendant of the Knickerbockers, married Eletta, daughter of William and Maria Coquilette.

Capt. William White, the paternal grandfather of Dr. White, was born in the city of Gottenburg, Sweden, in 1813, and at an early age became a sailor. In his voyages Captain White carried troops to Mexico while the United States was at war with that country, transported

the first shipload of stone for the construction of Fort Moultrie, and twice circumnavigated the globe. His wife, who still survives him, was Mary Ayrhardt, of Philadelphia.

William R. White, the father of the subject of this sketch, and the son of Capt. William and Mary White, was born in New York City in 1841, and has been in mercantile pursuits all of his life. He married Emily A. Cook, daughter of Peter and Eletta Cook, two children, William S. and Wilomene T., being the result of this union.

William S. White came to Chicago with his parents in 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago. His first work was in the grocery store of John A. Tolman & Co., where he remained a year. He later entered the employment of D. S. Munger & Co. as office boy, and in three years worked his way up to the position of cashier. In 1884 he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. At that time the course required only two years, but he attended three years, and during the season of 1886-87 demonstrated anatomy to the class of which he was a member, and also a part of that time to the senior class. He graduated in 1888. Following his graduation, he was successful in winning honors in a competitive examination, and during the years of 1888 and 1889 was interne in the Cook County Hospital for eighteen



months. Subsequently he was called to Rochester, New York, where he opened and put in practical operation the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.

Returning to Chicago, Dr. White entered into the general practice of medicine and dermatology, in which he has since been engaged, with office at No. 70 State Street. In the fall of 1889 he received the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Homeopathic College. In 1890 he was made clinical assistant in the department of Dermatology, and in 1893 was appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the same institution. In January, 1893, he received the appointment of Dermatologist in the Homeopathic Department of the Cook County Hospital. He is a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association and of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Medical

Society of Chicago, Society of Clinical Research of Cook County Hospital, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and Association of Military Surgeons of Illinois. He also holds membership in fraternal organizations, being medical examiner in the Improved Order of Heptasophs and assistant surgeon to First Regiment, I. N. G.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Dr. White was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Stone, of Charlotte, Vermont, daughter of Luther D. and Phoebe (Rogers) Stone.

At the present time Dr. White is Professor of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Attending Dermatologist to the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital and Cook County Hospital and Consulting Dermatologist to the Half Orphan Asylum of Chicago.

GENERAL JOSEPH B. LEAKE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Joseph B. Leake has made a strong impression on the public life of Chicago. As an advocate, he stands pre-eminently high, and through his thirty years of practice in Chicago, is recognized as one of the most able lawyers at the bar.

Joseph B. Leake is a native of New Jersey and was born in Cumberland county, that state, April 1, 1828. He is a son of Louis and Lydia (Parvin) Leake. He was educated at the schools in his home county, supplemented by a course at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1846. Later he studied law in the office of Groesbeck & Telford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that city January 16, 1850. He practiced law in Cincinnati in partnership with Judge John B. Stallo until November, 1856, when he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he practiced until August, 1862, when he enlisted and entered the

army as captain of Company G, Twentieth Iowa Infantry. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment in September, 1862. On March 13, 1865, breveted colonel and brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He served in the armies of the Frontier, Tennessee and Gulf.

General Leake was a member of the house of representatives of Iowa in July, 1861, and of the senate in January, 1862. He resigned to enter the army. When he was mustered out he returned to Davenport, Iowa, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was re-elected to the Iowa senate in the fall of 1865 and resigned in 1867. He was president of the board of education of the city of Davenport from 1868 to 1871, and was attorney for Scott county, Iowa, from the fall of 1865 to November, 1871, when he moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he has since resided and carried on the practice of law. He

was United States District Attorney of Northern District of Illinois from September, 1879, to February, 1884, and has served as attorney of the board of education of Chicago, Illinois, from October, 1887, to August, 1891.

General Leake is a member of the Chicago Union League, Chicago Literary Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Military Order of Loyal Legion, U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., Marquette

Club and Germania Maennerchor. He is a staunch Republican in politics and a member of New England Congregational church of Chicago. After a life of half a century, honored by the faithful performance of high trusts, he performs every duty ably and with an honest purpose.

General Leake was married, November, 1865, to Miss Mary P. Hill, of Boston, Massachusetts.

HENRY J. WILLING

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry J. Willing was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, July 10, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Mayborne) Willing, whose home was near Jamestown, New York. The Mayborne family is of Huguenot origin and was established in England by those who fled from France the latter part of the seventeenth century to escape persecutions by the Catholics. In 1843 Mr. Willing's father died, and three years later the family moved to Chicago, making the journey from Buffalo by steamer. The boy then was about ten years of age. A few years later he began his struggle for recognition in the business world by obtaining employment with U. P. Harris. After a number of changes during the succeeding three years, he settled down in 1851 to a permanent position in the dry goods house of Thomas B. Carter & Company, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1859 Mr. Willing joined the forces of Cooley, Farwell & Company, where he occupied a good position until 1865, when he became connected with Field, Leiter & Company and was soon afterward admitted to the firm. In 1883 Mr. Willing sold out his interest in the firm, then Marshall Field & Company, and retired from business.

In many ways tending to secure good government for Chicago, and to uphold the cause of law,

order, humanity and religion, Mr. Willing has been a foremost worker. Although having large and varied financial interests to look after, he has nevertheless found time to foster and encourage public enterprises which have tended to advance the material and spiritual welfare of the people. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and has served as an elder in the church since 1868. He has been vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, was a trustee in the McCormick Theological Seminary (when it was known as the Northwestern Theological Seminary), and has in many ways shown an active interest in religious work.

Mr. Willing is an energetic, outspoken man of high moral principle and deep religious conviction. He has always been generous in his gifts to religious, moral and civil enterprises, and his advice is often sought, not alone because he has been a successful business man, but as that of a sympathizer with young men who are trying to work their way upward, and it is always given in a manner that shows that he is keenly alive to all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his fellowmen.

Politically Mr. Willing is a Republican, but while he takes an active part in political affairs as a citizen whose duty it is to secure good government, he has always refused to accept public office



Henry J. Willing

with one sole exception, this being his non-partisan election as a member of the Drainage Board.

In the hard work of organizing the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, none of the nine gentlemen chosen took a more active part than did Mr. Willing. He accepted the trusteeship under pressure from his friends without reference to political ties, feeling reluctant to enter upon a task of such magnitude at a time when worn out by business cares and needing rest and recreation. Once enlisted in the enterprise, however, Mr. Willing became enthusiastic in his efforts to secure the consummation of the great project, and he was an intelligent and energetic member of the board. He served for two years and then was compelled to retire because of ill health.

While not what is termed a club man, still Mr. Willing is a member of the Chicago, the Union and the Union League clubs. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Home for Incurables, while the work of the Citizen League always commands his moral as well as his finan-

cial support, and many of the reforms secured by that body owe much to him. Mr. Willing is also interested in the encouragement of art and served three years as a director of the Art Institute. In all historical matter and those especially of Chicago and the United States, he is well versed. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the American Historical Society and of the Chicago branch of the Archaeological Society of America. He is also trustee of the Newberry Library.

Mr. Willing is a man of scholarly tastes and studious habits and while at home spends many hours with his favorite authors, while his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner render him exceedingly popular among his many friends. At the same time, it may be said that Mr. Willing is a great traveler, having been many times abroad, besides having visited all of the noted places and resorts of his own country.

In 1870 Mr. Willing married Frances Skinner, second daughter of the late Judge Mark Skinner. They have two children, Evelyn Pierpont and Mark Skinner Willing.

P. H. RICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

P. H. Rice was born in County Wexford, near the city of Dublin, September 9, 1847. He is the son of W. R. Rice, who married Miss Mary Furlong. As is the case with many successful men, the influence of heredity is discernible clearly in the business career of Mr. P. H. Rice; his father was an adept in the trade of which he himself has proved to be a master. When P. H. Rice was but three years of age his parents emigrated to this country and settled at Belvidere. In the public schools of this little city, and afterward in the famous University of Notre Dame, Indiana, Mr. Rice received his scholastic education. The larger and higher edu-

cation, that has given him the mastery over business affairs, was gained in the university of the world.

He is a typical and thorough-going Chicagoan, having resided here over thirty-five years. Mr. Rice started in the malting and distilling business at Elgin, Illinois, in 1868. In 1876 he bought out the Chicago Alcohol Works. About ten years ago he built the largest malt plant in the west at Cragin, Illinois. He sold this plant about six years later, and now has just completed the largest malting plant in the United States, on twenty acres, at the junction of the St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern Railway and minor

belt lines. Mr. Rice is deservedly proud of this, his latest venture in the malting business, as he now stands pre-eminent as a leader of leaders in the malting world. Mr. Rice also owns, and is president of the Star Brewery. He has done his share toward building up the great Garden City of the west, and this fact alone has given him the right to stand in the front rank of the most solid commercial men of the day. P. H. Rice was one of the first men to advocate the construction of elevated roads in Chicago. He started the Lake Street "L" and was president of the road eight years. Mr. Rice is one of the most aggressive, energetic and enterprising business men in Chicago. He has amassed a competency by diligent labor, and to-day is one of the most solid of all Chicago's large property-owners. He is generous to a fault, and has done his share of

charitable work, looking after orphan boys, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Feehanville Training School for Boys. Mr. Rice has for the past few years resided on the South Side. He is, however, one of the largest property-owners on the West Side, and has always done much to promote the prosperity of that section of the city.

In politics Mr. Rice is a Democrat, though he supported McKinley's financial policy. While an active worker in the party, Mr. Rice steadily has refused to hold office. He is emphatically a home man, and his name is in the roster of very few clubs.

Mr. Rice was married in July, 1878, to Mary J. Walsh, daughter of John B. Walsh, of Chicago. Six children add to the domestic gaiety of the family mansion, No. 3312 Wabash avenue.

JOSEPH E. OTIS, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Joseph E. Otis, Jr., senior member of the firm of Otis, Wilcox & Company, stock brokers, is a young man who has gained quite a name in financial circles in Chicago within the last several years. The family from which Mr. Otis

sprang has long been considered as one of the prominent ones of this section of the state, of which Mr. Otis is a native, having been born in Chicago on March 5, 1857, being a son of Joseph E. and Maria (Taylor) Otis, early pioneer residents of Chicago, and a grandson of Joseph and Nancy (Billings) Otis. Mr. Otis' edu-

cation was received at the Howard school, of Chicago, and later at the Phillips Exeter Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and finished at Yale University. He left the latter institution

in the spring of 1889 and went abroad. On his return from Europe he became engaged in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Joseph R. Putman & Company, but in 1891 he returned in order to take charge of his father's business in Chicago. Three years later he assisted in organizing the Great Western Tin Plate Company, of which he became president. A four-mill plant was erected at Joliet, Illinois, and operated until the fall of 1898, when the company was absorbed by the consolidation known as the American Tin Plate Company.

January 1, 1899, the present firm of Otis, Wilcox & Company was organized, Mr. Otis being associated with Charles H. Wilcox, his former partner in the Great Western Tin Plate Company. Charles H. Wilcox retired January 15, 1901, and was succeeded by Walter H. Wilson. The members of the firm now are Joseph



E. Otis, Jr., Walter H. Wilson, Henry W. Buckingham and Ralph C. Otis. They are pioneers in handling foreign bonds in the west, and are large underwriters of the Mexican External Loan and of all the recent foreign loans. Their offices are in the Temple Building, La Salle and Monroe Streets. They operate branch offices, one in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Otis is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange, and is a member of the financial and law governing committee of the latter body.

In politics Mr. Otis is a Republican, and in national affairs has supported this party since he cast his first vote. He is one of those who desire no office for themselves, but works always for the good of his party, in whose councils he stands high.

Mr. Otis is a valued member of many clubs and social organizations, and is especially identified with the University, Chicago and Calumet Clubs of this city. He is also a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

CHESTER M. DAWES

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chester M. Dawes, general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, is one of the best-known and highly-gifted lawyers of Chicago. He is the son of the Honorable Henry Lawrens Dawes and Electa Sanderson Dawes. His father, Henry Lawrens Dawes, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, October 30, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale College in 1839. He was a teacher for a short time and then edited a paper at Greenfield, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began the practice of his profession at North Adams, where he also conducted the Transcript. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1848-9 and in 1852, and of the State Senate in 1850. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1853, and was attorney for the Western District of Massachusetts from 1853 to 1857. He served as a member of Congress from 1857 to 1873, and took a prominent part in the anti-slavery legislation during and subsequent to the Rebellion. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1875 as a successor of Honorable Charles Sumner, and was re-elected in 1881 and 1887. During his long legislative career he took an important part in much of the legislation that

is now historical. He was the author of many tariff measures, particularly in relation to wool and woolen goods, in 1868, which was the basis of all wool and woolen tariff until 1883. He inaugurated the measure by which the completion of the Washington monument was undertaken. He founded the system of daily weather reports in 1869, at the suggestion of Professor Cleveland Abbe, and established the first bureau. He was the author of the Severalty bill, the Sioux bill and the bill for making the Indians subject to and protected by our criminal laws, and as chairman of the Indian committee, spent much time adjusting affairs with the Indian reservations, creating the entire system of Indian education, as well as much other legislation for their benefit.

Electa Sanderson Dawes, his wife, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts; they had three children. Henry L. Dawes, Jr., and Chester M. Dawes are successful lawyers, one in Massachusetts and the other in Chicago, and a daughter, Anna Laurens Dawes, who is well known as a writer on political topics.

Chester M. Dawes was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1856, attended the common schools and academies near his home and

finished his classical education at Yale, graduating in 1876. He was admitted to the bar the same year and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, entering into partnership with F. S. Winston, under the firm name of Winston & Dawes. This firm won great success and continued in existence until 1883, when Mr. Dawes was appointed assistant United States attorney, a position which he filled for

three years with great success. In 1886 he was made attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

In politics Mr. Dawes is a Republican. He is a member of several clubs; among them are the Chicago, University and Union.

Mr. Dawes was married in 1881 to Miss Ada B. Laflin, a lady of marked culture and refinement. They have a daughter, Electa S. Dawes.

THEODORE K. LONG

CHICAGO, ILL.

Theodore Kepner Long, 4823 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, was born of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage in Pfontzes valley, near Millerstown, Perry county, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles north of Harrisburg, on the 26th day of April, 1857, on a farm. His mother, Catherine Kepner, was of Dutch origin. Through his father, Abraham Long, Jr., he is descended from the race of sturdy freeholder Mennonites who settled extensively in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, several generations before the American Revolution. The buildings of his earliest American ancestor, Isaac Long, are still standing in good repair, and have become historical owing to a great meeting, "Grosse Versammlung," held there in 1767 for the organization of the United Brethren church, with which organization Isaac Long was prominently identified. The building in which this meeting was held was used as a storehouse and barn and is described by Dr. Drury, in his "Life of Otterbein," as "built of stone, 108 feet long and of corresponding width." The dwelling-house is a large old-fashioned colonial structure. Both buildings were erected by Isaac Long about 1754. In Berger's "History of the United Brethren Church," the author, writing of these buildings, says: "The masonry is of a high order. The thatched roof of early times has given way long since to a better covering. They are

located on a beautiful farm six miles northeast of the city of Lancaster."

Isaac Long's son David, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was educated for the ministry, and in 1811 migrated from Lancaster county north to the more sparsely settled lands of Cumberland county along the Juniata river, from which lands Perry county was afterward formed. Here he established a church and a farm of over one thousand acres, which latter was afterward divided among his descendants, the mansion portion of it descending to his oldest son, Abraham, and later to Abraham's son, Abraham, Jr., the latter being the father of Theodore, the subject of this sketch.

The early life of Theodore was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen he taught the district school in his native place and began to lay the foundation for an education by attending school in summer time and teaching in winter to earn money to pay the expense of his schooling. This plan was studiously followed for upward of four years, when in his nineteenth year he was registered as a law student in the office of William A. Sponsler, Esq., at New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship of two years in Blackstone and common law precedents, after which he entered Yale College as a student in the Law Depart-



Richard H. Long

ment, and, in addition to the regular law course, took a special course in political economy, under Professor William G. Sumner, and in modern languages under Professor William D. Whitney, and in English literature and rhetoric under Professor Cyrus Northrop, who afterward became president of the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Long was graduated in 1878, and immediately entered the law office of the attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, where he remained several years as an assistant, during which time he became interested in journalism. In 1881 he received an appointment under the Secretary of War, and removed to Washington, D. C., where he represented several newspapers as Washington correspondent.

With a view of broadening his field of labor and engaging in the practice of the law, he removed to the great northwest in 1883. He took with him letters of introduction to Governor Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, Minnesota, upon whose advice he went to Dakota Territory, and located at Mandan, the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on the west bank of the Missouri river, Bismarek being situated on the east bank. He bought an interest in the Mandan Daily Pioneer and became its editor. His editorials drew forth favorable notice from the Dakota and Minnesota press. He took an active part in politics and journalism and wrote and published, under the authority of the territorial legislature, a parliamentary guide entitled "Long's Legislative Hand Book."

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Long was elected district attorney for the family of counties west of the Missouri river and north of the 46th parallel. He was the first prosecuting attorney elected in this district, which at that time had a population probably more cosmopolitan than any similar area in the United States. Within this district was the ranch of the eccentric French nobleman, the Marquis de Mores, who was tried for murder in Dakota and afterward lost his life in the

Soudan; and here, too, was the ranch of Theodore Roosevelt, for whom Mr. Long prosecuted and convicted a band of highwaymen who made a predatory incursion into the former's ranch.

After the expiration of his term as district attorney he removed to Bismarek, where he became the attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad and other corporate interests. Realizing that the extreme west was destined to suffer from a long period of depression and that it would be a mistake to remain permanently in Bismarek, he returned east as far as Minneapolis, where, in company with two associates, he promoted and organized the Evening Star, the name of which was afterward changed to the Evening Tribune. He became the paper's managing editor and continued in that capacity until he sold out his interest in the paper, whereupon he came to Chicago after the World's Fair, and has ever since resided here, engaged in the practice of law.

During his residence in Chicago Mr. Long has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law of life insurance and corporations. He is general counsel of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, an institution with which he has been closely identified since 1894. He is a member and director of the Hamilton Club, and a member of the Union League Club and the Midlothian Country Club. He is a blue lodge Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of Medina Temple Shrine of Chicago, and an active member of the Thirty-second Ward Republican Club. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and occupies the chair of medical jurisprudence in the National Medical University and Hospital, where he lectures weekly to the students of that institution. He is also professor of insurance law in the John Marshall Law School of Chicago.

His family has furnished a number of names prominent in public affairs, among them being Henry G. Long, for many years presiding judge

of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, district, who presented Lancaster city with a beautiful park, which bears his name, and established an asylum for women at a cost of over a half a million dollars; Christian Long, formerly president of the Somerset & Cambria Railroad Company, which was after his death consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio; Charles D. Long, for many years a judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan; and

Chester I. Long, the present (1902) representative in Congress from the Wichita, Kansas, district.

Mr. Long was married in 1885, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Miss Kate Carson, of that place, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, of which he is also a vestryman. They have one son, William Carson Long, sixteen years of age.

WILLIAM VOCKE

CHICAGO, ILL.

William Vocke, who is a man of broad literary culture and prominence among the German-American representatives of the Chicago bar, has successfully engaged in practice in the western metropolis for more than thirty years. He was

born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, in 1839. His father, who was a government secretary in the Prussian service, died during the early youth of his son William, and when only seventeen years of age the latter resolved to try his fortune in America.

He sailed in 1856, and after a short time spent in New York made his way to Chicago, where

he sought and obtained employment with the publisher of the *Staats Zeitung*, acting as carrier of the paper. His industry and determination to succeed were most commendable. He began work at two o'clock A. M., and did not complete his labors until six hours later. He spent his days in studying law and gave the hours between twilight and two in the morning to sleep. It was his great desire to perfect himself in the law and enter upon practice, but the work he was enabled to perform was not enough to meet his expense and enable him to pursue his studies. At this juncture, however, he found a true friend in Pro-

fessor Henry Booth, who, noting the ambition, willingness and talent of Mr. Vocke, offered to instruct him and allow him to use his books, permitting him to repay him at some future period. The day on which he was eventually enabled to pay his kind friend in full was one of the proudest and happiest days of his life.

In 1860 Mr. Vocke left the *Staats Zeitung* and accepted the position of collector for Ogden, Fleetwood & Company, then a leading real-estate firm of the city. In April, 1861, feeling that his adopted country needed his services at the front, he responded to the call of duty and joined the Union army with a three-months regiment. His company was soon attached to the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and Mr. Vocke was present at every engagement of the Army of the Cumberland until his regiment was mustered out. His loyalty and bravery won recognition, and for his meritorious services he was made captain of Company D.

During his military service Captain Vocke devoted all his leisure time to literary pursuits, and upon his return to the north became city editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, where his merit as an editorial writer soon won him honored recognition in journalistic circles. From April, 1865, until November, 1869, he was clerk of the police court of Chicago, and in the meantime resumed



the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He had also made frequent contributions to both the German and English press, and gained a high reputation as an able and polished writer. In 1869 he produced a volume of poems, excellent translations of the lyrics of Julius Rodenburg.

After retiring from the clerkship of the police court he devoted his energies to the practice of law, and stands to-day without a peer among the German-American lawyers of Chicago. His clientage has always been extensive and the legal interests entrusted to his care of a very important character. He has a thorough understanding of the law as a science, and is peculiarly talented in the presentation of a cause to judge or jury and in the preparation of briefs and arguments. Of late years his writings have been more in the line of the law than on general literary topics, and one of his most able productions is a volume entitled "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure of our Federal and State Courts and all Federal and State Laws Relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which was published in the German language at Cologne, and has not only received the praise of German jurists but has also proven of much benefit to German lawyers and business men.

Mr. Vocke was elected to the state legislature in 1870. While a member of the house he was instrumental in framing, at the extra session held shortly after the great fire of 1871, what is known as the "burnt-record" act; and among his other noteworthy achievements he formulated and introduced a life-insurance bill, which at the time was endorsed by the editor of the Chicago Tribune as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body on that subject."

In the affairs of the city Mr. Vocke has ever taken a deep interest, withholding his support from no measure which he believed would prove of public benefit. He served as a member of the board of education from 1877 until 1880, and the public-school system found in him a warm friend. For a number of years past he has been attorney for the imperial German consulate at Chicago, and among other offices of honor he has held the presidency of the German Society of Chicago for the Aid of Emigrants. He is a man of scholarly attainments, of broad general information and ripe classical knowledge, and the study of history and the science of government is one of his chief sources of pleasure and recreation.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Eliza Wahl, and they have two sons and four daughters.

NEWTON FARNSWORTH GORDON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Newton F. Gordon was a son of Joseph H. and Lydia F. Gordon, and was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, April 1, 1861. His early education was received in the public schools and at the Methuen high school, and from there he attended Williams College, from which he graduated, and then attended Ann Arbor University, of Michigan, where he studied law. He came to Chicago in 1886, entering the law office of Cratty Brothers

& Aldrich, and was admitted to the bar in 1889, but continued in the office of the above named firm until 1891, when he formed a partnership with Mr. E. M. Ashcraft, the firm being known as Ashcraft & Gordon, which partnership continued until his death, which occurred October 19, 1900. In religious matters Mr. Gordon was a Universalist. Politically he was a Gold Democrat. Mr. Gordon was looked upon as one of the

coming great lawyers of the Illinois bar. His death was a great shock to his many friends, cutting short, as it did, a bright and promising career.

He was united in marriage January 5, 1893.

to Miss Mary Kough. The result of this union was two daughters, Dorothy and Ruth, who reside with their mother at their home at Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

HARRY SCULL

CHICAGO, ILL.

"And now, please, point me out Harry Scull," is a request often heard in the gallery of the Chicago Board of Trade, as visitors gaze down on the seeming pandemonium of the pits and see in bewildered motion the human machinery of the greatest mart of trade in the world.

The request is a natural one, for Mr. Scull has long been one of the most interesting institutions, so to speak, on 'Change. Deprive the place of his unique, pleasant and piquant personality and there would at once be a notable void, a dull gap in the brotherhood of traders that nobody else could acceptably fill.

To the inquiring observer a gentleman of slender but vigorous frame will be pointed out, attired almost invariably in a neat suit of gray, a man florid of face and iron-gray hair and whiskers, genial, alert, ubiquitous, combining the training and instincts of the trader with a large fund of ever-present and indomitable good humor. There have been potentates galore on the Board. Corn Kings and Wheat Kings of years and even seasons, commercial comets appearing and disappearing in swift, short order; but during nigh three decades on the noisy floor of 'Change, Harry Scull has always maintained his character and reputation as an acknowledged, Prince of Good Fellows. Master of his business, he is also generous, cheerful and courteous.

Mr. Scull is a native of England. In 1845 he was born in the ancient and historic city of Bristol, which in Columbian days sent forth Sebastian Cabot for the discovery of Canada and previously the famed fourteen "tribes" that founded

Galway, the chief city of western Ireland. His name indexes the athletic taste which he has inherited from Norman and Saxon ancestors; the original Sculls obtained their cognomen from their canoeing exploits and their present descendant has displayed his inherited athletic skill in that line in many a spirited regatta in Bristol waters. The family love of manly exercise has been carried down through many centuries. Mr. Scull's father, a venerable gentleman of nigh eighty, thinks nothing of doing his four or five miles a day through the familiar streets of Bristol. Mr. Scull himself, with his three-pound cane, elastic stride and strong powers of physical endurance, has long been a well-known figure on the boulevards of the Chicago South Side. His friends say he would rather walk than eat, and to this exercise he attributes his excellent constitution. He is the champion pedestrian of the Board of Trade—and probably of any other board in Chicago.

Having commenced his education at Weston, Bath, Mr. Scull finished his studies under the celebrated educator, Dr. Stone, of Stokes Croft, Bristol. He sailed from England Sept. 1, 1873, and settled in Strathroy, Ont., where he spent eighteen months in the business of exporting to the old country the products of the Dominion. Then, equipped with letters of introduction to the late J. Y. Scammon, founder of the Inter-Ocean, and the recent Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, he came to Chicago and soon found himself in the whirl of the Board of Trade, where he has ever since, a bold and jolly mariner,



Harry Scull

been successfully braving the eddies, under both the sign of the Bull and the constellation of the Bear. He found a warm and practical friend in Mr. Murray Nelson, with whose family he ate his first Thanksgiving dinner, and in whose office he obtained a good position.

About this time Mr. Scull made the acquaintance of a beautiful and talented young Irish lady, descendant of a famous old Meathian sept whose members combined the strength of the lion on their shield with the quickness of the greyhound on their crest, and who always lived up to their motto, "*Semper patriæ servire presto.*" One Macegeoghegan was only prevented by the stroke of death from blowing the castle of Dunboy into the air rather than surrender it to the English; the Abbe Macegeoghegan was chaplain of the Irish Brigade in the service of France and author of a celebrated history of Ireland; Kedagh Geoghegan shot down with his own hand his four splendid carriage horses rather than surrender them to a scoundrel who claimed them for £5, or \$25 apiece—an Irish Catholic not being supposed under the law to own a horse of more than that value in the penal days. To this spirited sept belong Miss Bessie Arabella Geoghegan, daughter of Mr. Charles W. Geoghegan, of Dublin, who served as civil engineer and surveyor under Sir Richard Griffiths, the celebrated valuator of Irish soil. Miss Geoghegan, an intense Irish nationalist, deplored the spoliation to which her native land was subjected by the English and would be glad to see all the redcoats driven into Dublin Bay, as Brian Boru drove the Danes. Mr. Scull, a stalwart British imperialist, believed that the union jack was the palladium of progress and hung in his office the effigy of the British lion. However, love laughs at such differences and a candid agreement to disagree in politics resulted in a happy union of hearts and hands. The marriage was celebrated on June 7, 1876. Of four children they were sadly bereaved of three. The survivor, Miss Ethel Marie Featherston-Haugh

Scull, a very beautiful and accomplished young woman, was married April 26, 1898, to Mr. Prosper Dalien Fenn, son of the late celebrated editor and abolitionist of that name, who was a bosom friend of Horace Greeley. Thus converges three founts of excellent blood, such as might well produce the best type of American citizenship.

In 1879 Mr. Scull accepted a position as trader and foreign correspondent for the well-known old firm of W. P. McLaren & Co. When this firm went out of business in 1880 he became connected with Dwight & Gillett. Outside the firm's business he had private orders from capitalists and was frequently given "carte blanche" in large wheat deals, freely exercising his own judgment in selling or buying in the interests of his clients. He is now actively engaged in the commission and brokerage business for himself, with able assistance and a large and appreciative clientage.

While taking a hearty and hopeful interest in the progress of this great republic and cordially respecting Mrs. Scull's feelings on the condition and treatment of Ireland, Mr. Scull retains tenacious loyalty to his native land, as was shown at the beginning of the Boer war by the following letter to Capt. W. Wyndham, her Britannic majesty's representative in Chicago:

My Dear Wyndham—Enclosed letters of love and gratitude show righteousness of our cause, for England, God bless her, is always on the side of humanity and justice. I hasten with all Victoria's loyal sons to tender her through you my small services and wait her most gracious commands.

For God, my Queen and my country, I am always,

HARRY SCULL.

From his strenuous views on this subject his associates on the Board dubbed him "the Queen's Own," and at the opening of the Boer war they facetiously bombarded him with such bogus telegrams, purporting to come from the British war office, as "Chief military reserves called in; Harry Scull, come home immediately and report for duty," all of which he bore with unflinching good humor, enjoying the joke as heartily as they. Meantime he took deep interest in the progress of

the war and his office in the Rialto building became a picture gallery of British generals.

A model of pleasant urbanity he has done more than any other man of his nationality in Chicago to reduce the impression of so-called John Bull grumpiness and insular prejudice, for, with all his admiration of the old land, he is a broad and breezy cosmopolitan. By birth an Episcopalian, the earth is his temple, to do good his religion. Impulsive as he is generous, he is intolerant of shams and humbugs, especially when they come in the guise of English "social reformers." At a meeting of the Sunset Club he denounced Stead to his face as a fraud, and John Burns and Keir Hardie also experienced his ire on their visits to this city. On the other hand he is ever jubilantly foremost in welcoming a "good fellow." He vehemently led the cheering on the occasion of the visit to the Board of his wife's countryman, Lord Beresford, and following the rounds of applause for that naval hero he personally started three cheers for President McKinley, Queen Victoria and Admiral Dewey, after which Harry himself became the hero of the occasion

and was enthusiastically chaired round the hall by his shouting fellow brokers.

With an intelligent interest and foresight in American domestic affairs it was Mr. Scull who, at a banquet of the Sunset Club, in the presence of General Miles and Colonel Turner, first drew forcible attention to the necessity in America of a standing army commensurate with the population, not only for the purpose of maintaining order in the cities, rapidly being filled with emigrants from the effete kingdoms of the Old World, but for preserving the unity and strengthening the power of the republic. The increase of the army of Uncle Sam from 13,000 to 100,000 has since verified Mr. Scull's warning and prediction.

In fine, combining sterling business integrity and ability with a kindly and courteous manner and a practical desire to extract the most good from existence, genial Harry Scull enjoys in his own characteristic manner the well-earned sweets of success, and delights to make pleasant sunshine for others along the highways and byways of life.

ALFRED S. TRUDE

CHICAGO, ILL.

In a classification of lawyers of Chicago the name of Alfred S. Trude occupies a notable place among the citizens of that city, standing in the first rank of the distinguished members of the profession, and recognized by all as a man of rare talents and as one of the greatest criminal lawyers of the state of Illinois.

Mr. Trude is of English descent and a son of Samuel and Sallie (Downs) Trude. The latter is of a family well known in British history, her father having been an officer of rank in the British army and her brother now being in that service. Mr. Trude's parents emigrated to the United States in 1847 and Alfred was born on

shipboard, while the vessel on which they made the journey was lying in quarantine in New York port.

They settled in Lockport, New York, where Alfred first attended school. Subsequently he entered Union College, graduating at the age of seventeen. He moved to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law under the Hon. Henry Booth, at the same time studying under the tuition of Mr. A. B. Jenks, and was admitted to the bar in 1871 and at once entered into the work of his profession.

Mr. Trude is a zealous worker, well read in all points of the law, quick of perception, firm in

action, a fluent speaker and possessed of a magnetism which makes him one of the most successful of trial lawyers. He has conducted thirty-eight murder cases, thirty-six men and two women, all of which, with a single exception, he tried alone, and in all, with the exception of three, he secured verdicts of acquittal. Some of these are the most noted cases on record. One of the more recent cases was that of the woman Theresa Sturla, alias Madeline Stiles, indicted for the murder of Charles Stiles. Mr. Trude defended against State's Attorney Mills, who made a vigorous attempt for her conviction with death penalty sentence. Mr. Trude accomplished almost a complete victory, she being sentenced to only one year in the penitentiary. Another recent one was the Pendergast case for the murder of Carter H. Harrison, Sr. Mr. Trude secured his conviction. Of very recent date is the Snell will case, in which Mr. Trude represented the executors and had the will sustained. The first case of importance in which he appeared prominently before the public was in the Linden divorce case, where Linden, a coachman, married the daughter of Mr. Hancock, a rich packer, Linden representing himself to be a British lord while in pursuit of his victim. In this case the question of marriage was discussed at great length, there being found a misrepresentation in the inducements to marry. The validity of the marriage was determined by the question of cohabitation and decided in favor of the husband, and a divorce denied. The question was as novel as it was delicate and stands alone as precedent in the wide domain of legal literature.

Another was the defense of Joe Tansey, alias Johnson, indicted for killing Albert Gates,—a well-known case. Another was the defense and acquittal of William Gerbick, who was charged with arson and murder, he having been accused of setting fire to a house and burning his alleged mistress. Another was the defense and acquittal of Thomas Mangaw, indicted for the killing of

Kelly on St. Patrick's Day. Another important case was the defense and acquittal of McGuire, McGavey and O'Brien for killing three Bohemians at a dance. He first obtained permission for a separate trial, and by a vigorous effort and strong fight secured the acquittal of McGavey, and after he was out of reach of the law, and once in jeopardy, put him on the stand, and by his confession of the crime and his evidence, cleared the other two. Another case was the Catholic priest, charged with stealing three thousand six hundred dollars from the parish of St. Mary. Another was the defense and acquittal of M. C. McDonald, who was charged under nineteen different indictments, one of which was with intent to kill. Another was the defense and acquittal of Jim Martin, charged with killing St. James on Clark street. He was attorney for Lizzie Moore in the diamond robbery case, when ex-Chief of Police Hickey was a supposed accomplice. He was also attorney for a number of conductors in 1875, when they were charged with larceny from the railroad companies with which they were connected. He was also attorney for Clem Periolat and the county commissioners, better known as the "Court-house Ring Crowd," all of whom were acquitted. He was also attorney for R. K. Turner and Howard Turner in the celebrated land forgery case, in which over three millions of dollars were involved, for which he succeeded in obtaining an acquittal for both. He is the attorney for several railroad associations, and in connection with Pinkerton, has conducted different noted cases, in which persons were charged with various crimes against the railroads, with great success. He was attorney for Lehman, in the celebrated case of Lehman vs. Chicago Herald, and after a severe trial, obtained a judgment for twenty-five thousand dollars against the old Herald, July 3, 1883, the jury deliberating but fifteen minutes before returning a verdict. There were seven of these cases in all pending against the Herald at

the time and the judgment practically broke the paper.

Mr. Trude was for a long time attorney for the Chicago City Railway Company and one of the attorneys for the old Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. He has figured in a great many extradition cases, one of which was the "Newberry" poker case," in which one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were won by Weed from Seath and Hedges. The defendants' attorneys attempted by a writ habeas corpus in the circuit court of Cook county to procure the discharge of the defendants, but through the efforts of Mr. Trude they were remanded. In 1876 Mr. Trude became attorney for the Chicago Times and defended the editor, Wilbur F. Story, in the celebrated extradition case, when Mr. William Beck, Chief of Police of Milwaukee, appeared for the prosecution, together with the attorneys. In this case an effort was made to take Mr. Story to Wisconsin to answer for the crime of libel against the laws of the state. The

point raised by Mr. Trude was that, as Mr. Story had not fled from the requiring state, under the act of Congress relating to fugitives from justice, he could not be sent to that state without a plain violation of the law. Governor Beveridge discharged Mr. Story and Attorney-General Edsall concurred. Mr. Trude tried in behalf of The Times fifty-two libel cases, most of the verdicts being not guilty, while others varied from one cent to a dollar verdicts, except the case of Alice E. Early against Mr. Story, where a verdict was rendered for five hundred dollars. On a previous occasion, when the late Messrs. E. A. Storrs and Wirt Dexter defended, the verdict was twenty-five thousand dollars, and it was immediately following this verdict that Mr. Trude became attorney for the old Times.

Mr. Trude was married in 1868 to Miss Algenia D. Pearson, of Lockport, New York. She is a lady of culture and the center of a brilliant society circle. They reside at their beautiful residence on Drexel Boulevard, in Chicago.

JACOB NEWMAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Jacob Newman, one of the able and successful members of the Chicago bar, was born November 12, 1853. When he was four years of age his parents settled on a farm in Butler county, Ohio, where he remained for a short time, but soon left home to begin life upon his own responsibility. His only capital at the time was his independence and perseverance, qualities, however, which were bound to lead to his ultimate success. He first went to Noblesville, Indiana, where he remained for six years, coming to Chicago in 1867. Here he labored diligently for two years, by the end of which time he had saved sufficient money to enable him to attend college. He entered the University of Chicago and, with the aid of the money he had saved and what he made

outside of school hours, was able to graduate with his class in 1873. An opportunity was soon offered him to become associated in the practice of law with Judge Graham, which he accepted, the firm being known as Graham & Newman. Some few years later Judge Graham moved to the far West and left Mr. Newman a well-established practice, which he not only retained but increased. In 1881 he entered into partnership with Mr. Adolph Moses under the firm name of Moses & Newman, a partnership which continued until 1890 and which was highly successful. Mr. Newman is one of those lawyers who may with truth be said to be specialists in all branches of law, so wide is his knowledge of each of them. He has been identified with many important cases



Jacobummay

but is remembered most prominently, perhaps, with the litigation of the Chicago Gas Trust.

In all matters pertaining to politics he is a staunch Republican. In social and fraternal circles he is a Mason and associated with several of the

leading clubs of the city, among them the Union League.

He was married May 30, 1888, to Miss Minnie Goodman, daughter of Mr. Hugo Goodman, one of Chicago's early settlers.

HON. ELISHA C. FIELD

CHICAGO, ILL.

In no field of usefulness do we observe changes that have taken place in the last fifty years more than in the practice of law. As formerly conceived, it was necessary for a professional man to be able to prosecute equally well any line of thought that was brought to his notice, but in conformity with the methods that have marked all industrial and commercial growth during the past twenty years, large interests in the financial world demand specialists.

Conspicuous among railroad counsellors, mention should be made of Elisha C. Field, who, since 1889, has been general solicitor for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, which succeeded the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. And in the years he has been prominent in railroad affairs, no one stands higher in legal circles than the subject of this review.

Born in Porter county, Indiana, April 9, 1842, Judge Field is a son of Thomas J. and Louisa (Chapman) Field, natives of New York, who moved to Indiana in 1836, where they resided until their death, the father at seventy-two and the mother at sixty-four years of age. The education of Judge Field was obtained in the public schools and at the Valparaiso (Indiana), College, now the Northern Indiana Normal School, from which he graduated in 1862.

Having decided to embark in the practice of law, and desiring to obtain the best means for educating himself, admission was applied for in the law department of the University of Michigan,

located at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1865. The first place where Judge Field began practice was at Crown Point, Indiana, and after three years at the bar his talents were so far recognized that in 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney from the ninth district of that state, and at the expiration of his term of office, he was elected to the general assembly. During these years of progress Judge Field was winning a large circle of valuable acquaintances among all the residents of his district, and the care and attention he paid to every matter brought before him made his ultimate success more certain. There was nothing pyrotechnical, but everything was solid and firm in all pleadings before the bar, and his clientage knew that every detail pertaining to a case was thoroughly mapped out and understood in advance, qualities which gave confidence to all who intrusted their interests into his hands. Step by step Judge Field advanced until his qualifications for higher office became apparent to many, which resulted in his election to the judgeship of the thirty-first Circuit Court of Indiana, and owing to his ability a re-election was given him in 1884, on the Republican ticket, which was the more remarkable inasmuch as all political opponents recognizing his zeal and worth, which were free from all bias and partisan prejudice, declined to place any candidate of their party in opposition, an act that spoke volumes in the estimation of friends and foes alike.

Upon Judge Field's appointment to his pres-

ent office, a removal to Chicago became necessary, and his identification with the city's various interests is shown by the many acknowledgements made by him by the officials of the road, so well represented by him, and by his connection with the Harvard Club as a member, and in the councils of the Republican party.

A delegate from the Tenth Congressional District, Judge Field was a prominent figure in the convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president at Chicago.

Easy of access, genial and companionable with all, Judge Field readily makes friends, and,

what is more, retains them. His domestic life is one of rare enjoyment, his marriage to Miss Mary Jackman, of Sycamore, Illinois, having taken place in 1864. His family consists of two sons and two daughters, Charles E. holding the position of general claim agent for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, while his brother, Robert L., is a graduate of the Bristol Military School of Virginia, and by the governor of that state was commissioned a captain. The daughters are Cora Belle, who is now Mrs. G. V. Crosby, residing in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Bernice Ray.

DEMPSTER OSTRANDER

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the classification of the names of men of prominence in Chicago, the name of Dempster Ostrander occupies a notable place as one standing without reproach. The place he has won in insurance circles is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place he occupies in the social world is a tribute to that true worth which is universally recognized and honored.

Dempster Ostrander was born in Onondaga county, New York, November 20, 1834, and is a son of James H. and Asenath (Sheffield) Ostrander. He is descended on his father's side from an old Dutch family prominent in the early history of the state of New York. His mother's ancestry were of English origin, of the old name of Sheffield, and her father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

When seven years of age Mr. Ostrander removed west with his parents, settling in the wilderness in Wisconsin, coming across the prairies of Indiana and Illinois by teams. He passed

through Chicago, then nothing but a little frontier town, located in a muddy swamp, which surrounded it on all sides save on the east, where there was a vast expanse of great lake. The pioneers crossed Chicago river by means of a ferry or float bridge, which had been established for the use of the straggling traffic which was in those days so irregularly kept up toward the western wilderness. When his father settled in Wisconsin there were not more than half a dozen other settlers upon the adjacent six hundred square miles which to-day is so thickly populated. Here in the wilderness, visited only at rare intervals by white man, and on friendly terms with roving bands of Indians, the early life of Mr. Ostrander was spent. His schooling, until he reached the age of ten years, was nature's vast domain and his teacher was experience. Year by year, however, there gathered around the lonely farm of Mr. Ostrander a community of hardy pioneers, and finally a school house was constructed for the instruction of children. It was here that Mr. Ostrander commenced his education, entering school at the age of ten years. At the age of twenty years, with much personal sac-



rifice on the part of his father, he was placed in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. At the age of thirty-one years, or in 1865, Mr. Ostrander became connected with a manufacturing business at Jefferson, Wisconsin, and through all the intervening time he has retained a silent interest in this enterprise. He has been connected more or less since 1855 with the insurance business, in which he has become a very prominent figure. He also studied law, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, Wisconsin, but has never taken up the practice as a profession. Mr. Ostrander is a man of decided literary tastes and ability. His greatest pleasure, after a day's toil at the office, is to repair to the library, and there, among the famous works of Hugo, Spencer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Macauley, Adam Smith, Bulwer and many others, give himself up to their perusal. He has been for a long time a contributor to journals and magazines of this country and has given more to the public concerning insurance law than perhaps any other man of the day. His treatise on that subject has become a standard authority. Besides he is the author of several books discussing social and economic questions.

Mr. Ostrander was united in marriage December 24, 1856, to Miss Sarah E. Manville, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, who is a lady of marked culture and refinement, of brilliant intellectual endowment and a most kind and generous disposition. It is to her cheerful aid and sympathy, in the performance of the duties which have fallen to his lot, that Mr. Ostrander attributes much of his success.

Mr. Ostrander came from Milwaukee, settling in Chicago in the year 1889. They have had three children: Frank, the well-known business man of West Superior, Wisconsin, who died some months ago; Minnie, now Mrs. W. H. Mybrea, whose husband is a leading lawyer in Wausau, Wisconsin, and late attorney-general of that state; and Belle, now Mrs. Theodore Sterrett,

whose husband is an architect and builder of New York.

Politically Mr. Ostrander is affiliated with the Republican party, and though he has never taken a very prominent part in politics, it may be mentioned that he was, before the war, a warm advocate of anti-slavery principles, and took great interest in the campaigns which were waged on the slavery question. He has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the Unitarian Society. His interest in religious and charitable enterprises takes a practical form. He is a man of fine appearance, genial and of pleasing manner, and one who makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact. His career has been most successful.

When Mr. Ostrander was invited to relate some of the important events of his life, he replied:

"There is nothing of distinguishing importance in anything with which I have ever been connected. Aside from the unimportant part I had in the Civil War, I have never experienced or witnessed anything in a marked sense tragic or heroic. From eight years of age I have had to earn my daily bread. Even during my school days I was never wholly excused from manual labor. Afterward, when the liberty was given me to indulge in higher aspirations, this privilege, too, was so persistently qualified by the limitations of opportunity, so encumbered by the struggles for existence, that in most cases I have been compelled to accept unsatisfactory compromises with a fate which, though seldom unkind, was always stern. There has not been one line of poetry or romance in any page of my existence. The habit of toil, early confirmed, has robbed effort of its accustomed weariness and has become an element of strength and a stable foundation for hope and modest ambition. It established confidence and made, in a measure, indifferent the shuffling tricks of fickle fortune."

In Mr. Ostrander's character there is some-

thing he has found in the little log school house, with the slab roof and the earth floor, which he has brought down from the early 'forties, and to which he has added later accretions of knowl-

edge, which has been gathered from books and experience, and the whole has been crystallized into substantial form and gives to his influence a power that is far-reaching and permanent.

IRA WARNER BUELL

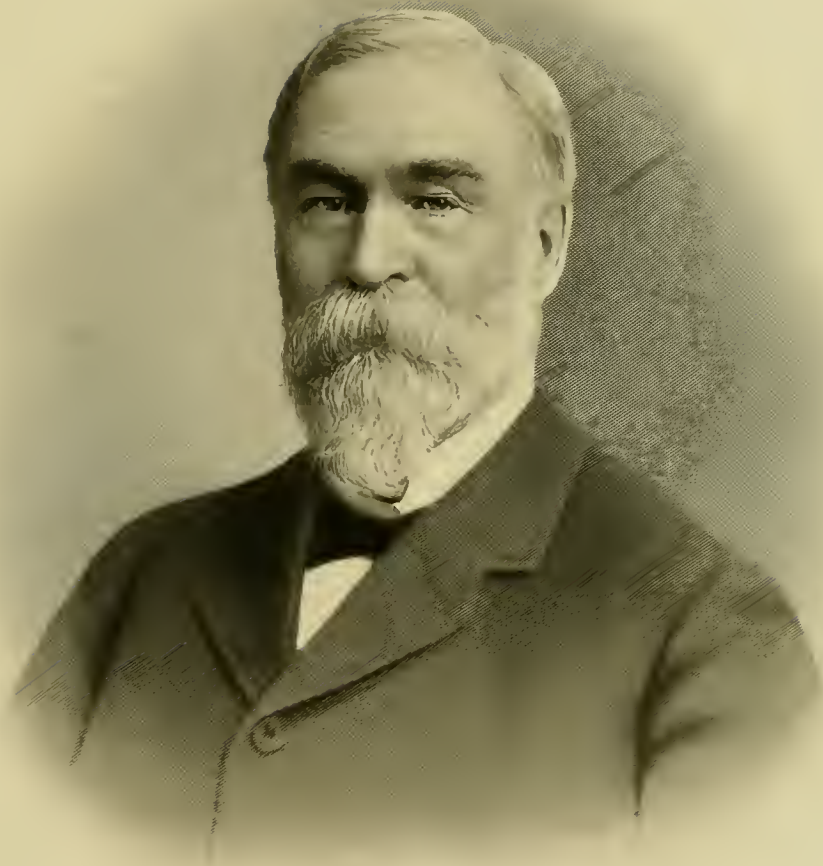
CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the able and prominent members of the legal profession the name of Ira Warner Buell deserves to be perpetuated. With the history of Chicago he has been identified for over forty-five years. His record as a lawyer is in harmony with his record as a man, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a rare comprehension of every problem that has presented itself for solution. His knowledge of the cardinal and elementary principles of the law, aided by his logical powers of thought, enabled him readily to apply those principles to the many new and diversified questions which arise in modern business transactions. In ability rightly to apply legal principles to facts lies the test of a true lawyer. In the life of the lawyer, whose noblest victories are won amid the order and decorum of judicial tribunals, unlike that of the soldier or that of the statesman, there is seldom anything graphic, heroic or entertaining to the general reader. The highest tribute that can be paid to him is that he protects the rights of his clients with zeal, ability and fidelity and maintains the character of citizen of honor and integrity.

Ira Warner Buell was born December 9, 1830, at Lebanon, Madison county, New York. He is a son of the late Elijah and Elizabeth (Higgins) Buell and a descendant of William Buell, who came to America in 1830, from Chesterton, England, and settled first at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and afterwards at Windsor, Connecticut. To this William Buell, as a common ancestor, all Americans of the name of Buell may trace their lineage, among whom there are and have

been men eminent as statesmen, jurists, lawyers and soldiers.

The subject of this brief sketch spent his early boyhood on the farm of his parents and in attendance at the country public school, which was a very different institution in the thirties and forties to what it was in the early years of this century. At sixteen, we find him teaching school, and at the age of nineteen, in attendance at the Madison University. From college he proceeded to the study of the law and in September, 1855, was admitted, at Rochester, New York, to practice in the Courts of New York State. In 1856, acting on Greeley's advice, he came west, selecting Chicago as his future home. In 1860, he was elected Supervisor of North Chicago and in 1861 was elected City Attorney. In 1871, the nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court was tendered him by a joint convention of Republicans and Democrats but he declined the honor, prudently preferring to enlarge and confirm his growing law practice, already yielding him a fair income, rather than to assume thus early the onerous and exacting duties of a Judge. In 1879, he accepted the Republican nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court, being chosen on the first ballot of 177 out of 190 votes and by a majority of the delegates from every ward and township, with one exception. Erastus Williams, Henry Booth, Charles H. Reed and Julius Rosenthal were his colleagues on the Republican ticket, all of whom except Julius Rosenthal have passed into the "silent land." The year 1879 was not a Republican year and



Isaac Bull

Mr. Buell shared the common fate of his co-nominees and all the other Republican candidates in Cook county that year. From the present standpoint, he regards his defeat as a good fortune, enabling him to enjoy the pleasure, profit and freedom of a successful practice at the bar, with consequent relief from the grave duties and responsibilities of judicial life. During the last twenty years, Mr. Buell has taken no further action in politics than is incumbent upon all good citizens, and has devoted his business hours to his legal practice and his leisure to the pleasures of domestic and social life. Mr. Buell is one of the founders of the Union League Club of Chicago, and drafted the broad and liberal declaration of principles first adopted and still maintained by this most famous and influential

of civic clubs, of which he was one of the directors during the first three years of its existence. He is one of the oldest members of the Law Institute, has attained high honors in Masonry, is a Past Master of Blaney Lodge, F. & A. M. and a Knight Templar. As a lawyer, Mr. Buell is famous for success in chancery, corporation, insurance and commercial cases. This the reports of the decisions of our Supreme Court fully attest. Mr. Buell has no sons to inherit his fame and practice. His one daughter, Elizabeth Averell, is the wife of Mr. Henry C. Patterson, of Chicago. Mr. Buell's interest in the welfare, progress and moral and material advancement of Chicago is deep and sincere. The social qualities of his nature have endeared him to many friends.

THOMAS MACLAY HOYNE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Thomas M. Hoyne, senior member of the well-known legal firm of Hoyne, O'Conner & Hoyne, is a well-known lawyer of the Illinois bar. The name of Hoyne will always occupy a notable place among distinguished lawyers of the state of Illinois.

Thomas M. Hoyne was born at Galena, Illinois, July 17, 1843, and is a son of Thomas Hoyne, who in his time was one of the leading lawyers of Chicago, and Lenora (Temple) Hoyne, a daughter of the late John T. Temple, M. D., an old resident of Chicago, and died in St. Louis.

Mr. Hoyne came to Chicago with his parents when quite young and received his early education at the Chicago public schools. Later was graduated from the then only high school in Chicago. After this he went to New York City, where he engaged in business for a time, and then returned to Chicago and began the study of law in the office of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, of

which firm his illustrious father was the senior member.

Here for three years he applied himself to a general course of legal reading, and during a portion of that period attended the law school of the old Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1866. The following year he was admitted to partnership in the firm, which then became known as Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne. Thomas Hoyne died in 1883 and the business continued as Horton & Hoyne until 1887, when Mr. Horton was elected to the bench. Mr. Hoyne then associated himself with Mr. George A. Follansbee and Mr. John O'Connor, and the firm was then known as Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor.

This connection continued until January 1, 1899, when the present firm was formed by the admission of Mr. Maclay Hoyne, son of Mr. Hoyne. All of these firms have been quite prominent in legal circles of Chicago, transacting for

the most part a general law practice, although they have been and still continue to be best known in matters relating to real estate, insurance and commercial law.

Politically Mr. Hoyne is a Democrat. He is one of the organizers of the Chicago Democratic Club, which in 1881 became what is now known as the Iroquois Club. Of this organization or club he was president in 1897. He is also a member of the Illinois State

Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Law Institute and the Union League Club.

The family from which Mr. Hoyne sprang has long been considered one of the prominent ones of the state of Illinois.

Mr. Hoyne was married in 1871 to Miss Jeanie T. Maclay, daughter of Moses B. Maclay, a well-known lawyer of New York. They have a family of six children, four sons and two daughters.

LAFAYETTE MCWILLIAMS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lafayette McWilliams, until recently a member of the firm of Marshall Field & Company, was born in the town of Peterboro, Madison county, New York, June 11, 1843, and is a son of Hugh McWilliams and Mary McWilliams, formerly Miss Mary Wilson. Both parents emigrated from Ireland to the United States, and, as the name indicates, were of Scotch-Irish and Protestant descent.



Mr. McWilliams received his early education at the Peterboro district school. Later he attended the academy in the same town, and then taught school at Madison, New York, for a year, with a view of financial preparation for a college course. Later, he entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, but remained only a short time, and then returned to his home to enlist as a private, in June, 1862, with the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers. The character of Mr. McWilliams' military career is disclosed by a simple recital of its chief events. Enlisting as a private, without political or social influence, he successively held the offices of Third Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieu-

tenant and Captain in his regiment, and at the close of the war was recommended for brevet promotion, but he took an honorable discharge and retired from the army as Captain. He was severely wounded at the battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30, 1864. The end of the war found him temporarily lame from the wound in his leg.

Mr. McWilliams rested at his home in New York, recovering from his wounds, until August, 1865, and then came west to Chicago and entered the service of the then famous dry goods house of Field, Palmer & Leiter (now Marshall Field & Company), with which firm he has ever since been identified, until just recently, when he retired from business. That same fidelity to duty and promptness of execution which resulted in a series of promotions in military life, served him well in the commercial world. He held various positions with the firm, finally became a partner and retired from business in January, 1900.

Mr. McWilliams has continued for many years a steadfast Republican, and has a deep and abiding faith in the principles of that party.

In religious belief he is a Presbyterian and is one of the elders of the Sixth Church of that denomination.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the

Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League Club, and the Midlothian Golf Club hold the name of Mr. McWilliams on their roll of membership.

Always upright, reliable and honorable, Mr. McWilliams' strict adherence to principles commands the respect of all.

Mr. McWilliams was united in marriage June 29, 1871, to Miss Mary F. Goodman of Chicago. They have had four children, three sons and a daughter, that add much to the pleasure of their home life. Their household is the abode of cultured hospitality, and is one of the ideal homes of the city.

HON. EDWARD F. DUNNE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Edward F. Dunne, judge of the circuit court of Cook county, brought to the bench not only profound learning but also that which is far more useful,—a wide experience in affairs and an almost unerring judgment. In his business life he has displayed the same singular sagacity, clear judgment and tireless industry. Often called to posts of honor and responsibility by his fellow citizens, he has discharged every duty with fidelity to the trust imposed in him.

Judge Dunne was born in Waterville, Connecticut, October 12, 1853, and is a son of P. W. and Delia M. Dunne. He removed with his parents to Peoria, Illinois, at an early age and attended the public and high schools in that city, afterward taking a thorough course in the Trinity College University, of Dublin, Ireland. After leaving the university Mr. Dunne engaged in the flour-milling business with his father in Peoria for about a year and then removed with his family to Chicago and commenced the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1877. Soon after entering upon the practice of law he formed a partnership with the late Judge Scates and the Hon. William J. Hynes, under the firm name of Scates, Hynes & Dunne, and afterward with Mr. Hynes and William J. English, under the firm name of Hynes, English & Dunne. He speedily acquired prominence at the bar, where his ability and purity of character were early recognized. In 1892 he was elected circuit judge of Cook

county, Illinois, and was re-elected in June, 1897, and still occupies the bench, where he is universally regarded as one of the ablest jurists on the Cook county bench. The political career of Judge Dunne has been alike able and honorable. He has always been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles and has delivered many campaign addresses, in which his logical arguments, entertainingly presented, carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. He is tireless in his advocacy of Democratic measures, for his belief arises from an honest conviction that the welfare of the nation can best be conserved through this political channel.

He is a charter member and was the first president of the famous Monticello Club, of Chicago, which has at different times entertained at banquets many of the leading Democrats of the nation. He was re-elected president of the club at the annual election held February 6, 1899, and always commanded the utmost confidence of that organization, which numbers nearly every prominent Democrat in Illinois in its membership. Judge Dunne was also the first president of the Desplaines Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and is a member of the Columbus Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League. He recently resigned his membership in the Iroquois Club.

Outside of his professional life he exhibits many rare qualities. He is a man of unusual

sympathies and shows his friends a generous and noble nature. While of a rather reserved temperament to those nearest to him, his conversation shows broad culture and wide acquaintance with literature and their attributes, added to the genial humor so characteristic of him, all of which greatly endears him to those fortunate enough to be admitted to his friendship. He has ideals and lives up to them. It may be truthfully said, without charges of flattery, that as a judge, none ever sat upon the bench in this county more thoughtful, honest and unpre-

judiced in rulings and decisions, nor one who has a higher appreciation of the importance and dignity of the office he so honorably and successfully fills.

Judge Dunne was united in marriage August 16, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Kelly, and is the father of nine children, six of whom are living. He was recently honored by the degree of LL. D., which was conferred upon him by St. Ignatius College. Judge Dunne, with his family, resides in their beautiful home in River Forest, Cook county, Illinois.

ARTHUR HUMPHREY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Born beyond the middle west, July 13, 1858, from an ancestry embracing some of the oldest and most influential families of old Virginia and Pennsylvania, Mr. Humphrey spent the earlier portion of his life on a farm and in stock raising and milling business, where a naturally robust constitution and kindly disposition were given full development. In his youth he attended the common schools and later a state normal, but his real education was acquired by private study and reading and in the school of nature and experience.

In 1880 Mr. Humphrey came to Chicago, a stranger, with no capital, but with a sterling integrity, an indomitable will and an abiding faith in the future. He soon secured a position as an instructor and afterward as superintendent of the business department of Bryant's Business College. While engaged in this work his leisure time and evenings were employed in reading law. With a desire to get a more practical experience and a knowledge of business men and methods, he later entered the employ of one of the largest concerns at the Union Stock Yards. Here his thorough knowledge of accounts was soon demonstrated and he gained a most valuable business

experience. He often says that of all his schooling the time spent with this house was of the most practical value, for it gave him a thorough knowledge of first-class business men and methods. While engaged with this house Mr. Humphrey pursued his legal studies with a regularity and tenacity which was, to say the least, unusual, and when the time came, took the examination for admission to the Illinois bar before a committee appointed by the appellate court, and was one of the fortunate few who passed a most rigid examination. After devoting nearly another year to hard work and study he entered his chosen profession. Then commenced those days of seeking for business and clients which try the souls of young professional men and cause so many to fall by the wayside.

Mr. Humphrey possesses in a high degree three characteristics which have dominated his life and contributed largely to his success,—honesty, industry and determination. When he is once convinced that a thing is right, and sets his mind upon accomplishing it, he never gives up, but works and waits with a singleness of purpose and determination that usually brings success. Mr. Humphrey practiced alone up to 1892.



Arthur Humphrey.

when he formed a partnership with ex-Judge Barnum and his son, under the name of Barnum, Humphrey & Barnum, which continued for six years, when Mr. Humphrey withdrew. Since this time he has practiced alone, with greater success than before. Mr. Humphrey is an able lawyer, thorough, careful and painstaking in his business. He enjoys an enviable reputation as a lawyer and as a man, and has built up a good general practice, but prefers corporation and real-estate law, in which he has won his greatest success. Reared in an atmosphere of political intensity, such as characterized the early days of Kansas, it is not strange that Mr. Humphrey should be stalwart in Republicanism, and a firm adherent to his party. Although a man of strong convictions and active in politics, he has never

held nor has he been a candidate for political office, preferring to devote his attention to his profession.

Mr. Humphrey possesses fine literary tastes, and, besides an excellent law library, has a fine general library of carefully selected works. He is fond of biography, history, travel and adventure, as well as fiction and poetry, but does not care particularly for the popular novel of the day; preferring Scott, Thackeray, Hawthorne and others of the same school. He is fond of outdoor sports, particularly riding, driving and the "rod and gun," but finds little time to gratify his tastes in this direction. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Union League, Marquette, Hamilton and Woodlawn Park Clubs, and is also a Mason.

JAMES H. ECKELS

CHICAGO, ILL.

James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank, was born at Princeton, November 22, 1858. After taking a course at the public schools at Princeton he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, graduating therefrom in 1880, and returning immediately to the west to engage in the practice of his profession at Ottawa, Illinois. He was successful from the start and soon gained more than local renown and distinction as an orator of ability.

He first came into national prominence, however, in 1893, when President Cleveland appointed him comptroller of the currency, a position second only in importance to that of secretary of the treasury. The appointment of so young, and, as yet, an untried man, brought severe criticism upon the chief executive, but the president was confident in the wisdom of his selection and asked those who deprecated the appointment to suspend judgment until judgment was warranted by the logic of events.

It was only a few weeks after Mr. Eckels took charge of the office of comptroller that the great panic of 1893 burst upon the land. One hundred and sixty-five national banks failed during the next ten weeks and a period of apprehension and anxiety such as the financial interests of the country never knew before followed. Out of these one hundred and sixty-five banks one hundred and fifteen resumed, of which number only fifteen fell back, leaving one hundred saved from the original number. There was collected and paid out to depositors of failed banks over twenty-eight million dollars, or over thirty-six per cent. of all that had been paid out in the history of the system. There were many other banks that had to be carefully nursed and protected in order to enable them to pull through, and altogether it was a time of unceasing strain and anxiety. It was a herculean task for the new comptroller, but his strength and sagacity were equal to the emergency. The statement has been made of

him that he "never made a mistake" during the four years and a half that he was at the helm. Certain it was that by his administration of the arduous duties devolving upon him he won the respect and admiration of financiers, both at home and abroad, and has taken rank as among the ablest of those who ever held the office of controller.

After the election of President McKinley, when it was known that Mr. Eckels would return to private life, he was the recipient of many flattering offers from financial institutions. Being an Illinoisan by birth, he consequently felt more at home here, and accepted the presidency

of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and assumed his duties on the first of January, 1898. He associated with him as vice-president John C. McKeon, who had been national bank examiner and receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, and as cashier Joseph T. Talbert, who had also been one of his national bank examiners. Under the careful guidance of these gentlemen the Commercial National Bank is to-day one of the foremost banking institutions of Chicago.

Mr. Eckels was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Fannie Reed, of Ottawa, and has one child, a daughter, Phoebe, aged nine years. Mrs. Eckels is a lady of marked culture and refinement.

JOHN GALT McWILLIAMS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. John G. McWilliams, who has been a resident of Chicago for forty-four years, during which time he has been closely identified with the progress and development of the city, is regarded as one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. His long connection with the well-known dry goods house of Marshall Field & Company naturally gives him great prominence, while his high character and strong individuality made an indelible impression in the commercial life and history of Chicago. No citizen was ever more respected, and no man more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people.

Starting as clerk, in 1857, and occupying various important positions of trust successively, in the meantime becoming a partner in 1883, is a record to be proud of, and illustrates the high appreciation in which his services were held.

John G. McWilliams was born at Peterboro, Madison county, New York, June 15, 1839, and

is a son of Hugh and Mary (Wilson) McWilliams, who were both of Scotch-Irish descent and born in the north of Ireland, both coming to America at an early age. Mr. McWilliams' education was obtained at the district schools and academy of Peterboro. In 1855 he was clerk in a dry goods store in Peterboro. In 1857 he removed to Chicago and became salesman for the dry goods house of W. R. Wood & Company, remaining until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, as captain, serving in his regiment until the close of the war. March 24, 1864, he was promoted major, and as such served until March 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Returning to Chicago, he became salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Field, Palmer & Leiter, and while in their employ he organized the first notion department in a dry goods house in this country, of which he was placed in charge. January, 1867, the firm became Field, Leiter & Company, and in 1881, Marshall Field & Company. In 1883 Mr. McWilliams became a partner. His connection con-



tinued until January, 1895, when he sold his interest and retired, having completed nearly thirty years' service with the house, of which twelve years were on a partnership basis. Since this time he has spent much time in travel, going abroad once or more every year.

The social qualities of Mr. McWilliams have won him many friends, and his rich fund of knowledge makes him an approachable and companionable gentleman.

Mr. McWilliams is a Republican, but never

held public office. He is a member of the Union League Club and Chicago Athletic Association, Grand Army of the Republic and Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He has been twice married, in 1867 to Miss K. M. Willard, of Chicago, who died in 1884, leaving one child, Roy, and again in 1886 to Mrs. Caroline Wilson (Beall) Lee.

Their home at No. 3945 Lake avenue, Chicago, is all that could be desired, and is one of the handsomest residences in the city.

HON. PETER STENGER GROSSCUP

CHICAGO, ILL.

Peter Stenger Grosscup was born February 15, 1852, in Ashland, Ohio. On his father's side his lineage can be traced back to Holland, and on his mother's to Germany. But both families were established on American soil prior to the war of the Revolution. The great-grandfather, Paul Grosscup, was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania colonial assembly, and afterward of the Pennsylvania state assembly, also of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1791 and framed the first state constitution. On his father's side the Judge is also connected by ties of blood with the Stenger family, well known in political circles in Pennsylvania and at the bar. His mother's name was Bowermaster, and her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, while the grandfather held a commission as an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side Judge Grosscup is connected with the Studebakers, well known in the business world.

Peter Stenger Grosscup was educated in the schools of Ashland and in Wittenberg College, one of the educational institutions of the Lutheran church, from which he graduated in 1872 at the head of his class. He obtained his degree of LL. B. from the Boston Law School. From

1874 until 1883 he engaged in the practice of his profession in Ashland, Ohio, and during six years of that time was city solicitor. In 1876 he became the candidate of the Republican party for congress, but was defeated. In 1883 he took up his residence in Chicago, and became associated with the law firm headed by Leonard Swett, a former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, and the best-known attorney at that time of the west. From that time forward Judge Grosscup participated in some of the most important trials occurring in the west, and built up a reputation as a lawyer, ranking among the ablest practitioners at the Chicago bar.

On December 12, 1892, he was appointed to the United States district bench by President Harrison, and soon after assuming the duties of that office attracted the attention of the entire country by his decision upon the application of the government to close the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday. He dissented from the two circuit judges on that occasion, but on an appeal to the circuit court of appeals, presided over by Chief Justice Fuller, this dissent was sustained. His most widely known service, however, was in connection with the Debs riots of 1894. In connection with the late circuit judge,

Hon. William A. Wood, he issued the injunction in favor of the government and against the rioters. When this injunction was disregarded by the rioters he called upon the president for the federal troops, a call that unquestionably saved the city from mob violence. Summoning the grand jury at the earliest day possible by law, he delivered to them on their assembling, in the midst of the riots, a charge that instantly gave him a national reputation. The indictments and arrests that followed were the beginning of the end of the mob violence. In the meantime he has handed down many decisions of interest to large portions of the public and to the profession generally.

On January 23, 1899, Judge Grosscup was appointed to the United States circuit bench, and was soon after unanimously confirmed by the senate. Since that time his work has been principally in the court of appeals.

In addition to his judicial duties Judge Grosscup has been a frequent speaker at banquets and on general occasions. His Decoration Day address at Galesburg, Illinois, May 30, 1894, attracted wide attention, and an address delivered at Indianapolis in 1896 ran through an edition of more than half a million copies. At the Saratoga conference, August, 1898, he replied to Carl Schurz on the questions growing out of the islands captured in the Spanish war, and was the first to insist upon a retention of these islands. This speech was widely published throughout the United States.

Mrs. Grosscup, who died August 18, 1899, was the daughter of the late A. A. Taylor, of Londonville, Ohio. She was a woman of singular beauty and character, to whom Judge Grosscup was greatly attached. The daughter, Kathryn Grosscup, now resides with her father.

HOWARD H. GROSS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Howard H. Gross is a son of Dr. John C. and Caroline Gross, and was born at Marathon, Cortland county, New York, September 27, 1853. For the first twenty years his life was that of the average farmer's boy, working in the summer and going to school in the winter. At the age of nineteen he graduated at the Galva, Illinois, high school, and from 1871 to 1873 taught school in the public schools of Henry county, Illinois. From 1873 to 1875 he studied law, as preparatory to a business life, and from 1875 to 1883 was connected with the manufacturers of school furniture. He invented a number of valuable pieces of school apparatus, especially that relating to astronomy, upon which Mr. Gross is an authority. In 1878 he helped to organize the first school furniture combine. In 1883 he went to San Francisco and successfully established a business

enterprise that two or three other parties had attempted and failed; in 1885 he sold out at a large profit and laid the foundation of his future success. From 1885 to 1893 he collected artists from all over Europe and America and produced fifteen great cycloramas, placing them all over the world, from London, England, to Melbourne, Australia. He is a large dealer in paving materials but his principal business is promoting industrials and has successfully financed some very large enterprises.

Mr. Gross was a member of the Chicago board of education from 1896 to 1899 and was chairman of the financial committee for two years during this period. He is connected with other public matters, being a director of the Commercial Association, Chicago Penny Savings, Conference of Charities, Educational Commis-



Howard H. Grosz

sion, etc. He gives a large amount of time to philanthropic and charity work. He has traveled extensively in Europe, West Indies, Sandwich Islands, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, the United States and Canada.

Politically he is a stanch Republican, and has supported his party and been active in its counsels for years.

He is a man of strong character, a tireless worker, firm of purpose and decisive in action. The careful discipline of a strong mind has been the great factor of his success.

Mr. Gross was married April 11, 1878, to Miss Deli S. Condit, of Englewood; they have four children and reside in a beautiful home at the corner of Indiana avenue and Sixtieth street.

ALBERT WILLIAM TRUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Albert W. True, treasurer of the well-known firm of True & True Company, was born at Ottawa October 30, 1856, and is a son of William Mariner and Mary (Matson) True. His father was a native of Portland, Maine, and came to Ottawa, Illinois, in 1839, embarking in the mercantile and banking business. Later he became interested in Chicago real estate, finally removing to Chicago, where he died in 1876.

Albert attended the Central high school and was graduated in 1876. He then matriculated at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, but was compelled to abandon the course, however, upon the death of his father and secured an office position with the Methodist book concern, continuing there for three years. He then entered the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company, remaining one year, and in 1882 entered the wholesale lumber office of Hair & Odiorne, remaining with them until their failure in 1882. Mr. True had by this time become an expert accountant and was retained by the assignee to help wind up the affairs of the firm, remaining with him until 1884. The following three years he was connected with the Hintze & Baker Company, a then prominent sash and door concern, as bookkeeper. During this time Mr. Baker withdrew and shortly afterwards Mr. Hintze withdrew to form the firm of Hintze &

Weise, leaving R. D. Farson as proprietor of the business and Mr. True as office manager. Early in 1888 the C. C. Thompson & Walkup Company, a wholesale lumber and sash and door concern, retired from the trade.

Mr. True, C. C. Thompson and his son, W. A. Thompson, then formed a partnership and started the Thompson & True Company, with a twenty-five-thousand-dollar capital, to succeed to the business of the former company. Their plant was at the corner of Lincoln street and Blue Island avenue, where the present plant of True & True Company is located.

In January, 1892, Mr. True's brother, Charles J. True, purchased the Messrs. Thompsons' interest and the name was changed to the True & True Company, capital fifty thousand dollars. C. J. True, president, and Albert W. True, secretary and treasurer.

During the next four years the new firm continued to grow, doing a conservative business. In 1897 they added a plant for the manufacture of odd work in order better to serve the trade, purchasing the sash and door factory at Lincoln and Nineteenth street, which has since been used for turning out high grade mill work, having been enlarged and reequipped with up-to-date machinery, and it is now the largest factory of its kind in Chicago. June, 1901, the capital was

increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Charles J. True was made president, Albert J. True, treasurer and John C. Ahrens, secretary. The firm have an elegantly appointed office (built in 1900), where Charles J. True looks after the lumber part of the business, Albert W. True manages the sales department and John C. Ahrens has charge of the country trade and superintends the movements of the traveling

salesmen. The firm is one of the best known in the country, liberal advertisers and represented by expert salesmen and traveling men, the product of their factory is shipped all over the United States.

Mr. True is a Republican. He is a member of the Ashland Club of Chicago, and was married in September, 1899, to Miss Frances, daughter of the late Charles E. Munger, of Chicago.

HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL

CHICAGO, ILL.



James B. Bradwell was born April 16, 1828, at Loughborough, England, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Gutridge) Bradwell. Sixteen months after the birth of James B. the family crossed the ocean to America and first located in Utica, New York, where they remained until 1833, when they came west by wagon and boat to Jacksonville, Illinois. There they remained until May, 1834, when they removed in a covered wagon or "prairie schooner," drawn by one span of horses and one yoke of oxen, to Wheeling, Cook county, Illinois, consuming twenty-one days in making the trip of two hundred and fifty miles. They settled upon a farm, and here James B. spent several years in mowing and cradling, splitting rails, breaking prairie, etc., which served greatly to strengthen his constitution and harden his muscles. He here suffered all the inconveniences and hardships of pioneer times, but developed a strong and active mind and an ambition for a higher and more active position in the great, busy world.

His first lesson in schooling was received in a small country log school house, but later he at-

tended Wilson Academy, in Chicago, in which Judge Lorenzo Sawyer was instructor. Still later he completed his education in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, sustaining himself there by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc., taking much of his pay in orders on the stores, many of which he was obliged to discount heavily for cash. This necessity made so strong an impression upon his mind that ever since he has maintained that the laborer is worthy of his hire and should receive one hundred cents on the dollar for his services.

After finishing his education he began to study law, and in time was duly admitted to the bar. During this period he worked at various trades as a journeyman, displaying much skill and exhibiting a high degree of inventive genius. So apt was he in all branches of mechanics that it is stated that if necessary he could earn his living in any one of the seventeen trades. Much work was conducted in Chicago. He invented a process for half-tone work, and is said to have produced the first half-tone cut ever made in this city. Upon beginning the practice of law here more than forty years ago he soon acquired a large practice and the confidence of the public. He steadily advanced and became prominent in

local politics by reason of his eloquence as a speaker and his high social and conversational powers.

In 1861 he entered the field of politics in earnest, and was elected county judge by a large majority, and after serving one term acceptably, was, in 1865, re-elected for a second term. Several very important reforms were effected by him in the procedure of his court. As a judge of this court he so distinguished himself by his fairness, opinions and reforms that his services are yet recalled by the old members of the bar with great pleasure. In 1873 he was sent to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1875, and distinguished himself there as a speaker and as an advocate of much-needed laws and reforms. He has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to occupy many positions of responsibility and to discharge grave public duties, all of which have been performed by him with rare judgment, high intelligence and unswerving loyalty and integrity.

He presided at the American Woman Suff-

rage Association at its organization in Cleveland; was chairman of the arms and trophy department of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair in 1865; was president of the Chicago Press Club; president of the Chicago Rifle Club, and was its best rifle shot; president of the Chicago Bar Association; president of the Illinois State Bar Association, and many years its historian; president of the Chicago Soldiers' Home; was one of the founders of the Union League Club and the first president of its board of directors; president of the Chicago Photographic Society; chairman of the Photographic Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Judge Bradwell has taken all degrees in Masonry and has occupied many high positions in that ancient and honorable order. He is the present able editor of the Chicago Legal News, and is one of Chicago's foremost citizens.

May 18, 1852, he was married to Myra Colby.

BERNARD EDWARD SUNNY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Bernard E. Sunny was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1856. He became a telegraph operator at an early age, and was employed by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. In 1875 he came to Chicago to accept a position with the same company, and was promoted to the position of night manager, and afterwards manager of that company's office at Chicago. In 1879 he took the position of superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company, which he held for nine years, during which period the number of subscribers grew from a few hundred to over five thousand. Mr. Sunny was president of the Chicago Arc Light & Power Company for three years, up to 1891, at which time he became west-

ern manager of the General Electric Company of New York, which position he continues to fill.

Mr. Sunny was closely identified in many of the improvements and advances made in both the telephone and electric lighting field, especially in connection with the solving of the problem of furnishing both classes of service through wires laid underground. Mr. Sunny was elected a director in the World's Columbian Exposition, to represent the electric industry, and served for one year. He declined further service with the Exposition Company to become president of the Intramural railroad at the World's Fair, which was the first elevated electric railroad ever operated. Its success led to the electrical equip-

ment of all of the elevated railroads in Chicago and the eastern cities.

Mr. Sunny has always been a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia

convention in 1900 from the sixth congressional district. Mr. Sunny was married in 1878 to Miss Ellen Clifton Rhue, of Brooklyn, New York.

CLARENCE A. KNIGHT

CHICAGO, ILL.

The name of Clarence A. Knight has been so long and prominently connected with much of the important litigation occurring in Chicago that he has become widely known as a corporation lawyer, and his reputation as such is of the highest order. He has a genius for the law that is marked. His clear reasoning, logical deductions and familiarity with the law and precedents have enabled him to win many legal victories.

Clarence A. Knight is a native of Illinois and was born in McHenry county, October 28, 1853. He acquired his education in the schools near his home, afterward taking a course in the Normal School of Cook County, and following this devoted his energies to teaching school. When nineteen years of age he came to Chicago and entered the law office of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, where he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, upon examination before the supreme court of Illinois.

In 1877 he formed a partnership with Mr. McDaid, which existed until 1879, when he was appointed assistant city attorney under Hon. Julius S. Grinnell. Five years later, upon Mr. Grinnell's election as state's attorney, Mayor Harrison appointed Mr. Knight to the office of city attorney. In 1888 Mayor Roche tendered him the office of assistant corporation counsel, and in this capacity he continued to serve the city until 1889, when he resigned to engage in private practice. During the ten years of Mr. Knight's connection with the city law department many measures of great importance were enacted, the

most prominent, perhaps, being the law permitting the annexation of Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson and a portion of Cicero to the city of Chicago. The original act having been declared unconstitutional, Mr. Knight prepared a bill to cover the case, which was passed by the legislature in 1888-89.

Upon Mr. Knight's retirement from public life, a partnership was formed with Mr. Paul Brown, under the firm name of Knight & Brown. The firm handle a large general practice, including corporation law.

In 1893 Mr. Knight was appointed general counsel of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, and in 1898 of the Union Elevated Railroad Company and Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company. As attorney for the Union Elevated Railroad Company he successfully conducted the litigation involving the right to construct the "Union Loop." He is also president of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad. Mr. Knight is a member of the Union League Club. He also belongs to the Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Royal League.

His manner of presenting a case in court impresses those who listen with the feeling that he thoroughly believes in the justice of the cause he is advocating. His cool dissection of the facts and law usually lead to success.

In his private life Mr. Knight is the model of the thorough gentleman. His manners are courteous to all, his public and personal history is inseparably connected with the jurisprudence of



Clarence A. Knight.

the state of Illinois, and especially with Chicago and Cook county. His kindness and life-long fidelity to friendship have attracted to him a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Knight was married to Miss Dell Brown, a daughter of Dr. Henry T. Brown, of McHenry, Illinois, and they have two children, Bessie and James H. Knight.

HON. JOHN H. BATTEN

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY CAPT. WILLIAM P. BLACK

The subject of this sketch, Hon. John H. Batten, judge of the county court of Du Page county, and acting judge of the probate court of Cook county, was born at Paddington, London, England, July 16, 1850. When but four years of age he was brought by his parents to Chicago, where he lived continuously thereafter until his removal to Naperville, Du Page county, in 1875. But Judge Batten's removal to Du Page county effected only the matter of his residence and his official activities. From the time of his admission to the bar in 1872, he has been identified with the profession of law in Chicago, and has been actively connected with the practice here during substantially that entire time.

When at the age of four years Mr. Batten came with his father to the city of Chicago, it had then a population of about fifty-four thousand people. In due time Mr. Batten entered the Chicago public schools where he maintained a high record, not only for scholarship, but also for that courteous, gentlemanly and orderly manner which has been characteristic of him throughout his entire life. For a number of years, and as early as 1854, Mr. Batten's father was a clerk in the old county court of common pleas, out of which grew the present superior court of Cook county, remaining continuously in that service for seventeen years. Naturally Mr. Batten turned to the law. After receiving his preliminary schooling in the Franklin and Newbury schools on the North Side, where he was a pupil of A. G. Lane, he attended Racine College.

In the years 1868 and 1869 Mr. Batten was Judge Porter's minute clerk in the superior court. In the last mentioned year he entered the office of the well-known law firm of Dent & Black, as a law student. While with them he was admitted to the bar, and he remained with them until 1877, when he opened an office for himself in the old Major Block, now the Roanoke building, and continued in the successful practice of the law in Chicago until March, 1899. In the meantime he had twice been elected state's attorney for Du Page county, serving in that capacity from 1888 to 1896, and in June, 1897, was elected county judge of Du Page county, to fill the unexpired term of Judge George W. Brown, who had been elected to the circuit bench. So satisfactorily did he meet the exacting requirements of the county judgeship, that he was re-elected thereto, in November, 1898, without opposition. For nearly two years, following his election to the county judgeship of Du Page county, he was called upon to devote much of his time to aiding Judge Carter in the discharge of the onerous judicial duties of the county court of Cook county. But in March, 1899, Judge Kohlsaatt having been appointed United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois, Judge Batten was selected to discharge the very responsible duties of judge of the probate court of Cook county, and so continued to act as judge of that court until December, 1900.

In the early summer of the year 1900, when

the question was to be determined as to who should be Judge Kohlsaat's successor to be elected at the general election of that year, although Judge Batten was at the time still maintaining his residence in Du Page county, a petition was circulated among the members of the bar of Cook county, which received the signatures of more than a thousand prominent and reputable attorneys, asking him to become a candidate for the office of judge of the probate court of Cook county. Probably no higher compliment was ever paid to any man in connection with that office, than this appeal to Judge Batten to become a candidate for the important and responsible position of judge of the probate court of this county. That he was not selected for the office by his party was due solely to the question raised as to his eligibility therefor, and the fact that it was more in accordance with precedent to tender the nomination to a citizen of Cook county.

Since the election and qualification of Judge Cutting, Mr. Batten has resumed active practice at the Chicago bar.

In all his official conduct, whether as state's attorney in his own county, or as judge of the county court thereof, or whether sitting to assist Judge Carter in the performance of the duties

of judge of the county court of Cook county, or finally while sitting as acting judge of the probate court of Cook county, Judge Batten's conduct has been characterized by tact and ability of a high order. He was a patient and intelligent listener, quick to discriminate between pretense and purpose, prompt and positive in deciding matters submitted for his determination, vigilant in watching the record of his court, and unyielding in his efforts to further the administration of justice. His conduct was marked by unvarying courtesy and manly independence.

Now, in the very prime of life, he has returned to the practice of law in Chicago. The judicial honors which he has borne with such creditable simplicity will undoubtedly be added to by a professional record even more successful than that of the past.

On the 26th day of August, 1874, Judge Batten married Miss Ida Haight at Naperville, Illinois. They have three children: Marion, who is now the wife of Albert Hayes Wetten, of Chicago; Percy Haight Batten, a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, and Ralph Ellsworth Batten, a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

PAUL BROWN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Paul Brown, junior member of the firm of Knight & Brown, belongs to that class of lawyers whose professional life exalteth the profession. Mr. Brown is an Illinoisan by birth, having been born in McHenry county, the son of Dr. Henry T. and Almira M. Brown. His father was one of the first settlers of Illinois, moving from New York state, while the mother is a native of Vermont. His primary and higher English education was acquired in the common and

high schools in his native county. Naturally of a studious mind, he learned thoroughly whatever he found in the course of instruction, obtaining a mental training that well equipped him for the exactions of the profession in which he now labors. After completing his education he came to Chicago, and studied law in the office of Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, then one of the most prominent firms in Chicago. In the spring of 1885 he was admitted to the bar, and a few



Paul Brown

months after he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county—an unusual bestowal of confidence in the ability of one so young. So well did he meet the requirements of the position, which in its duties and responsibilities is wholly judicial, that he was three times reappointed. In the fall of 1893, after eight years of service, he resigned in order to devote his entire time to his private practice. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Clarence A. Knight, an association that has been an especially profitable one and which still continues. Mr. Brown is a man of quiet manners, with fixed convictions, sterling integrity and a firm purpose to do right. He possesses a well-balanced judgment, keen sense of honor and a mind strongly concentrated. As a lawyer he is distinguished for his thoroughness and careful attention in the preparation of his pleadings, his plain representation and logical arrangement of the issues involved. His terse and telling arguments, and, withal, his

knowledge of the law, supplemented by an ingenuousness in stating its principles, inspires confidence. Mr. Brown, in connection with his partner, is especially noted for mastery of corporate law. They are the general solicitors for some of the most extensive railway corporations in the west, and rare is the occasion when even partial defeat attends their efforts along this line of practice. Mr. Brown is a close reasoner, and studies each case as if he never had one similar but expected to have many more involving the same question. He is yet a young man in his profession, but with the foundation so well laid there can be no doubt as to the future. He is popular socially, and is a member of the Union League Club and Chicago Athletic Association. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of various other social and fraternal societies.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Grace A. Owen, daughter of O. W. Owen, of McHenry county. They have two sons and one daughter.

THOMAS H. WICKES

CHICAGO, ILL.

Thomas H. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Company, with general offices at Chicago, is a man of great force of character, ability and integrity, and stands high with the company with which he has been connected for now something like thirty-three years.

Mr. Wickes was born at Leicestershire, England, August 28, 1846, and came from England early in life. He entered the railway service April 1, 1868, and since which time he has been consecutively engaged as follows: From April, 1868, to 1870, assistant to agent Pullman Palace Car Company, East St. Louis, Illinois; from 1870 until May, 1873, assistant superintendent

of the same company; May, 1873, to May, 1885, superintendent of the St. Louis division; from May, 1885, to September, 1886, general western superintendent located at Chicago; from September, 1886, to January, 1889, he was general superintendent; from January 1, 1889, to October 15, 1896, he occupied the position of second vice-president in connection with the operating department; and from October 15, 1896, to the present date he has been vice-president of the same company, and its successor, the Pullman Company.

Mr. Wickes stands high in railroad circles, and it can be said that almost his entire life has

been devoted to the Pullman Company and its business, and in the several positions which he has held he has attained marked eminence.

Mr. Wickes is a strong Republican, and while

never a seeker or holder of public office, has given his party all the support he could possibly tender. He is a valued member of several social clubs of Chicago.

CHARLES EDWARD KREMER

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY COL. ROBERT RAE



Like most men in the west who have distinguished themselves in their chosen career, Mr. Kremer is emphatically a self-made man. Upon coming to Chicago he placed his ideal in his profession at a very high standard and labored both day and night to reach this ideal.

He is a man of studious habits and brimful of fun. In his main composition he unites severe logical ability with a lively imagination and with a humor that reminds one of the old type of black-letter lawyer who, in a most severe and didactic discourse, which knits the brow of

the judge to keep the line of his argument, gives out a flash of humor and wit that sets court and audience in a broad smile. These *jeu d'esprit* are always cognate and grow out of the subject in hand, and are never forced, or what is sometimes termed far-fetched. In admiralty law he deservedly stands in the first rank of his profession. He is also a standard authority on insurance law and has been the adviser of some of the leading underwriters in the northwest. He has many friends and few, if any, enemies. Every one says "God bless him," and no one is envious of his success; indeed, his success has been above competition, and, therefore, beyond envy. As a story-teller at after-dinner parties it is not saying too much when one says that he is quite as good in his line as Chauncey Depew, who,

by the by, he very much in personal appearance resembles. He is a good German scholar, and has made considerable progress in French, and has a facility for mastering these languages which is very rare. In the last ten years he has tried more admiralty cases than all the rest of the profession in Chicago put together, and with marked success. His tact and urbanity has won for him and his family a good social position. He is now in the prime and vigor of life and is broadening his professional career by taking up a general practice. His knowledge of men, his good sense and excellent judgment make him a very formidable jury lawyer. Added to these accomplishments, his reputation for integrity is unblemished. This gives him great weight before the courts. He is frank, open and just to his clients, to his opponents and to the courts. He is not a technical practitioner and never takes an unfair advantage of his opponent.

It is hardly a proper thing to build statues or monuments to living men or bestow upon them eulogies; men must purchase these by death. It closes the gates of life and opens the door to enduring fame, if at the end one has achieved it. If we can judge of the past and the present, when time reckons into mortality he will be cheerfully accorded a high niche in the galaxy of distinguished American lawyers, whose life has not been spent in vain, but has added something to the dignity and honor of a profession rich in honorable records.

Charles E. Kremer was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, December 23, 1850, and is a son of Michael J. and Agatha Kremer, who were both born in Germany. He was educated at the common and high schools of his native city. In 1871 he entered the office of H. H. & G. C. Markham, of Milwaukee, as a law student, and was admitted to the bar at Milwaukee, October 23, 1874.

He came to Chicago in May, 1875, and has practiced here ever since. Mr. Kremer is a member of several social clubs and organizations, among them being the Union League, Illinois,

Hamilton, Twentieth Century, Law and Chicago Yacht Clubs. He has traveled much in the United States and throughout Europe. Politically he is a Republican. He has served as a private in the First Regiment, I. N. G.

Mr. Kremer was married May 2, 1877, to Miss Margaret A. Collins, daughter of Thomas Collins, of Oswego, New York. They have one daughter, Eugenie.

This short biography is a testimonial of his principal competitor in the maritime law, and his friend.

ELMER ELLSWORTH VAUGHAN, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Dr. E. E. Vaughan has stood in the front ranks of his profession in Chicago for many years. He is a man of marked ability and deep human sympathies, with a genius for his profession, and earnestness of purpose, and capacity for work; these are but a few of his dominating characteristics.

Dr. Elmer E. Vaughan was born on August 18, 1865, in Woodbury, Washington county, Vermont, and is a son of Isaac Chase Vaughan and Lacinda Thayer (Blake) Vaughan. His early life started with hard work.

In order to obtain his school books he began work at the age of eight years. He worked during his vacations from that time on up to the age of fifteen years. He was employed on a farm from the age of eleven to fifteen years, and from fifteen to twenty years except three months in the winter, and during this time the first two years were spent at school and the last three teaching school, he was employed by ex-Governor Page of Vermont, who then had the largest hide business in the world. There he

became proficient in what is known as the calf skin business. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, using his spare time for medical study, then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed as a male nurse in The City Hospital, in which he made rapid progress, and was quickly promoted to a position of importance. In the year 1887 he came to Chicago and entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in 1889. Since graduation, he has practiced in Chicago, principally on the North Side.

Dr. Vaughan was treasurer of the Belden Avenue Baptist Church from 1890 to 1895, and chairman of the Board of Trustees from 1895 up to the present time. He was president of the Chicago Baptist Hospital Training School for Nurses for six years, from 1891 to 1897. He was financial secretary and business manager of the Baptist Hospital from 1894 to 1897; he was surgeon to the Baptist Hospital from 1893 to 1898. Dr. Vaughan is connected with the Royal Arcanum as one of the medical examiners, and general surgeon of the St. Hedwig's Hospital. He is also a member of the Twentieth Ward Re-

publican Club, Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and Chicago Medical Society. In religion he is a Baptist and politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Vaughan was married December 25, 1890, to Miss Dora L. Beecher, of Johnson, Vermont. Miss Beecher was for several years prior to her marriage private secretary for the Honorable R. S. Page, Judge of the Probate Court, also Clerk of the Court and Notary Public in the town of Hyde Park, Vermont. They have two children, Lillian Marjorie and Ruth Violet, aged eight and two years.

Dr. Vaughan stands high among his professional brethren. Outside of his professional life he exhibits many rare qualities. He is a man of unusual sympathy and he shows his friends and others a noble nature. While of rather reserved temperament, his conversation shows broad culture and wide acquaintance with literature, and these attributes, added to the genial humor so characteristic of him, greatly endear him to those fortunate enough to be admitted to his friendship. He is a most companionable and cultured man. He is a tireless worker and a man who never relaxes his energy.

JOHN P. WILSON

CHICAGO, ILL.

John P. Wilson, a distinguished lawyer of Chicago, widely recognized in his profession as one of the ablest living authorities on corporation and real-estate law, is a man of marked individuality and independence of thought and action. His sterling honesty and integrity win for him the respect and esteem of the highest and humblest, the richest and the poorest. As a lawyer of high talent and ability his standing is unquestioned.

Mr. Wilson was born in the township of Garden Plains, Whiteside county, Illinois, July 3, 1844. He is a son of Thomas Wilson, a Scotchman, who came to America from his native land in 1833 and settled in Illinois, where he engaged in farming, continuing in that pursuit until 1880, when he removed to Evanston, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1883. His wife, the mother of John P. Wilson, was Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch ancestry.

Mr. Wilson by making the best of the limited opportunities at his command, at his native place,

and supplementing the instructions thus received by close personal application to his books at night and such other times as opportunity afforded, managed to fit himself for higher studies, and by the time he was seventeen years of age had entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, with a firm determination to secure a classical education.

In 1865, a few days before attaining his majority, he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts at Knox College. After graduating he taught school at Galesburg, in connection with the college, and in the district schools at Garden Plains during the years 1865 and 1866, and studied law mornings and evenings. Frugal of his time, he devoted all his spare time during these years to the study of law, looking in at court occasionally and turning over in his mind the pros and cons of such cases as came under his observation. In the spring of 1867, having passed the required examination before the proper board of examiners, he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and coming to the city of Chicago, entered the



John Wilson



law office of Borden, Spafford & McDaid, and upon the dissolution of said firm spent two years in the office of John Borden. In 1870 the law firm of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson was organized. After passing through many changes of partnership, he is now the senior member of the firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, one of the strongest law firms in Chicago.

Mr. Wilson's practice has been of a general character. He has devoted himself with such earnestness to the study of his profession that there are few, if any, of its intricacies which he has not mastered. In the department of corporation and real-estate law he is especially skillful, and his widest fame rests upon the specialties which have of recent years become the most important, and probably the most lucrative of any class of practice in Chicago, and whose complicated interests demand ability of the highest order.

Some of the most prominent men and corporations of Illinois and neighboring states are numbered among his clients, and the involved cases which he has conducted to successful completion have shown a complete mastery of the subject, thorough and precise preparation and most skillful and diligent research. He is so well versed in his special departments of the law that his knowledge is always ready for use, and his familiarity with principle and precedent is one of the potent elements in his success.

When the promoters of the great sanitary district of Chicago were in the midst of their fight to secure the undertaking of the stupendous work of civil engineering that will rank among the first of the world, they chose Mr. Wilson to draft the law which created it and retained him to defend its constitutionality when the fight was on in that direction. His success is now a matter of history. In 1890, when the World's Columbian Exposition Company was in the midst of its vast operations to put that greatest of exhibitions on

foot, Mr. Wilson was elected general counsel, and the constitutional amendment and legislation of the special sessions of the general assembly of 1890 were drafted under his personal supervision. Mr. Wilson is one of those men whose sole ambition is to excel in their vocation; to this end he has labored with all energy at his command and has allowed nothing to tempt him to abandon this, his supreme purpose. As a lawyer he stands before the public occupying one of the highest niches in the profession. He has that true Scotch grit in his mental composition, and sticks to study and work with a pertinacity which has enabled him to accomplish wonders in the way of acquiring legal knowledge. His intellect is superlatively clear, his perception keen, and his power of concentration and application extraordinary. He has the faculty of analysis beyond most men, and detects and avoids snares and complications of a legal character with surprising facility. Speaking of Mr. Wilson, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Chicago said: "He is essentially a natural lawyer, content with the honors and emolument of his profession and the gratification of his scholarly tastes, he seeks no public office, and, while giving freely and gratuitously such aid as may be required of him in beneficent and charitable public movements, he does so with no other motive than a sense of duty. His nature is of that modest retiring kind that does good by stealth. There is no vanity whatever in his composition, unless it be to do his appointed work well; and to that end he concentrates his every power. A man of irreproachable habits and pure character, as well as honorable professional ambition, he enjoys the friendship and confidence of the most eminent of his fellow citizens." Mr. Wilson was united in marriage on April 25, 1871, to Miss Margaret C. McIlvaine, of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of J. D. McIlvaine. They have five children, Margaret C., Martha, John P., Jr., Anna M. and Agnes Wilson.

TRUMAN WILLIAM BROPHY, M. D., D. D. S., LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Brophy is of Irish-English descent, his parents, William and Amelia (Cleveland) Brophy, being natives of Hemmingford, Quebec. When his parents were children, their families moved together to the rich agricultural and fruit lands near Newcastle, near Toronto, thence, to Anrora, Kane county, Illinois, and later, to Will county southwest of Chicago.

Previous to this William Brophy had visited the small village set down in the mud at the mouth of the Chicago river. Chicago of 1835 was mostly located on the north side of the river.

The youth was not favorably impressed with the Chicago of those days, and returned to his home in Canada, where on June 22, 1843, he was married to Amelia Cleveland. Thus, the two, who since infancy had been playmates and friends, entered into a lifelong partnership. Coming west in 1844, locating in Will county, the young husband then found the bustling Chicago a little city of quite intense interest. Here he was enabled to secure quite profitable contracts as a carpenter.

The district in Will county which had been settled by quite a colony, composed of Mr. Brophy's friend and family, with other friends and relatives, proved somewhat unhealthy and a move was made to Goodings Grove, a short distance northeast of Lockport. Here William Brophy bought the farm upon which was born his son, Truman, on the 12th of April, 1848. In the early Chicago days—during the 'forties and 'fifties—Reuben Cleveland, brother of William Brophy's wife, was quite a figure in the local annals of Chicago. The firm of Cleveland & Russell, of which he was the senior partner, represented, perhaps, the largest general contractors in this part of the country. In fact, when Chicago was a city of wood, there were few sections

where evidences of the firm's enterprise and handicraft did not abound. Along Madison, Clark, Halstead and State streets, they erected whole rows of frame structures, and for years their planing mills and their sash, door and blind factories did an immense business, but the panic of 1857 caught them with their enterprises expanded beyond the limits of safety, and carried them under with thousands of their fellows.

Mr. Cleveland was at one time superintendent of public works, and it was he who organized the Masonic lodge which bears his name. During the war he was an officer in the famous Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. John F. Farnsworth.

It was some years, however, before Mr. Brophy located in Chicago with his family. After living for two years on the farm at Goodings Grove, the little colony, of which his family was a part, suffered an epidemic of malarial fever, which proved fatal to several members of the community. This sad circumstance induced him to remove his increasing flock to Elgin, where he secured a contract to construct a section of the Chicago & Galena Railroad. The next move was to St. Charles, Illinois, whence, after providing the family with a comfortable home, the father (in 1852) started across the western plains, alone, to seek gold and a fortune in California. The excitement was then at high tide and Mr. Brophy, who had accumulated a small competency, was in such good circumstances that he was enabled to give the gold diggings a fair test of two years. Fortune favored him and he returned to St. Charles, Illinois, in December, 1854, and purchased a fine farm west of the village, living there until 1866, when he moved to Chicago.

At this time Truman was in his nineteenth



Isaac W. Prophy

year, and had received a good common-school and academic education in the institutions of St. Charles, and the Elgin Academy, when his father moved to Chicago. He was enabled to pursue literary courses both at Dyrenfurths Business College and the Atheneum. In the Spring of 1867 he entered the office of Dr. J. O. Farnsworth. The course then pursued by a would-be dentist, was to enter the office of a practitioner, and, after obtaining a variable amount of theoretical knowledge and practical experience, to enter into practice himself. Thus, at first, the young student followed the custom, and soon proved so apt a pupil that his preceptor, during an illness of several months' duration, which finally resulted in his death, virtually placed his business in Truman's hands. The young pupil succeeded to Dr. Farnsworth's practice and by 1871 was in quite prosperous circumstances. The fire of 1871 swept away nearly all of his earthly possessions, with the exception of a small bank deposit, and he had to decide upon a future course. He made up his mind before resuming practice to study the most modern methods of his profession, going to Philadelphia, at that time, perhaps, the most important center of medical and dental education in America. Until the spring of 1872 he pursued a regular course in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., and also took special courses in pathology and surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania General Hospital, the Blockley Hospital and the Jefferson Medical College. He took back to Chicago commendatory certificates from all of these institutions, and again commenced the practice of his profession; but meeting cases which required a more extended knowledge than he had acquired, he, in 1878, pursued a regular medical and surgical course at Rush College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1880.

Dr. Brophy had been elected president of his

class, and his career had been marked by such distinguished features that almost immediately upon graduating he was chosen by the faculty to the professorship of Dental Pathology and Surgery.

In the summer of 1882 Dr. Brophy took the initiative steps towards the founding of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Its first regular course began in March, 1883, and has since grown to such proportions that it is the largest dental college in the world. Dr. Brophy persistently urged the selection of the present site, corner Wood and Harrison streets, upon the board of management, and was solely instrumental in raising the money for the erection of the building. Since the founding of the college Dr. Brophy has been at the head of its faculty. He has also been connected with the Central Free Dispensary of Rush Medical College for many years, and is still its consulting surgeon. Dr. Brophy is ex-president of the Odontological and Dental societies of Chicago and is a member of the Chicago Medical, Pathological, Medico-Legal, Odontographic and many other dental and medical societies, state and national in their scope. Furthermore, he is ex-president of the section of Dental and Oral Surgery, American Medical Association, which was suggested by him and organized chiefly through his efforts. He is also connected with a number of organizations not allied to either dentistry or medicine, such as the Union League, Illinois Club and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Dr. Brophy is a constant contributor to professional literature, but the active duties of his calling consume so much of his time and strength that he has essayed, as yet, nothing in book form. Mention should here be made of one of the greatest honors conferred upon him in the form of the degree of LL. D., which he received from the Lake Forest University at the commencement day in 1895.

On May 8, 1873, Dr. Brophy was married

to Emma J. Mason, daughter of Carlile Mason of Chicago, president of the Excelsior Iron Works. They have three daughters and one son. Dr. Brophy was appointed by the United States

government as the representative of the United States at the International Dental Congress held at Paris, France, in August, 1900, and has also held numerous other honorary appointments.

HENRY BEST

CHICAGO, ILL.

The name of Henry Best, one of the early residents of Chicago, is of necessity perpetuated in the history of his native city, with which he and his father before him have been identified for so many years. Mr. Best is a man of decided characteristics; he is self reliant in all his actions, and possessed of force and indomitable perseverance. The public has been well justified in crediting him with possessing integrity and sincerity, and his achievements and posts of honor are the result of merit alone.

Henry Best was born near the corner of Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street, Chicago, Illinois, which was then known as Weldon Station, December 22, 1848. His father, Mathias Best, was born in Pfalz, Bavaria, and came to Chicago from Berlin, Germany, in 1839. His mother, Annie M. (Homan) Best, was born at Hesse Cassel and lived to be seventy-two years of age. She died in 1890. She was a member of the German Old Settlers Association, and possessed the medal the association presented to the oldest German-speaking resident.

Mathias Best arrived at Chicago in 1839, and in 1840 we find him with a factory for the manufacture of vinegar. In 1841 he established the first lager beer brewery in Chicago, located at 717-721 Indiana avenue. He was well known as a staunch Democrat, a personal friend and ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters, Henry Best being the third son. Mathias Best died October 22, 1874, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Best now has in his

possession the sword worn by his father (who was a colonel in the Mexican war), which he prizes highly.

Henry Best early in life showed that strong spirit that has been the underlying power which has made him so successful throughout his career. His first employment was in his father's brewery, going to work at three A. M. and to school at eight A. M., returning to work after school hours and continuing until late at night. He at first attended Mrs. Fox's public school in 1855, then, the only one south of Harrison street—afterwards spending four years at the Mosely School, then going to the Haven School in 1861. At the breaking out of the war he ran away from home and enlisted as a drummer boy in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, but was overhauled by his father at Cairo, Illinois, and brought back home. At seventeen years of age he was a fine athlete and took many prizes for diving and swimming. When nineteen years old, he won the champion medal of the northwest as the best skater. When twenty-one years of age, in 1869, he was an active member of the Southside Turners.

When seventeen years old he engaged with T. D. Randall in the commission business at the corner of State and Washington streets and continued there for three years, after which, he spent one year with R. H. Counters in the grocery business. His father having sold out his brewery and rented the building to J. L. Hobart for a tobacco manufactory, the young man engaged with this concern as shipping clerk, and



Henry Best

in one year had worked his way up to foreman.

In 1872 he was waited on by a committee, who notified him of his nomination, on the People's ticket, for constable. It was a case of the office seeking the man, as up to that time he had taken no interest in politics, and he positively refused the nomination. He was left on the ticket, however, and was elected by a large majority, but did not serve until a year after. He then made his headquarters in Justice Haines' office and transacted a large business. In 1876 he was re-elected on the Republican ticket. He at this time had a grocery store on State street at the corner of Thirty-first. He served this time as constable for two years.

In 1878 he was appointed bailiff under Sheriff Hoffman and served one year, and was then promoted to clerk of the grand jury. He was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Mann, in 1880, and served two years. In 1882 he was a candidate for coroner against C. H. Harris of his own ward and carried the ward delegation. His friends claimed three votes majority for him in the convention, but the nomination was awarded Harris by three majority. After the election he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Hanchette, and served two years. While deputy sheriff he was presented with a diamond star, which he much prizes. In 1884 he was made the Republican nominee for clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, receiving two hundred and fifteen votes in the convention and defeating Emil Hoechster, Democrat, in the election by seven thousand six hundred and seventy-six votes, receiving the highest majority of any candidate on the South Side, and carrying his own ward by two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two votes, and running ahead of James G. Blaine in the country towns. He was re-elected in 1888, serving until his time expired in 1892. He received the nomination as clerk both times by acclamation. At the expiration of his

terms as clerk of the circuit court he was presented by the law reporters and abstract men with a finely engraved set of resolutions, expressing their esteem for him and highly praising his work as clerk of the circuit court for Cook county for the eight years he served as such, and also with a set of resolutions, handsomely engraved, from his employes who served with him for the eight years while he was clerk, both of which he has preserved and had framed and hung up in his home. In 1893 he was elected south-town assessor and in 1894 was re-elected, his assessments being much higher than his predecessors, and his expenses much less. Mr. Best went through six campaigns and always ran ahead of his ticket, never being defeated, and twice was the only candidate elected on his ticket. This was as South-town assessor in 1893 and 1894.

Mr. Best is able, energetic and popular and has fulfilled the duties of his various offices in a manner beyond criticism. While serving as constable he did a great amount of notable detective work. In one instance he seized the renowned Cremona of the famous violist, Remenye, and also carried the celebrated Madame Vioslow-sky diamond case to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Best lived in the place of his birth, in the old second ward, for twenty-four years and was a resident of the old fourth for twenty-three years. He resides at No. 4402 Michigan avenue in an elegant house. He owns considerable valuable Chicago real estate, including several fine, large, modern apartment buildings, which he built upon property he owned. He has always dealt in real estate, more or less, and has purchased, built up and sold many pieces of it. During the World's Columbian Exposition, and for a short time prior to it, he bought and sold much property.

He is deserving of great credit from the fact that he has done his share, if not much more than one man's share, in building up Chicago, and had been a property owner and tax-payer

since he was twenty-one years of age. He has always been a Republican and ever since his majority been an active worker for his party. For seven years he was a leading member of the Cook County Republican Club, was town and senatorial committeeman, and for years city, county and congressional committeeman. He is a charter member of Court Energy, Independent Order of Foresters, and was its financial secretary for two terms. A charter member of Garfield Lodge, Ancient Order of the United Workmen, and held the office of overseer; a member of Dearborn Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 310; and also Lafayette Chapter, Blue Lodge, Freemasons, and of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Tem-

plar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club.

Mr. Best is one of the solid financial men of the city and the record of his life is indelibly written in the annals of Chicago. Mr. Best was married April 7, 1870, to Miss Minnie Myers, who was born in New York and who came to Chicago at an early age. They have three children, two sons and a daughter, Minnie, now Mrs. Stratman, and Charles and Harry Best. They also have four grand children.

Mrs. Stratman, the daughter, was the winner of the prize medal during her girlhood at the Gotschalk Lyric School out of a class of about thirty-six.

CHARLES A. DUPEE

CHICAGO, ILL.

The late Charles A. Dupee, at the time of his death the senior member of the law firm of Dupee, Judah, Willard & Wolf, was a member of the Chicago bar for over forty years and a resident of the city for the same period. He was born at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1831, and was a son of Jacob and Lydia (Wetherbee) Dupee. He was prepared for college in the best schools, and at the age of nineteen entered the freshman class at Yale, from which institution he graduated in June, 1854, with the degree of A. M. Shortly after graduation Mr. Dupee came to Chicago and engaged in teaching at the Edwards Academy, but this position he resigned a year or so later in order to spend some time in travel. On his return he was elected principal of one of the public schools, and the following year he accepted a similar position in the first high school organized in Chicago. After four years of teaching Mr. Dupee resigned and entered the law department of the Harvard University, where he completed the specified two-years' course in one. He then returned to Chi-

cago and continued his studies in the law office of Gallup & Hitchcock. A year later he was admitted to the bar.

After graduation he at once began the practice of law, and although he was not connected with any leader of the bar, he attracted clients from the very beginning. Increasing business made it best that he associate himself with others, and accordingly he practiced with Jacob A. Cram for a year and then organized the firm of Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts. Eight years later Mr. Evarts retired and the firm continued as Hitchcock & Dupee until the admission of Mr. Noble B. Judah.

Mr. Hitchcock died in 1881 and the surviving members associated with themselves Monroe L. Willard, under the firm name of Dupee, Judah & Willard, which continued as such until the admission of Mr. Henry M. Wolf some years later.

Mr. Dupee was first married in 1863 to Miss Jennie Wells, daughter of Henry G. Wells, one of the early settlers of this city. The surviving



Char. A. Dupree

children of this marriage, Eugene and George W. Dupee, are practicing law in Chicago, and a daughter, Elaine, is the wife of William P. Sidley, also an attorney here. Some years after the death of his first wife Mr. Dupee married Miss Bessie Nash, a niece of the famous poet, author and newspaper writer, Don Piatt; surviving him

of his second marriage are five young children, three girls and two boys.

Mr. Dupee was a lawyer of great repute and profound knowledge. No man in Chicago was more widely known and respected. Mr. Dupee died March 26, 1902, leaving many warm and faithful friends.

JOHN W. ELA

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. John W. Ela, of Chicago, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1840 in the town of Meredith, on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee. His boyhood and youth were passed in New England, and having determined to enter the legal profession, he prepared for the bar at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Judge Samuel W. Rollins, of Meredith. He commenced the practice of law at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and was gradually building up a good clientage when the Civil war was inaugurated, and in 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, assisted in raising Company B, of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, became Captain of that Company and served until his regiment was mustered out at the end of his term.

Attracted by the west, Mr. Ela came to Chicago, and has for more than a quarter of a century been a member of the bar of that city and one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of the state. He framed the Illinois civil service law, the first law of that character passed by a western state, and was at the head of the movement which resulted in its passage by the legislature and its adoption by the city of Chicago. When he drafted the bill Mr. Ela was president of the Chicago Civil Service Reform Association, and was an earnest and active worker in the organization of which he was the head. He labored almost continuously for the merit system, from the time the idea was put before the people of the west until it became a law,

and his capability to handle this subject resulted not only from a broad knowledge of the law and the needs of purity in politics, but also from study and investigation into the subject of civil service in the community—city, state and national—where it was in operation. Probably no man in the city is better informed than John W. Ela. He has for some years been an active member of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which league George William Curtis was one of the founders and the first vice-president, and of which Carl Schurz was until recently president. Mr. Ela was one of the counsel, before the supreme court of this state, who argued for the constitutionality of the Illinois Act. He was counsel for the civil service commission of Chicago, in the case against the board of education of Chicago, in which Judge Tuley, of the circuit court, decided that that board must come under the civil service law, and he argued the case for the commission before the supreme bench, upon the appeal by the board. He was counsel for the civil service commission in the suit against the secretary of the commission of public works of Chicago, to compel the giving of testimony before the commission, in which suit the constitutionality of that provision of the law was attacked by the defense. He was also counsel for the commission in the mandamus suits in the supreme court to compel the appointments to positions in the offices of the city collector, city clerk, city treas-

urer and city comptroller, to be made under the provisions of the act; claiming that the act covers all these offices, and he made the argument in that court for the commission.

Mr. Ela was president of the police commission (the other members being John H. Hamline and Harry Reubens) appointed by Mayor Hopkins in 1894 to put the Chicago police department under the merit system; which commission made the first application of the reform in Chicago, and gave the people an object lesson of its benefits. Among the other matters of a public nature in which Mr. Ela has been counsel, may be mentioned his appointment by Governor Altgeld to assist in the defense of the state, in the supreme court, in the combined attack upon the constitutionality of the state factory law; involving the question, among others, of the validity of the provision establishing an "eight-hour day" for women.

In 1895 he was employed by the Chicago Times-Herald to go to Springfield as its counsel and render opinions on proposed laws pending in the legislature. There was considerable excitement during that session over the veto, by Governor Altgeld, of several bills favoring certain classes, or corporations, claimed to have been passed by corrupt means, and the efforts of their friends to pass them over the veto, and of supposed corrupt bills still pending. The Times-Herald employed Mr. Ela to go to Springfield to examine the vetoed bills and all proposed measures which could affect the public, and give

his unbiased opinions upon such measures and their effect if they should become laws. These opinions were published in that journal from time to time until the close of the session. It was a session noted as a "record breaker" in alleged attempt to accomplish corrupt legislation. As to the results of the efforts of Mr. Ela and the Times-Herald, it is only fair to say that, notwithstanding the extraordinary activity of the friends of the vetoed bills (which were all opposed by these opinions, and by the paper), not one of them was passed over the veto, and scarcely one of the measures denounced in the opinions and the paper has yet become a law. There was considerable indignation expressed by some of the legislators at first on the assumption that Mr. Ela came there to watch over them; but, as the character of his services developed, there was general commendation of the work he was accomplishing.

While a Democrat in national politics, Mr. Ela has always been opposed to carrying party politics into local elections. He has actively supported every "citizen's movement" in the city elections of Chicago. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation and its vice-president; was chairman of the committee which prosecuted the election frauds; vice-president of the Army and Navy League, which did such effective work in assisting Chicago soldiers and their families during the war with Spain, and has been president of the Chicago Philosophical Society.

NOBLE BRANDON JUDAH

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY EDWARD O. BROWN

Mr. Noble B. Judah comes of distinguished legal ancestry. He was born at Vincennes, Indiana, September 7, 1851. Samuel Judah, his father, had settled in Vincennes immediately after

the state of Indiana was created out of the north-western territory, and was at the time of Noble Judah's birth and for years afterward one of the most distinguished lawyers of the west. Not



Noble Byrd

only was he a leader of the bar, but in politics he ranked with the most eminent Whig statesmen of his time, having been defeated for United States Senator by only one vote. He there married a daughter of one of the earliest settlers from Virginia to the northwestern territory, Miss Harriet Brandon, whose father, Armstrong Brandon, was publisher of the first newspaper in Indiana.

Noble B. Judah was the youngest child of a family of eleven children. One of his brothers, as well as himself, is now eminent in his father's chosen profession. His education was begun in the public schools of Vincennes and continued at the Vincennes University and the Indiana State University at Bloomington. From this latter institution he went east to Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and was there graduated with high honors, in the class of 1872. He immediately entered upon the study of law in Chicago, which was then rising from its ashes and attracting ambitious young men in every profession, his choice of the field of his life efforts being undoubtedly influenced by his loyalty to western ideas and ideals, which his eastern education had not affected.

Mr. Judah entered the law office of Hitchcock & Dupee as a student in 1872, and, except for a brief period, when he attended law lectures at the University of Michigan, he has from that time to the present been identified with that office, which was recognized as one of the leading law firms in the state. The late Mr. Charles Hitchcock was the president of the convention of 1870, which had prepared the present constitution of Illinois. Mr. Judah's energy and ability soon made him indispensable to the firm, and in the spring of 1875 he was admitted to partnership therein, the firm name being afterward changed to Hitchcock, Dupee & Judah. Upon Mr. Hitchcock's death in 1880 the firm name was changed to Dupee & Judah, and subsequently to Dupee,

Judah & Willard, and Dupee, Judah, Willard & Wolf successively.

Mr. Judah's career has been noteworthy. For many years he was counsel and attorney for the First National Bank of Chicago. While not confining his professional studies to a limited field, he has devoted himself much to corporation law, and has represented as counsel for years together the South Side Elevated Railroad Company, the Corn Exchange National Bank, the Northern Trust Company, the Western Stone Company, the University of Chicago and many more of the larger institutions and corporations of Chicago, and at the same time has been identified with much of the most important litigation in the courts.

In his legal work Mr. Judah is especially characterized by great and conscientious attention to detail, as well as a broad and comprehensive grasp of principle. High minded, and occupying always the highest possible plane, industrious and energetic, quick to comprehend and prompt to execute, with caution which never descends to timidity, and enthusiasm, intensity and impetuosity which never cloud his judgment, he has for years held an envied position as a lawyer and citizen.

Mr. Judah is a factor in politics, being regarded as one of the wisest counselors of his party. Notwithstanding his personal disinclination to hold public office, during a reform campaign he was induced to run for the position of alderman for the ward in which he resides, and a proof of his popularity is the fact that he received the largest vote ever given to any candidate in his ward. While in the council he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and many were the nefarious schemes frustrated and advantageous ones rendered successful by his opposition or advocacy. In 1896 Mr. Judah was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Judah is a member of many of Chicago's social organizations. He is one of the trustees in

the First Universalist Church and a director in several local charitable institutions. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Hutch-

inson, daughter of one of Chicago's best-known citizens, Benjamin P. Hutchinson. He has two children, Noble B., Jr., and Helen.

WALTER AUGUSTUS STEVENS, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, on the 19th of April, 1830, Dr. Stevens is actively engaged in dental practice. Although of the old school he has kept abreast of all modern improvements, but he mastered the working details of his profession before there were any institutions in the west and only two or three in the east, which were authorized to grant the degree D. D. S. He received his degree of M. D. from Rush Medical College, February 15, 1887.

As to Dr. Stevens' ancestors it may be stated that his grandfather, Jesse, was a patriotic son of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war, and when the selectmen of the town of Chelmsford called for fifteen men for nine months' service he was one of the first to enlist and hold himself in readiness for service whenever occasion should demand. In the spring of 1771 he went to Concord, Mass., and there joined a company which was ordered to Peekskill, New York. At this place he was detached and detailed to guard the cattle held as provisions for the Continental army. This was an humble duty, but he performed it well, since he was not discharged from the service until more than a month after Cornwallis had surrendered. In fact, at the time of the surrender he was within two days' march of both the American and the British armies.

Dr. Stevens' parents, Walter and Lucy (Osgood) Stevens, were brought to Western New York as children when that section of the country was considered as the outskirts of civilization. His father was buried the day he was thirteen years old, leaving a large farm and a family of seven children. The eldest brother dying during the

following year, responsibilities were thrown upon his shoulders which were beyond his years; yet, guided by the counsels of an honored mother, he stood bravely at his post of duty until his younger sisters and brothers had received higher educations and were prepared to assume their share of the burden.

Dr. Stevens' early education was acquired in the district schools of his native county, in the Palmyra high school and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. While obtaining his higher education the bent of his mind was indicated in the nature of his favorite studies, which were anatomy, physiology and mathematics. He even took private lessons in mathematics of Professor Dascom Green, subsequently connected for many years with the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. In fact, although an agriculturist by accident of birth, the tastes of the youth were by no means pastoral, inclining decidedly toward both medicine and civil engineering at quite an early age. For several years after leaving school, however, circumstances forced him to work upon the farm, the winters being more congenially passed in the pursuit of his favorite studies.

In 1857 Dr. Stevens came west and obtained employment on a railroad then being constructed in eastern Missouri, which afterwards became a section of the Missouri & Iron Mountain line. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in railroad work, bridge building, piling, filling, etc., taking no active part in politics; yet his views for the perpetuation and exaltation of the Union were known. Most of the time his headquarters were at Bird's Point, and Charles-



W. A. Stevens.

ton, Mississippi county, and for a short time during Buchanan's administration, in 1859, he was postmaster at the former locality, situated on the Mississippi river, Opposite Cairo.

During the latter part of his stay in Missouri, Dr. Stevens, as a staunch Unionist and northern man, found himself the object of much disagreeable attention. In those days the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Democratic anti-Union organization, were quite as prominent in the politics of Missouri as they were in Illinois. Dr. Stevens, in common with other Union men, received a fierce notice to "quit" that section of the country, which he has preserved as a personal memento and an historic curiosity. It is written in rather a feminine hand, on common note paper, the document being entrusted to the care of one Irish Tim, an honest old fellow, who brought it to Mr. Stevens and said he found it "back of Dr. Simpson's barn." The notice reads: "Abolition Rail Road Stevens. You are hereby commanded to order the above Individual to leave at 8, or HANG at 12. Norfolk-Columbus-Charleston Vigilance Committee." Below the signature were two crude blood-red crosses, between which were the words, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," and still below this motto the initials K. G. C., enclosed by a circle of red. The young northerner received the document February 24, 1861, and although he did not leave for four months, neither did he hang at high noon of that momentous day. Instead, he remained until July of that year, when he permanently located in Chicago.

Previous to this time Dr. Stevens had studied dentistry in private, and when he settled in this city he entered the office of Dr. Honsinger, then one of the leading local practitioners, and commenced the systematic mastery of his profession. After remaining here two years he commenced practice himself, and for a third of a century, with few interruptions, he has thus been actively engaged. During this entire period he has la-

bored and lived on the South Side, and by his industry, cordiality and skill has not only become prosperous, but has attained a high social as well as professional position.

Since its organization Dr. Stevens has been a member of the Chicago Dental Society, and has been president of the state organization.

On the 2d of September, 1862, the year previous to the commencement of his long practice, Dr. Stevens was married to Elanora V. Richards, of Lenox, Massachusetts. They have two children living. Genevieve I., their daughter, is a young lady of fine education, being not only a graduate of the high school and student in the Chicago University, but having previously had the benefit of eighteen months' European travel and culture. Wirt A. is twenty-two years of age, a student at the North Western Dental College, was a member of the Naval Militia and went to the Spanish-American war in 1898, being one of the first to go.

Aside from his professional and domestic life, there is nothing in which Dr. Stevens has entered with more zest and in which his heart is more wrapt than in the work and pleasure connected with the Masonic order. Not only is he one of the oldest members in the west, but he is also one of the most prominent, and none are more honored. He first joined Union Lodge, No. 45, of Lima, New York, which never closed its doors during the anti-Masonic agitation of 1826, becoming a charter member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, when it was organized in 1864, and serving as its master for two years. For three years he was high priest of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M., and was commander of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in 1874. During a portion of July and August, 1883, the commandery made a pilgrimage to Europe. The party, consisting of about one hundred and twenty knights and ladies, with friends besides, embarked for Liverpool on the magnificent steamer "City of Rome." Four itineraries were marked

out for the tourists, embracing London, Paris, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland and Scotland. At the head of the commandery was Eminent Sir Norman T. Gassette, Dr. Stevens, as generalissimo, being second in authority. The trip was one continuous ovation, perhaps the most impressive and enjoyable occasion being the reception accorded the commandery by the Knights of the historic city of York, England. This included not only a visit to the ancient wall and other antiquities, as well as the famous minister, but an exemplification of the English ritual and a levee given by the Lord Mayor of York. Upon this occasion the generalissimo delivered a speech, which was much applauded and afterwards extensively circulated in printed form.

Besides having been commander of Apollo, Dr. Stevens served as commander-in-chief of the Grand Consistory of the state of Illinois, A. O.

S. R., until 1867, when all grand consistories in the northern Masonic jurisdiction were discontinued. He was also for eleven years district deputy grand master of the first district of F. & A. M., in Illinois. He is an active member of Supreme Council, S. G. I. G., of the northern jurisdiction, No. 33, has been grand representative of the grand lodge of North Carolina, and now holds that position for the grand lodge of New York, the grand chapter of Nebraska (R. A. M.) and the grand commandery of North Dakota.

In conclusion it may be stated that although Dr. Stevens is a man of convictions, he is a man so eminently sociable and genial that he never advances them in a way to give offense. He is domestic in the best sense of the word, is open in word and deed, and no man stands higher in the honest, unassuming practice of his profession.

HENRY H. CARR

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry H. Carr, of the famous Farmers Commission House, is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade; has been connected with the Board since 1870, and long ago had won an enviable reputation as a commission dealer. He

gained special prominence, however, from the fact that he was the first to originate the system of direct consignments from the farmers, which places the producer in the closest possible touch with the consumer, makes him a saving on every bushel of his grain, and renders a farmer independent of the middle man,

with all profits in favor of himself.

Henry H. Carr was born at Northville, LaSalle county, Illinois, June 20, 1844. Soon

after his birth his family returned to New York state to look after property interests, but when he was nine years old they again moved to Illinois and took up their residence in LaSalle county. Mr. Carr's father founded the flourishing city of Sandwich, Illinois, and established a grain and general merchandise business, and Henry, during the spare hours and vacations of his school life, got his early training here in a mercantile career. At the age of fifteen years he entered a commercial college at Chicago, remaining there during the winter of 1859 and 1860. On completing his course he returned home and went to work in his father's store. At the outbreak of the war he was anxious to enlist, but was considered too young. In the following year, however, being eighteen years of age, he gained the consent of his parents and enlisted in



Company H. One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and saw three years' service. His regiment was chiefly engaged in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and during these three years' service it took part in nearly all the of battles of the southwest; marched with Sherman to the sea and up the coast, and participated in the grand review of the Federal army at Washington at the close of the war. Mr. Carr was mustered out in Chicago in June, 1865. He selected the west as his field of action. He was at Leavenworth, Kansas, when it was the chief distributing point of the southwest. Later he was financial man with the wholesale house of W. H. Johnson & Company, Quincy, Illinois. From this he stepped to a place in the great house of Field, Leiter & Company, of Chicago. A little later he was interested in the Board of Trade firm of E. F. Pulsifer & Company, this connection lasting six years. It was after several visits to the Black Hills, combining business with health seeking, and a short experience in sheep raising in Texas, that Mr. Carr, in 1879, returned to Chicago and associated himself with the Board of Trade firm of N. B. Ream & Company, with whom he continued until 1884, when he established the house of H. H. Carr & Company. Associated with him as special partner was Mr. Norman B. Ream. With the retirement of Mr. Ream, two years later, Mr. Carr departed from the old-fashioned methods of the trade and originated the system of direct consignments from farmers. This, slow at first, soon acquired momentum, until to-day the firm of which he is the head stands unrivaled. Already thousands of intelligent farmers are disposing of their crops in this way. In fact, the enormous business which Mr. Carr has built up within the last few years has been developed along the most progressive lines. When he began to advocate his shipping reform he encountered all sorts of opposition. The country buyers, seeing in the success of his direct shipping plan the probable dis-

pension with middlemen's services by farmers, fought him bitterly at every point. He was sneered at and ridiculed as the farmers' friend. His opponents little thought that they were conferring an honorable title, which, in five years, was to be the inspiration of a million farmers over a dozen great states. Mr. Carr accepted the title from the first. The system inaugurated by him rests upon the theory that the farmer's success depends as much upon the intelligent disposal of his crops as upon the care and judgment exercised in raising them. By offering to the purchaser a quick and economical method of putting his product upon a broad competitive and distributive market, he effects a valuable agricultural reform and saves to the farmers the profits which have heretofore gone to others, who, under the old system, are considered necessary intermediates in every transaction.

A leading agricultural journal, in discussing the future importance of Mr. Carr's work, makes this comment:

"The greatest objection raised by farmers against this plan has been the labor of handling their grain, they drawing comparisons between unloading it into the local elevator or shoveling it into the car by hand. The Farmers Commission House has been studying for years how to overcome this objection, experimenting with various kinds of machinery, such as small elevators, which have proven too expensive. We understand that Mr. Carr is developing a plan which will prove effectual and much less expensive than the experiments made heretofore. He has combined a cheap power, already in successful use, with additional machinery necessary for the easy and economical transfer of the farmers' grain from the wagon into the cars."

For nearly thirty years Mr. Carr has been actively identified with every reform that has tended to promote the interests of the grain business and has always maintained the highest standing both in business and social circles. For several years

he was secretary of the Grain Receivers' Association. He has also striven for the best interests of the city of his adoption.

Mr. Carr is a member of several social clubs,

including the Union League. Mr. Carr was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Hobbs, March 1, 1877, and has two daughters, Maude and Mabelle.

JOHN J. HERRICK

CHICAGO, ILL.

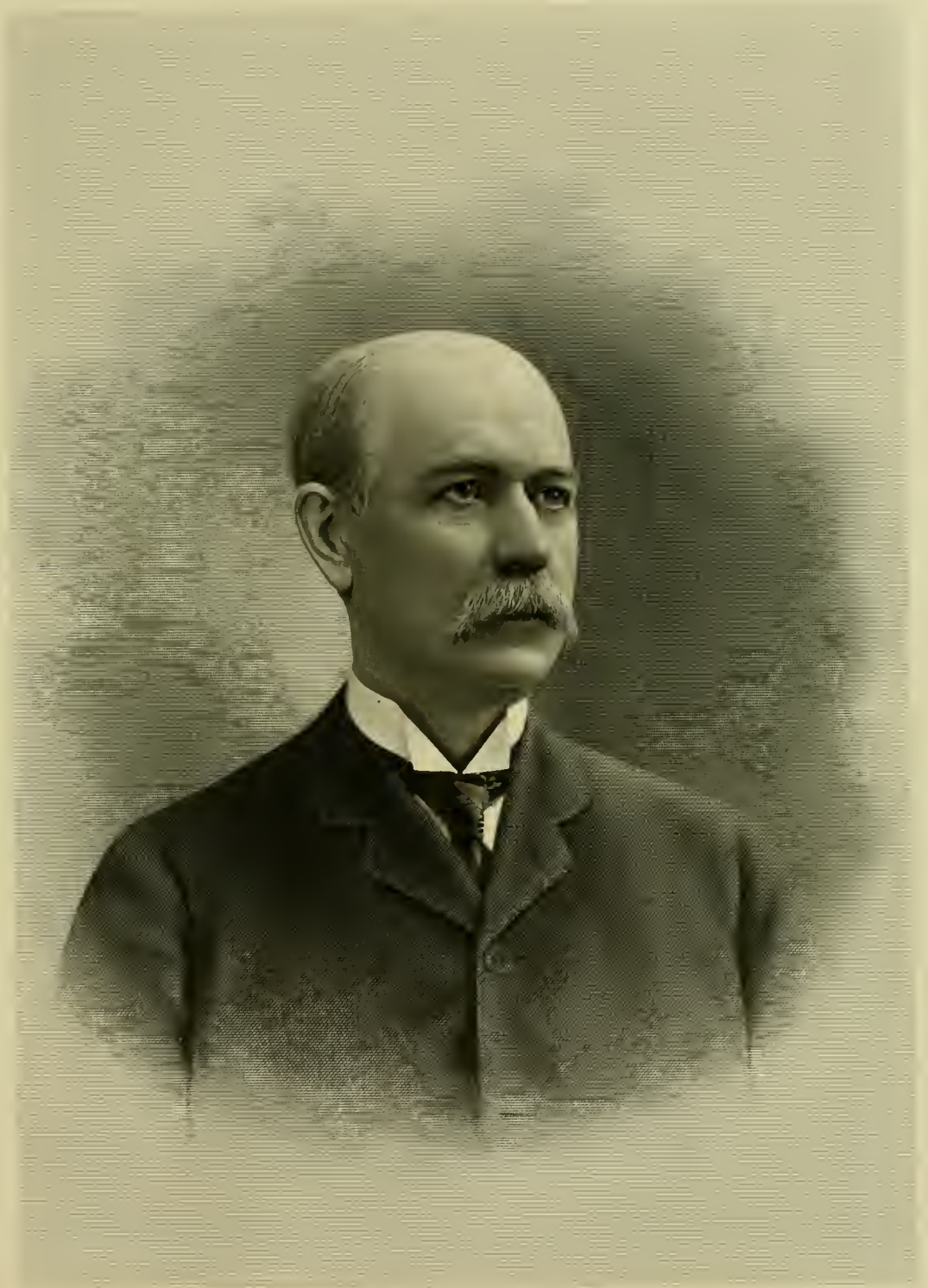
John J. Herrick, senior member of the well-known law firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin, is an active and able member of the Chicago bar, and has won honorable distinction by the capable manner in which he has cared for the litigation entrusted to his care.

Mr. Herrick was born at Hillsboro, Illinois, May 25, 1845, a descendant from sturdy English ancestors, prominent in the history of early colonial times. His great-grandfather, Jacob Herrick, was an officer in the Continental army and prominent also in civil life in New England during his life time. In his early youth John J. Herrick was brought to Chicago, where for thirteen years his father, Professor William B. Herrick, M. D., was the well-known occupant of the chair of anatomy and materia medica in Rush Medical College, being also elected to the presidency of the State Medical Society of Illinois. The mother of Mr. Herrick before her marriage was Miss Martha Seward, a daughter of John B. Seward, of Montgomery county, Illinois. She was a woman of many rare qualities and married Dr. Herrick in the early 'forties, shortly after he took up his residence in Illinois.

John J. Herrick attended both public and private schools in Chicago until the age of twelve, when he accompanied his parents to Maine. From 1857 to 1865 he continued his studies at the academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine, and by this thorough preparatory training was fitted for college. The latter year witnessed his entrance into

Bowdoin College, graduating in 1866 with the degree of B. A. Returning to Chicago he taught school in Hyde Park, which at that time was a separate corporation from Chicago, and while thus engaged he took up the study of law, and at the close of the school year of 1867 was matriculated in the Chicago Law School, and also became a student in the law office of Higgins, Swett & Quigg. In the spring of 1868 he graduated, but continued with the firm, learning the practical side of his profession until 1871, when just before the fire he opened a law office on his own account. Few men come to the active practice of law better fitted to struggle with the intricate problems than Mr. Herrick. A thorough training from the ground up, academical, collegiate, legal, the latter including not only the theoretical work of a law school, but several years of practical work in a busy law office, had fitted him to take responsible trusts and ably champion them. Although so young he soon had a large clientage and was employed in several important cases. Since that time he has been continually before the public eye, not by reason of any desire on his part for notoriety, but because ability of a high order cannot fail to attract attention. He is to-day one of the most important members of the bar. He is earnest, logical and forceful, and the profession, as well as the public, accord him rank among those of distinguished ability as a lawyer.

In 1878 Mr. Herrick formed a partnership with Mr. Wirt Dexter, one of the eminent law-



John J. Hurrick

yers of the country, and in 1880, they were joined by Charles L. Allen, under the firm name of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, a connection that continued until the death of Mr. Dexter in May, 1890. The other two partners then carried on the business of the firm until May, 1893, when they were joined by J. K. Boyesen and subsequently by Horace H. Martin under the firm name Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin. Few firms have received more practice in which greater interests are at stake, both private and corporate, and few have won a greater reputation for success in such cases. This is due in no small degree to the wise counsel of Mr. Herrick. The important litigation with which he has been connected include the Taylor and Storey will cases; that of Divine versus the People in the matter of the county commissioners bond voting being constitutional; the great clash of eastern, English and Chicago capital in the stock yards cases; those regarding the rights of foreign corporations in Illinois, heard before the state and united States supreme courts; those of the Burlington Railroad System touching constitutional rights in Nebraska and Iowa, also before the United States supreme court; and the leading case in regard to preferences in assignments of Spaulding versus Preston; in case of the People, ex rel., versus Kirk, involving the constitutionality of the act authorizing the extension of boulevards over the waters of Lake Michigan and the rights of riparian owners under the act, and the elevator

cases, involving important questions as to the rights and power of elevator proprietors under the Illinois constitution and the Warehouse Act. During something over a quarter of a century he has been at the bar, interests of the gravest importance have been intrusted to his keeping. The delicate questions involved in the settlement of great estates have been referred to him, and in no instance has he proved inadequate to the tasks laid upon him or failed to show the confidence reposed in him was not well placed. In clearness and logical arrangement his briefs are rarely equalled. The highest courts of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska have recognized his ability and his voice has been frequently heard in behalf of litigants before the United States supreme court.

Many of the cases in which he has been successfully engaged have, because of the importance of the issues involved, come to be regarded as what are known to lawyers as "leading cases," that is, cases that are universally regarded by the courts and the profession as forever determining the law upon points adjudicated.

Mr. Herrick is a prominent member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Law Institute, and has been honored with high offices in these organizations. He also belongs to the Citizens Association, the Chicago, Literary Society and the University and Chicago Clubs. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and broad general information, social, generous and genial, a most agreeable companion.

ARISTA B. WILLIAMS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Arista B. Williams, a member of the well-known law firm of Castle, Williams & Smith, was born at Bedford, Indiana, November 29, 1860, and is a son of Thomas Carter, and Elizabeth C. (Fish) Williams. His education was

acquired at the Bedford public and high school, after which he entered Valparaiso College at Valparaiso, Indiana. He then clerked in his father's dry-goods store for a time and then taught a country school for a period, during which

he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Sullivan, Indiana, in 1885. He at once entered upon his chosen profession and practiced at Sullivan from 1885 to 1893, when he came to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Cutting, Castle & Williams, which partnership continued until 1900, when it was dissolved, because the senior member of the firm was elected probate judge of Cook county. The present firm of Castle, Williams & Smith was then formed.

Mr. Williams is a Knight Templar and a

member of the Mystic shrine; he is a member also of the Oaks, of Austin, and the Westward-Ho Golf Club.

He has traveled all over the United States and over most of Europe. Politically he is a Gold Democrat.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage October 12, 1887, to Miss Mary Crowder, daughter of William H. Crowder, at Sullivan, Indiana. She died in July, 1891. There are no children.

CHARLES L. ALLEN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles L. Allen, of the law firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin, was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 22, 1849, a descendant of an historical family that traces its emigration to this country in the Mayflower. His father was Dr. J. Adams Allen, among the early residents of Chicago, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Marsh, a daughter of John P. Marsh, a pioneer citizen and legislator of Michigan and a sister of Professor Marsh, of Denison University.

Mr. Allen moved to Chicago with his parents at an early age. He received a substantial education in the public schools of this city and was also a student in the old Chicago University. From there he became enrolled in Denison University at Granville, Ohio, where he completed his collegiate course under his uncle's direction and was graduated in 1870.

On his return to Chicago, Mr. Allen pursued the study of law in the office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, and upon his admission to the bar he became a member of that firm. Mr. Smith retired in 1879 and Mr. Allen's name then appeared in the firm of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, which was continued for many years after

Mr. Dexter's death as the firm of Herrick & Allen.

Mr. Allen has won success in his chosen profession by devoting himself to it without reserve. Combining all the requirements of the successful lawyer, he has established a reputation for veracity and honesty of purpose and is everywhere recognized as the highest ideal of the attorney and man of affairs. The clientage of the firm of which he is a member is large, comprising both corporations and individuals, and much of their business is of an advisory nature. It is in this field, perhaps, that Mr. Allen is best known, and the frequency with which he is sought as an arbitrator in cases involving very large interests demonstrates how great is the confidence in his judgment and fairness to all concerned.

Mr. Allen was married in 1873 to Miss Lucy E. Powell, of Belleville, Illinois, a daughter of Gen. W. H. Powell of Civil war fame. They have one daughter, Dora Alice Allen.

Mr. Allen is devoted to the pleasures of home life. He is an ardent lover of music and his library of musical literature is one of the best in the west. Although a club man and holding



Chas L Allen

membership in the University, Chicago, Chicago Literary, and Union League Clubs, it is rather because of his literary taste than his love of club life. His political ideas are of the broadest nature, he believes in casting his vote inde-

pendently, rather than in supporting a party slate of machine-made candidates. He is thoroughly public spirited and his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Chicago is strong and steadfast.

JUDGE CHARLES S. CUTTING

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Charles S. Cutting, Judge of the Probate Court, was born at Highgate Springs, Vermont, March 1, 1854, and is a son of Charles A. and Laura E. (Averill) Cutting, of New England descent. Educated in the high school and in

Willamette University of Salem, Oregon, he then entered upon his business career as a journalist, accepting the position of assistant editor on the Cedar Rapids Times, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Later he devoted some time to educational work, being principal of the high school at Palatine, Cook county, Illinois, for six

years. He is a man of strong mental endowments and marked intellectuality, and in both professions was successful; but a still broader field opened before him when he began preparation for the bar. He came to Chicago in 1874, and in 1878 entered upon the study of law, which he pursued in the offices and under the direction of the late Joshua C. Knickerbocker, being admitted to the bar in 1880.

Mr. Cutting at once entered upon the practice of law, and steadily built up a large business. He was Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook county from 1887 until 1890. His practice was largely in the line of civil law, and he was retained as counsel in many important cases; one which demonstrated his superior ability was that in which he represented the town of

Cicero. It involved the question of municipal taxation as applied to the town of Cicero under its special charter. For many years it had been a mooted question, and had been decided adversely to the town by Judge Tuley, which decision was reversed by the Supreme Court at the April term of 1898. Another case reported in the 121st Volume of Illinois Reports, page 72, is the Town of Palatine vs. Kreuger. The point involved was the right of the owner of the fee in one-half of the street to the gravel in said half. The Supreme Court held that the municipality had absolute control of all the street, even as against the owner of the fee, who could not be permitted to dig gravel without the consent of the village. The case was decided in favor of the village before a justice of the peace; that decision was affirmed in the Criminal Court. The second decision was reversed in the Appellate Court, and the Appellate Court's decision was reversed and the decision of the justice of the peace affirmed in the Supreme Court. This case created considerable interest in law circles on account of the right which it involved of the city's control over its streets. For one year Mr. Cutting was attorney for the town of Cicero, and was for years the senior member of the firm of Cutting, Castle & Williams, which firm ranked high in Chicago legal circles.

Judge Cutting was nominated for Probate Judge May 11, 1900, by the Republican party, and duly elected in November the same year. He



took his seat in December, 1900, and has ably fulfilled the expectation of his party by making an able and upright judge.

Judge Cutting is a member of the Bar Association and the Law Club. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. The cause of education always finds in him a warm friend and he did effective service in its interests while for nine years a member of the board of edu-

cation in Cook county. For three years of this time he was its president and for three years also he was a member and president of the board of education of Palatine. Politically a Republican, he takes great interest in the success of his party.

Judge Cutting was married in 1876 to Miss Annie E. Lytle, and with their son, Robert M. Cutting, they reside in the pleasant suburb of Austin.

J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Allen was a man of power as well in his chosen profession, as in his writings and in his public life. He lived always under the dominion of a strong mentality, a faithful, honorable scientist, who commands our most unfeigned respect. In his death the city lost one of its brightest ornaments, and society one of its noblest and worthiest members.

Dr. Allen was born in Middleburg, Vermont, January 16, 1825. On his father's side he was of Welsh and Anglo-Saxon ancestry (1634), and on his mother's he came from Mayflower stock (1620). His names he received from his great-grandfather, Jonathan Adams, being family names in the well-known Adams family of Massachusetts. The senior Dr. Allen was for many years one of the most eminent medical men of New England, widely known as a skillful surgeon, writer and teacher. He died in 1848, at the age of sixty.

The academic education of Dr. Allen was received at Middleburg College, Vermont, and his medical education at Castleton Medical College in that state. Graduating in 1846, he settled in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in January, 1847 married Miss Mary Marsh of that city.

He remained in Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor twelve years, and in February, 1848, he was ap-

pointed Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical jurisprudence in the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, in that state. In 1850 he was elected Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and in 1858 was elected president of the Michigan State Medical Society. In 1859 Dr. Allen removed to Chicago, where he continued active practice during the remainder of his life.

Dr. Allen gave much time and particular attention to the subject of medical jurisprudence, and especially to that part involving questions of insanity. He contested the priority of teaching the mechanism of nervous action with the noted Dr. Marshall Hall, of England, and Dr. Henry F. Campbell, of Georgia. His contributions to medical literature comprise "Essays on Mechanism of Nervous Action," published in 1858, and "Medical Examination for Life Insurance." Of the latter work nearly fifty thousand copies have been sold, and is considered an authority among life insurance companies. He furnished many articles of professional interest to medical journals and was many years editor of the Chicago Medical Journal. Under the administration of President Buchanan he was made receiver of public moneys for Michigan. During the entire



J. Adams Allen.

period of his residence in Chicago he held the chair of professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Rush Medical College, where his lectures, eminently practical as well as witty and learned, well earned him his great popularity with all his classes, and where he was long spoken of among the admiring students as the "Versatile Uncle."

Among the oldest members of the American Medical Association, Dr. Allen was also associated with the Illinois State Medical Society and a number of other medical associations. For twenty-four years he acted as surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was president of Rush Medical College for many years and up to the time of his death. He was Grand Master of Masons of Michigan. Honory member of the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite, northern jurisdiction, the chosen orator on occasions of celebration, successful editor and

correspondent, his life indeed was worth the living and his work has left its impress upon his generation. In his travels Dr. Allen gained a valuable fund of knowledge. This he treasured up in a series of journals, which, if published in full, would fill several octavo volumes. He made the tour of Europe, Egypt and Morocco and some of his notes have already been published.

Dr. Allen died August 15, 1890. Endowed by nature with a mind of the finest texture, enriched and strengthened by cultivation, he grasped with remarkable ease and clearness the science of medicine. His memory carefully garnered up and stored away inexhaustible treasures, which he used to benefit mankind. His heart was as expansive as his mind. Kindness exhaled from him as an atmosphere and shed its beneficence upon all alike who came into his presence. His work still lives and will endure and is his most fitting monument.

HON. ADDISON GARDNER FOSTER

TACOMA, WASH.

Hon. Addison G. Foster, United States senator from the state of Washington, was born at Belchertown, Mass., January 28, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Mary W. (Walker) Foster. He is a direct descendant of Reginald Foster, who landed at Ipswich in 1638; his parents were among the pioneers of Wisconsin, residing at Sheboygan Falls; later they removed to Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, where he received a good common-school education, and started out in life by teaching school, finally settling at Wabasha, Minnesota, and engaged in the grain and real-estate business; there his friends prevailed upon him to accept his first and last public office until elected United States senator from Washington, serving as county auditor and county surveyor, one term in each position; in 1873 removed to St. Paul,

Minnesota, and engaged extensively in lumbering, contracting and the fuel supply trade with Col. C. W. Griggs, of that city, and now of Tacoma, who has ever since been his close business and personal associate. While a resident of Minnesota he participated actively in several congressional and senatorial campaigns; has always been a Republican and active in maintaining party organization.

In the state of Washington Senator Foster has extensive lumber coal, coke, packing-house and shipping interests, and has recently become interested in the Pacific Coast Iron and Steel Works, a new and promising industry located at Irondale in that state. He, with his business associates, sends the chief products of Washington by rail and by sail and steamers throughout the

world. He was elected United States senator to succeed John L. Wilson, Republican.

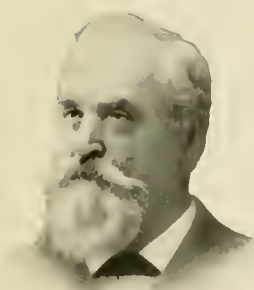
Senator Foster is a member of several orders and societies, among which are the Free Masons and the Elks.

He married, March, 1863, Martha A. Wetherbee daughter of Francis Wetherbee, of Wabasha, Minnesota. They have had four children,

two sons only now living; they were educated at Yale College. The elder, Mr. Harrison G., is engaged in the lumber and shingle business and resides at Chicago, Illinois. The younger, Charles A., has been learning the business of steam engineering as applied to ship building, and is now employed at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia.

COL. EDWARD PRINCE

QUINCY, ILL.



Col. Edward Prince, of Quincy, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, December 8, 1832, the youngest of six children born to David and Sophia (Ellsworth) Prince, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. The father of David

Prince was Maj. Timothy Prince, who was a near neighbor of, and served from the same county with, Gen. Israel Putnam in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Edward Prince was the daughter of Daniel Ellsworth, a relative of Governor Ellsworth and a member of the numerous family of Ellsworth, who figured in the

history of the eastern and middle states as soldiers, governors and statesmen.

Edward Prince was reared on a farm, where he was early inured to hard work. He attended school during the winter months until 1846, and in the fall of that year entered the preparatory department of Illinois College, graduating in the class of '52. His vacations were spent on the farm, doing a man's work in the harvest field; and while in college he boarded himself and sawed wood on Saturdays in order to defray his expenses. After graduating he worked on the farm for three months, and in the fall of 1852 became a law student in the office of Williams &

Lawrence. During his collegiate career, when about sixteen years of age, he made with a hatchet, hand-vise and file for tools, and a joint of stove-pipe and lead and iron for materials, a steam, double-cylinder locomotive, with reversing and link motion. This machine attracted much attention among the students, until an explosion one day put an end to the marvel. In college he was fair in all his studies, but seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of natural science.

After obtaining his license to practice law, Mr. Prince was associated with Abraham Jones, and was afterward a partner of General Singleton, and still later in partnership with Hon. Bernard Arntzen. In 1855-56 he traveled on horseback over most of the southern states and bought lands for Daniel Paulin and the firm of Gilpin & Rowland. The following is his military history, taken from R. W. Surby's book on the raids of the Civil war: "When the south rebelled Colonel Prince entered with zeal into the service of his country. Having a taste for military life, he studied the cavalry tactics and became so familiar with the drill that upon offering his services to Governor Yates in the summer of 1861, he was appointed cavalry drill master, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He has always shown great genius in developing the systems and intri-

cate maneuvers of troops, and in inventing and improving many things which have been of great value in the field and at home. In illustration of this, two instances may be described: While in front of Port Hudson his active mind conceived a plan by which the enemy's works could be brought under our observation. He applied to General Banks for permission to carry out his plan. It was granted, and he immediately commenced building 'cavaliers,' which are high mounds of earth, overlooking and commanding the enemy's parapets. Colonel Prince set his troopers to transporting from the sugar houses the empty hogsheads, which could be found in great quantities in that section of the country. These he filled with cotton and rolled at night to within a short distance of the fort, and soon five hundred men were able to take a position in line behind this novel breastwork. The arc of the semicircle was then thrown within fifty yards of the rebel works, and by digging sufficient dirt, there was thrown out from inside enough to make a complete fortification.

"By daylight the hogsheads were mounted one upon another until they commanded the enemy's position and demonstrated the feasibility of the plans of Colonel Prince. A few days after the place surrendered. On another occasion, during the early part of the siege of Port Hudson, Colonel Prince ascertained from negroes along Thompson's creek that the rebels had two steamers nicely moored under their river batteries and but slightly guarded on account of the supposed impossibility of getting at them. Colonel Prince obtained permission from General Banks (Grier-son refusing permission) to undertake the capture of these boats. He succeeded where others failed, and moved them from under their batteries to the protection of the stars and stripes, showing great tact, energy and perseverance. While on the way to capture the boats Colonel Prince received orders from General Greason directing him to return and rest the men and

horses, to which Colonel Prince paid no attention. The names of the boats were "Starlight" and "Red Chief." He was promoted colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment in the fall of 1862. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1861, and mustered into the United States service in October. Colonel Prince was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service by order of General Washburn about the middle of October, 1864."

In 1873, Colonel Prince, at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, made a contract with the city to build the Quincy Water Works, and supply the city with water. The plan was a small beginning, with a small outlay, and a gradual growth to meet the demands of the city. He invested all the means he had as well as all he could borrow, and after the completion of the works sold out to invest his means in more profitable enterprises in order to clear himself from debt and to cease being the target at which every designing and unscrupulous political aspirant might aim. His efforts, however, resulted in giving Quincy the best system of water works in the west and at the least cost to the city. The designs and plans for the machinery for the storage and distribution of water have been proved by trial to be of the best, and no accidents nor failures have attended the enterprise. The making, laying and securing eighteen hundred feet of inlet pipe obliquely across the current of the Mississippi river, and the sunken crib for the in-take at the up-river end, have excited the favorable comment of engineers throughout the country.

Colonel Prince has devoted his time of late years to engineering, and has a splendid library, in many languages, upon that subject. He understands and reads well Greek, Latin and Dutch and speaks English, German, French and Spanish. He is a hard student and close observer; is unpretentious, easy to approach, and as a neigh-

ber, citizen, husband and father, is a man entirely without reproach.

He is a man of diverse talents, vigorous intellect and has a practical knowledge of the everyday affairs of life, which has been of material benefit to himself and others.

His disposition is kind, cordial and sympathetic and has won for him a wide circle of friends, to whom he is loyalty itself.

Although twice wounded he has never applied for a pension or sought office or been a politician.

EDWARD JAMES FARNUM, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

With the progress of scientific thought the field of medicine has so broadened and the requirements for success have become so high that the most far-seeing of practitioners now invariably adopt certain specialties and confine their activities strictly to their several provinces. Dr. Farnum's specialty is surgery, and to that he is devoting all his energies and abilities with well-merited success. Although still comparatively a young man, he stands high in the profession, as a mere enumeration of the posts of honor which he now occupies will conclusively prove. At present he is professor of orthopedic and clinical surgery in his alma mater, Bennett College; attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital (since 1892), where he holds a general surgical clinic every week; surgeon to Bennett Hospital; surgeon-in-chief to the Post-Graduate Polyclinic of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, of which institution he was the founder; surgeon to the Willie Hipp Hospital, established for treatment of children's diseases; surgeon to the Humboldt Park Sanitarium, and grand medical examiner of the Switchmen's Mutual Accident Association of North Chicago. Dr. Farnum is also vice-president of the State Eclectic Society, and a member of the National Eclectic Association and the Illinois State and the Chicago Medical Societies. Further, he is a Past Master Mason of Ashlar Lodge, a member of the Oriental Consistory,

thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R., and an official of the latter body.

Dr. Farnum's father, Henry James Farnum, comes of a substantial Scotch family, and his mother, Elizabeth Shell, is a descendant of one of the old Dutch families of New York state. In 1838 his parents removed from the Empire state to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1861. There were three children in the family, and here on a farm lived the son, Edward James Farnum, up to the period of early manhood. In common with boys so situated, he enjoyed a healthful life, composed of about equal parts of district schooling and light work, and in due time was sent to Barboo high school, from which he graduated in 1879. He still continued his farm labors, but during the summer following his graduation took a prospecting trip through Dakota, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska. The youth returned, however, to his old home, where he taught school for three years, continuing his studies in botany, geology and zoology, for which he had always a great passion. He not only studied but made valuable collections, and not a few scientific, along quite original lines.

In 1882, when of age, Dr. Farnum married Anna S. Lanich, living for some two years on the old homestead occupied in study and teaching. In 1884 he removed to Madison to enter the scientific department of the State University,



J. Farnum M.D.

but upon the death of his wife during the succeeding year he determined upon the study of medicine. Graduating from Bennett College in 1889, Dr. Farnum at once entered into practice, and has now a business and a reputation which might be the pride of one who has seen thrice his length of professional service. His progress has been uninterrupted both as a practitioner and a professional teacher. Irrespective of school distinctions, his fellow surgeons also often call upon him either in consultation or to operate, and his clinics at the County Hospital are acknowledged by all to be of intense interest and full of instruction. Bennett Medical College stands now among

the leading eclectic medical institutions of the country, and Dr. Farnum has done much to bring it to that position. He has been manager and resident physician of Bennett Hospital, and for a number of years has delivered two lectures and conducted one public clinic per week throughout each collegiate season. Of commanding personal presence, courteous and refined, Dr. Farnum impresses all as being a man of determination and remarkable balance of character. That such is the fact is evident from his short but brilliant career in Chicago, and, as he is still a young man, it is safe to predict even higher honors in store for him than those he has already earned.

BEN FRANKLIN CALDWELL

CHATHAM, ILL.

Ben F. Caldwell, member of congress from the seventeenth district of Illinois, banker, farmer and formerly state senator, was born on a farm near Carrollton, Green county, Illinois, August 2, 1848 and is a son of John and Mary Jane Caldwell. In April 1853, he removed with his parents to near Chatham, in Sangamon county, Illinois, where he now resides. He was educated at the common and high schools of Chatham. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Sangamon county in 1877 and 1878, and in 1878 was chairman of the board; was a member of the Illinois house of representatives, 1882-1886, and while a member of the house was chairman of the finance committee; was a member of the Illinois state senate, 1890-1894, and while a member of the state senate was chairman of the committee on banks and banking. He resides on a farm nine miles from Springfield and two miles from Chatham, and where he has resided since April, 1853. He assisted in the organization of the Farmers National Bank of Springfield, from

the presidency of which he resigned since his election to congress, and of which he had been president thirteen years; also assisted in the formation of the Caldwell State Bank, of Chatham, of which he has been president since its organization, and to the presidency of which he was re-elected in January, 1901; was defeated for congress in the seventeenth Illinois in 1896, by James A. Connelly, Republican, by a plurality of only ninety-nine votes; was re-nominated by acclamation in 1898, and elected to the fifty-sixth congress by a plurality of two thousand two hundred and forty; again re-nominated by acclamation in 1900, and elected to the fifty-seventh congress by a plurality of two thousand and twenty-five votes.

Mr. Caldwell is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Red Men. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religious matters a Protestant. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe.

Mr. Caldwell was married May 27, 1873, to

Miss Julia F. Cloud. They have two children: Mary Jane Caldwell, married to ex-Congressman Oscar Turner, now residing in Louisville, Ken-

tucky, and John H. Caldwell, married to Miss Laura B. Hickox, residing in Springfield, Illinois.

HON. RICHARD S. THOMPSON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Richard S. Thompson was born at Cape May Court House, Cape May county, New Jersey, December 27, 1837, and is a descendant on his father's side of an old south Jersey family who settled there in 1765. His mother's ancestors also settled in New Jersey in 1730. His parents were Richard and Elizabeth Thompson. His mother was a daughter of Major Nathaniel Holmes, and a descendant of John Hand, born in Kent County, England, who came to America in 1635; resided in East Hampton, Long Island, from 1648 to 1660, when he died there. His father was a prominent citizen of South Jersey, a member of the general assembly in 1837, a large land owner, and was interested in coasting vessels.

At the age of thirteen Richard entered the Norristown Seminary, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and was then placed as a pupil under Rev. A. Scovel, a Presbyterian clergyman of Bordentown, New Jersey, where he remained four years. The next two years he continued his studies with A. I. Fish, LL. D., of Philadelphia, a scholar of rare attainments. In 1859 he entered the Law Department of Harvard College, and graduated in 1861. Returning to Philadelphia, he continued his studies with his preceptor, Mr. Fish, and early in 1862 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. While prosecuting his law studies he was a member of Captain Biddle's Artillery Company of Philadelphia.

In August, 1862, under the call of President Lincoln, Mr. Thompson, as captain, raised a company of volunteers in twelve days, and reported at camp with a full company, which was mustered in as Company K in the Twelfth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The regiment was shortly afterward stationed at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and Mr. Thompson was appointed assistant provost-marshal under General Wood, filling the position until the regiment was ordered to the front. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and was placed in the Second Brigade, Second Army Corps, occupying a position on the Rappahannock three miles above Falmouth, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. On February 16, Mr. Thompson was appointed judge advocate of a division court marshal.

At Chancellorsville he distinguished himself by contributing largely in protecting the right flank of the Union troops when actively engaged in a field in the rear of the Chancellorsville house. The journal accounts of that battle give great credit to Capt. Thompson, who, after his brigade commander and staff were captured by the enemy and the colonel of his regiment seriously wounded, and while the larger portion of the brigade was falling back in the face of a close and terrific fire upon its right flank, assumed command, ordered the retiring color bearers back into position, reformed the broken line upon a new front and held the position against three charges of the enemy until the onslaught on that position was abandoned. His calm judgment never forsook him in the heat of that terrible battle. The



struggle had been severe; a portion of the time a hand-to-hand fight. One hundred and sixty of his regiment had been killed or wounded and twenty-three were missing.

At the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, while Capt. Thompson was acting as major of the regiment on the morning of the 2d, a portion of his regiment charged a stone barn on the rebel skirmish line filled with rebel sharpshooters, and captured them, taking from the barn more prisoners than there were men in the charging party. During the night the rebels regained possession of the barn, and the next morning Brigadier General Alexander Hayes, commanding the division, ordered a regiment from another brigade to charge the barn. They advanced until they came under fire, when the storm of shot was so terrific that they laid down and failed to advance further. Thereupon Acting Major Thompson, in command of five companies from his regiment and of a portion of the First Delaware, charged, took the barn and captured a number of prisoners.

On this memorable day, July 3d, the position of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers was in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps (Hancock's), which held the left center, on which the artillery of General Lee was concentrated, and against which the furious charge was made. Over eight hundred rebel dead were buried on the two hundred yards of front occupied by the Second Brigade, and fourteen hundred stand of arms were picked up upon the same front. Major Thompson's behavior on that day received special notice, not only from Colonel Smyth, who commanded the brigade, but also from Gen. Alexander Hayes, who was in command of that division. Limited space prevents the insertion of the letters on this matter.

On August 20, 1864, during the demonstration made under the command of Gen. Hancock on the north bank of the James river, Colonel Thompson was selected, upon the recommenda-

tion of Gen. Thomas Smyth, to take charge of the withdrawal of the Corps pickets and skirmishers, a matter of no small difficulty from the fact that the line was four miles long, and in some places not more than fifty yards from the rebel skirmishers. The line had to be maintained until the main body of the corps had crossed the river. For his services on this occasion Colonel Thompson has an autograph letter from General Hancock. June 11, 1864, Colonel Thompson was put in command of a provincial battalion at Alexandria, Virginia, and reported to General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and remained in command at Point of Rocks, Virginia, on the Appomattox, until June 28, 1864, when he turned over his command at headquarters, Army of Potomac, and rejoined his regiment.

Colonel Thompson, with his regiment, took part in seventeen general engagements, among which may be mentioned Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn Mills, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run and Ream's Station. In the last named, south of Petersburg, Virginia, on August 25, 1864, a rebel column had broken the Union line, captured a battery, and was using the railway embankment as a breastwork. In answer to a call for volunteers to charge the column, Colonel Thompson volunteered his command, and with three other regiments, charged through a sugar cane field, drove the rebels from their position and recaptured the battery. While leading his men in this charge he was severely wounded in the side and hand by shells. He was sent to Philadelphia for treatment, and was confined to his bed until November. In December, 1864, while still on crutches, he was detailed as president of a general court-martial sitting at Philadelphia, in which duty he continued until about the middle of February, 1865, although still suffering from his wounds. He now tendered his resignation, and received an honorable discharge on account of physical disability occasioned by wounds received in battle.

June 7, 1865, he married Catherine Scovel, daughter of Rev. A. Scovel, then of Bloomington, Illinois, and in November entered upon the practice of law in Chicago. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Jeremiah Leaming, which continued until 1885. In 1869 he was appointed corporation counsel of the village of Hyde Park, a position he held until 1876. In 1872 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Illinois senate from the second senatorial district. As a member of the senate he distinguished himself as possessing a familiar acquaintance with parliamentary law. On more than one occasion Mr. Thompson manifested his power in a manner to call forth the encomiums of jurists and of the press.

There are two cases which may be specially mentioned in which the tact and skill of Senator Thompson were very remarkable—one was the contested election case of Shering vs. Marshall; the other, Senator Lee's motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was indefinitely postponed. The Chicago Tribune says: "The event of the week occurred in the senate. To the opposition it was the signal defeat of the session. The defeat of this plan of gaining two votes additional for the United States senatorial contest

was due to the masterly argument of Senator Thompson, of Cook, who, in thorough lawyer-like style, analyzed the entire testimony, and with logical precision exposed the utter illegality of the attempt to unseat the choice of the legal voters on an abstract technicality. No speech in either house at the session has compared with it in logical force, precision of statement, clear analysis of premises and unanswerable deductions from the facts."

The part taken by Senator Thompson on Senator Lee's motion to reconsider the vote of the previous day is thus spoken of by the Chicago Times: "A series of filibustering motions and points of order began, which, for brilliancy of thought and celerity of action, have never been surpassed on the floor of the senate. They were initiated by Thompson, of Cook, and the result stamped him as the ablest parliamentarian in the Senate."

In 1876 Colonel Thompson was appointed attorney of the South Park Commission, and held that position until the spring of 1880. Colonel Thompson is a member of many social organizations and clubs, among which may be mentioned the Union League, Loyal Legion and Kenwood Clubs. Of the last named club he has served as director and also as president.

SAMUEL W. McMUNN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Samuel W. McMunn, one of the distinguished and representative men of Chicago, was born at Sharon, Noble county, Ohio, March 20, 1850, and is a son of Isaac and Maria (Moore) McMunn. He was educated at the common schools of his town and at Sharon Academy.

He left home in February, 1870, and was employed in Kansas City, Missouri, as a representative of the Ohio River Salt Company. In July of the same year he went to St. Louis, Missouri,

in the same capacity, and later became a partner in the firm of G. L. Joy & Company, successors to the Ohio River Salt Company. January 1, 1878, he organized and was president of the American Transportation Company, and later organized and was made president of the American Brake Company, and in this capacity he took a leading part in securing the use of the automatic coupler, and in the subsequent legislation compelling their use. Later for five years he was special agent for



W. McArthur

the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and is now president and treasurer of the Kendl Car Truck Company, and senior member of the firm of S. W. McMunn & Company, with offices in the Merchants Loan & Trust building of Chicago. Mr. McMunn is a Republican and while not a politician he always takes a deep interest in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Lotus and Engineers Clubs of New York, and Technical and Hamilton Clubs, of Chicago. He is a Mason and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Tuscan, No. 360, of St. Louis, and Englewood commandery of Chicago, and No. 9 Lodge of Elks of St. Louis.

He was married December 4, 1878, to Miss Jessie Northrup, of Belpre, Ohio, and a daughter of W. W. and Melissa Belpre, and whose maternal great-grandfather, after serving through the whole of the war of the Revolution as an officer, came with General Rufus Putnam, a relative, as one of the original settlers at Marietta, Ohio. Mrs. McMunn is a lady of culture and charming personality. They have two children, William Northrup, born January 12, 1880, and Mary Wayne McMunn, born October 23, 1883.

Mr. McMunn is a man of broad views, with a courteous, affable manner, which renders him a general favorite in business and social circles.

DONALD M. CARTER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Donald M. Carter, junior member of the well-known firm of Parker & Carter, is one of the brilliant young lawyers of the Chicago bar. Mr. Carter was born at Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois, and his father, Henry T. Carter,



was born in Maryland and came to Illinois in his youth. He there married the mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Marium Smith. Henry T. Carter, the father, died during the early youth of his son Donald, leaving several children to be reared and educated by the mother, who was a woman of

discretion and good judgment, and very anxious that her children should have every possible facility for receiving an education. The common schools in Madison county were of a high class, and in these Donald M. Carter laid the foundation for an education. After graduating from high school he attended a commercial college in

St. Louis for a short time, but, not being attracted by this line of education, soon gave it up. He entered the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, taking a course in mechanical and electrical engineering, and graduated from that institution in 1891. He at once obtained employment as an engineer and continued in the service until 1893. He then entered the law office of Francis W. Parker, of Chicago, and at once began the study of law. As his time during the day was fully occupied, he attended night school in Chicago College of Law and finished a course in that institution in 1895, when, upon the usual examination, he was admitted to the bar and licensed by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. The following year Mr. Carter took a post graduate course in the law department of Lake Forest University, graduating from that institution in 1896. He then felt quite qualified to undertake the important duties of a law office in Chicago, and soon found an opportunity of taking an active hand in the practice of his profession. Mr.

Parker was called to Europe on important business in 1897 and Mr. Carter was given entire charge of the office and practice. Upon the return of Mr. Parker from Europe he invited Mr. Carter to a partnership in his business, and the firm of Parker & Carter was established where they now have offices, 1410 Marquette Building, Chicago. Mr. Carter deservedly stands high

with his professional brethren at the Chicago bar.

Mrs. Carter, his mother, is still living at this writing and takes great pride in the honorable career and success of her son. Since coming to Chicago Mr. Carter has become a member of the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club and the Royal Arcanum.

LEWIS L. COBURN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the distinguished members of the Chicago bar no one holds a more honored place than Lewis L. Coburn. A complete record of his legal services in his branch of the legal profession, "Patent Law," would be little less than a transcript of most all the famous cases in that line that have been determined by the courts setting in the western metropolis.



Mr. Coburn was born at East Montpelier, Vermont, November 2, 1834. His father, Larned Coburn, was a wealthy farmer with a strong leaning towards public affairs. He served for several terms as a member of the legislature of his state. Lewis L. is the youngest child. He attended the district school of his neighborhood in the winter and in the fall and spring studied at the local academy, which at that time was regarded as a sort of high school, but with true New England thrift and wisdom, his parents, though well to do, insisted on his taking part in the lighter labor of the farm during summer and harvest time. At the early age of sixteen Mr. Coburn became a teacher of the district school, and he achieved an enviable reputation as a pedagogue. After a preparatory academic course at Barre, Mr. Coburn entered the Univer-

sity of Vermont, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1859. His inclinations led towards the study of law. He had read much during his college vacations and so well had he advanced that upon entering the Harvard Law School he was graduated in 1861, and admitted to practice at Boston, becoming a member of the Essex county bar, than which no more scholarly advocates are to be found in America.

Soon after his admission to practice Mr. Coburn came to Chicago, in the rising fame of which he correctly saw a prospect of commercial greatness. Becoming a partner of the late William E. Marss, Mr. Coburn soon found himself the head of a firm, whose practice was both large and lucrative. While on a visit to his old home in Vermont he, in common with the whole nation, was stirred by President Lincoln's call for troops. He went into active service as captain of a Vermont regiment that was in the front during the great fight at Gettysburg. Returning later on to Chicago he resumed his practice with Mr. Marss.

The years immediately succeeding the war were times of prenominal industrial and mental activity, and the increase of patent law business was great. The practice of Coburn & Marss grew to great proportions, indeed its pressure was too strong for the feeble constitution of Mr. Marss.

who broke down from overwork and died in 1868. Left alone Mr. Coburn conducted the business by the aid of an efficient and large staff of clerks until 1875, when his old friend and classmate, Hon. John M. Thatcher, became his partner. The magnitude of Mr. Coburn's business may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Thatcher resigned the office of United States commissioner of patents to take part in it. Since then there have been few really great patent litigations in which Mr. Coburn's office has not been retained on one side or the other. The partnership of Coburn & Thatcher continued until 1896, when Mr. Thatcher's health failed and he was obliged to retire. Mr. Coburn then took some younger men as partners, the firm now being Coburn, McRoberts & McElroy.

Outside of his legal associations Mr. Coburn is well known as a public-spirited gentleman of scholarly tastes. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Athenaeum, and was the first president of the Union League Club of Chicago. Mr. Coburn is a large property holder in Chicago and has manifested a vital interest in all matters relative to state and municipal government.

Though frequently solicited to become a candidate for congressional honors, he has preferred to enjoy a private life.

Mr. Coburn's relaxation from his professional labors has been largely obtained in hunting prairie chickens and ducks on his own land, which he bought at an early day in southern Minnesota. When game became scarce by reason of villages springing up on and contiguous to his holdings, he commenced improving. He has built during the last fifteen years some twenty sets of farm buildings with the accompanying farm improvements, such as fencing, deep wells, windmills, etc., required for stock raising, dairying and general farming.

Mr. Coburn was married to Miss Annie G. Swan at Brooklyn, New York, on June 23, 1880. They have a pleasant home in Chicago and are most hospitable entertainers.

As a lawyer we can pay him no higher tribute than to say that he is by all regarded as one of the leaders in patent law, not only in the state of Illinois, but in the United States. His ability and integrity of purpose are conceded as a matter of course by all who know him.

HON. CHARLES FREDERICK SCOTT

IOLA, KAN.

Hon. Charles F. Scott, member of congress, at large, from the state of Kansas, is a representative Republican leader and newspaper owner. He is a son of John W. and Maria (Protsman) Scott, and was born in Allen county, Kansas, September 7, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of Kansas, from which he graduated in 1881 with the degree of B. S., receiving his Master's degree some years later.

After leaving the university he went west and spent a year and a half in Colorado, New

Mexico and Arizona. In the latter part of 1882 he returned to Iola, Kansas, the county seat of his native county, and bought a small interest in the Iola Register, a weekly newspaper. In the course of the next five years he had obtained entire control of the paper, which he has ever since continued to publish and edit both as a daily and weekly.

Mr. Scott served as state senator from 1892 to 1896, and has been regent of the State University from 1891 to 1901. He was president of the State Editorial Association in 1893 and

president of the Republican State League in 1895. In 1896 he represented his congressional district on the Republican electoral ticket, and has been president of the Kansas Day Club, an organization of young Republicans of the state.

He was elected representative at large to the fifty-seventh congress in 1900.

Mr. Scott was married in 1893 to Miss May Brevard Ewing. They are the parents of three children.

JOSEPH A. O'DONNELL

CHICAGO, ILL.

Joseph A. O'Donnell was born in the town of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, December 23, 1859, his parents being Patrick and Catherine (Nellis) O'Donnell, members of the famous O'Donnell family of Ireland. In 1866 they brought their children to the new world, locating in Chicago, and Joseph pursued his education in St. Patrick's Academy, of this city, and in the public schools. The family was in limited circumstances and he was obliged to find employment, that he might aid in the support of the other children. He entered upon his business career as an office boy and later was apprenticed to a mechanical engineer. He applied himself with great diligence to the thorough mastery of the work, and when only twenty-two years of age was appointed to the position of foreman. During most of this time he attended a night school and studied mechanical drawing, engineering and other kindred subjects, eagerly embracing every opportunity for gaining a comprehensive knowledge of his trade.

The arduous labors which he performed, however, undermined his health and led to his determination to make the practice of law his life work. He had previously read Blackstone's "Commentaries on English Law" and Kent's "Commentaries on American Law," and had also studied Latin during his leisure hours in morning and evening. He was graduated in the Union Law College of Chicago, in 1887, with the degree of LL. B., won a senior diploma, and

later took a post-graduate course, winning the degree of Master of Laws. From the beginning he has been very successful in his practice and has always enjoyed an extensive and lucrative clientage. He is of a studious disposition and is very thorough and exact in the preparation and conduct of the litigated interests entrusted to his care.

While Mr. O'Donnell has won a creditable position at the Chicago bar, he has also become prominent in political circles and his influence is strongly marked in the councils of the Democratic party, with which he has been associated since attaining his majority. In 1889, 1891 and 1893 he was elected from the ninth district to the general assembly, and was also in attendance at the special session called to consider the World's Fair bill. During the last two sessions he was a member of the steering committee of the house, and his able management led to not a few successes for his party. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a number of important bills, and it was through his efforts that the Australian ballot law was placed on the statute books of this commonwealth. The bill was introduced and engineered by him through the house. He was well known as one of the leading orators of the assembly, and while he did not resort to the use of flowery phrases to any extent, his sound logic and evident belief in all he advocated produced great effect upon his auditors. He was also associated with the "one hun-



Joseph A. O'Donnell

dred and one" who secured the election of General Palmer as United States senator.

In 1886 Mr. O'Donnell married Miss Rose E. Dugan, whose father, Thomas Dugan, was one of the pioneers of Chicago of 1833. He belongs to a number of prominent Irish societies, and in addition holds membership in the Royal League, Ancient Order of United Workmen,

National Union and the Knights of the Macca-bees. For five years he was a member of the Second Regiment, Illinois State Militia, in which he held the rank of first lieutenant. In his religious associations he is a Roman Catholic. In 1894 he revisited the land of his birth, and also viewed many of the places of historic and modern interest in England and Scotland.

MARTIN KINGMAN

PEORIA, ILL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Deer Creek township, Tazewell county, Illinois, April 1, 1844, the youngest of a family of four boys, his father being a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Virginia. They emigrated to Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1834.

When Martin was four years old his father died, leaving his mother with the four boys on a farm in an uninhabited western country. Young Kingman attended district school in winter, working on the farm in summer, and when fourteen years of age started out in the world to make his own living, working the first year, in the summer, at eight dollars per month, and the second year at ten dollars, attending school in the winter, during which time he attended the Washington (Illinois) Academy, and advanced in his studies very rapidly, teaching his first school when he was only seventeen years of age.

When the war broke out one of his older brothers enlisted, and when Martin was eighteen years of age he volunteered, and went out as a private in Company G, 86th Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war, returning a first lieutenant. The latter part of his army service was upon the staff of Col. Dan McCook, of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Mr. Kingman is very proud of his war serv-

ice, having served three years without the loss of a single day from his command, either by sickness, leave of absence or otherwise. He took part in the campaign to Chattanooga, under General Rosecrans and General Thomas, was in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and marched to the relief of Burnside at Nashville. He was in the campaign under Sherman and Thomas, to and including the capture of Atlanta, and then marched to the sea and the capture of Savannah, and thence through South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to Washington. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston to General Sherman.

After the war Mr. Kingman engaged in several different lines of business, until January 1, 1867, when he entered the agricultural machinery firm of Kingman & Dunham, and will have given thirty-five years to this business on January 1, 1902. In 1882 the business was organized as Kingman & Company, with a paid up capital of six hundred thousand dollars. The business has grown until now they have seven branch houses, located at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Dallas (Texas) and Madison, Wisconsin. (The last named has been located at Milwaukee until recently). The Kingman Plow Company and the Peoria Cordage Company have been organized,

and Mr. Kingman is president and a large stockholder in both of these concerns. He is also president of the Illinois National Bank, one of the most successful banks at Peoria.

Mr. Kingman has held the position of canal commissioner for the state of Illinois for six years. On the breaking out of the Spanish war he assisted in raising what is known as the Peoria Regiment, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the same, but it was not called into service. He has always been a strong Republican, and has assisted the party in his city and district. He is a member of the First Congregational church

of Peoria, and served two years as president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He was married on May 21, 1867, to Miss Emeline T. Shelly, the result of the union being four sons and one daughter. Two sons have died, and his other two sons are connected with him in business, L. S. Kingman being vice-president of the Kingman Plow Company, and W. B. Kingman being vice-president of Kingman & Company.

The several companies with which Mr. Kingman is connected now employ a capital of upwards of two millions of dollars.

FRANK FARNSWORTH HOLMES

CHICAGO, ILL.

Frank Farnsworth Holmes, the third son of S. R. Holmes and Rosette (Farnsworth) Holmes, was born in Warsaw, Illinois. He is descended on his father's side from Abraham Holmes, one of the original Scotch-Irish emigrants and charterites who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719; on his mother's side from Matthias Farnsworth, of Groton, Massachusetts. On both sides his ancestors participated in the Colonial wars, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the War of the Rebellion.

After attending the private and public schools of his native town his parents moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where Mr. Holmes graduated from Knox College in 1880. The same year he came to Chicago, where he went into the fire insurance business, to which he has since continuously given his time, having served in every subordinate position in a general agency

and then for five years on the road as special agent and adjustor for the Royal Insurance Company. In 1887 he went into the local fire insurance business, establishing the firm of Frank F. Holmes & Co., which still continues under the same name and at the same location. From his experience in his profession he was convinced that his best success as a local fire insurance agent would follow conscientious study and effort to secure such a class of construction in buildings as would reduce the possibility of destruction by fire to a minimum. His knowledge of construction led the Chicago Underwriters' Association to select him as their representative on the Examining Board of the Chicago Building Department, that being the first civil service board recognized by ordinance in the city of Chicago. His ability in this particular line was readily acknowledged by the architects and builders with whom he was thrown in contact and by whom he is frequently consulted in an effort to secure the best construction from a fire hazard standpoint, which means a minimum premium



on the values at risk. In 1899 Mr. Holmes was elected secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents at their annual convention held in Buffalo, to which

position he has been unanimously re-elected every year since, and has also been elected a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Edward O. Brown, the well-known and highly respected corporation lawyer, has been a practitioner at the Chicago bar for over a quarter of a century. He is a native of New England, and was born in Salem, Massachusetts. His parents were Edward and Eliza Osgood (Dalton) Brown. His birth occurred August 5, 1847. His family is of English origin, although connected with the history of America through many generations. The first American ancestor was John Brown, who located in Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, some time before 1650. Many representatives of the name were shipmasters and merchants, and the grandfather of our subject was one of the famous skillful and daring navigators, who, about the beginning of the century, made Salem known throughout the civilized world. At one time, single handed, he drove a piratical band of Malays from a ship, killing eight and disabling many more.

In the historic old town of Salem, Edward Osgood Brown was reared to manhood, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools. Later he was a student in Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, and later in the Harvard Law School, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, pursuing his professional education. For a year following his collegiate course in Brown University he devoted his energies to teaching in St. Mark's, in Southboro, Massachusetts, and then began preparation for his chosen vocation,—the law,—as a student in the office of Ives & Lincoln, prominent attorneys of Salem.

He was graduated in the law department of Harvard University in the class of 1869, applying himself with such diligence to his studies and to the principles of jurisprudence, that he took first prize for an essay on Punitive Damages, which was later published in the *Western Jurist*. As assistant clerk of the supreme court of Rhode Island he served from the time of his graduation until 1870, when he was admitted to the bar of that state at Providence, and at once entered upon the practice of law as a member of the firm of Gorman & Brown, which partnership continued until April, 1872. At that date Mr. Brown came to Chicago with Mr. Orville Peckham, a college class-mate, who for more than twenty-five years has been his law partner at the Chicago bar. Almost immediately they won prominence as practitioners in the western metropolis. The litigation resulting from conditions brought about by the great fire of 1871 was extensive and of an important character. The services of men of skill and ability were in great demand and Peckham & Brown soon gained wide reputation as the result of their masterful handling of important litigated interests. Their attention is largely given to corporation law and they are attorneys for the First National Bank of Chicago, and for many other scarcely less important concerns. Mr. Brown was retained in the case of the *People vs. Knickerbocker*, called the Probate Court Case, involving the constitutionality of that court; in the Sanitary District or Drainage cases, involving the

constitutionality of the sanitary district laws; *Zirngible vs. Calumet Company*, which involved a vast amount of real estate on the Calumet river; and the case of *Roots vs. Wilson*, which, though only a private contention, was of such magnitude as to awaken widespread interest. He represented the commissioners of Lincoln Park in the McKee-Scrip matter, where claimants under the congressional Scrip undertook to locate their warrants on millions of dollars' worth of property along the lake shore on the North Side of Chicago; and was also counsel in the successful suit by the West Park commissioners against the receiver of the insolvent National Bank of Illinois for the amount of over three hundred thousand dollars held by E. S. Dreyer, the treasurer, at the time of the failure of that bank and his own.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Law Club.

He was united in marriage in 1884 to Miss Helen Gertrude Eagle, a representative of an old Detroit family and a niece of the Reverend Walter Elliott, of New York. They have five

children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Edward Eagle, Helen Dalton, Walter Elliott, Robert and Mary Wilmarth. Mr. Brown is a member of the Roman Catholic church, a convert in his early youth. He is a valued member of several social organizations and literary clubs, and was president during the World's Fair year of the Massachusetts Society of Chicago, and has been vice-president of the Iroquois Club and chairman of its political action committee. He belongs to the Chicago Literary, the University, the Sunset, the Columbus, and the Chicago Single Tax Clubs, and the Catholic Literary Association. He gives strong support to the Democracy, and is an ardent believer in and supporter of the single tax movement. He was a warm personal friend of Henry George, the exponent of the single tax idea, and has written a number of very valuable articles on that subject. He has very pronounced literary ability and is a forcible and fluent writer. He is one of Illinois' great lawyers. His readiness, his ability, his resolution, his legal acumen and his eloquence draw to him the attention of the entire public.

ALBERT H. VEEDER

CHICAGO, ILL.

It is always a pleasure to trace the history of an ambitious and successful man, one who in the prime of life has not yet lost the enthusiasm of youth, and whose plans for the future are broad and far reaching; one whose gratifying position has been achieved mainly through his own efforts, and by the aid of his own strong individuality. A distinguished member of the legal profession, and for a number of years connected with many of the largest business interests of Chicago and other western cities, Albert H. Veeder, is to-day one of the foremost corpora-

tion lawyers in the west. His manner of presenting his cases in court impresses both judge and jury. His pleas are characterized by an eloquence and sincerity which has a weighty influence upon all who hear him speak.

Mr. Veeder is a member of a fine eastern family. His father was Henry Veeder and his mother, Rachel Lansing Veeder. He was born at Fonda, Montgomery county, New York, April 1, 1844.

He was educated at the local schools of his native city, after which he entered Union College



Albert H. Veeder

of Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with his class in 1865.

In the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, he had charge of the public schools of Galva, Illinois, during the scholastic sessions, studying law in the meantime. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and until 1874 practiced at Galva. He then moved to Chicago and resumed the practice of law, where he soon acquired an enviable reputation as a corporation lawyer. He was attorney for the town of Lake, since incorporated in the city of Chicago, from 1874 to 1885. His successful management of the law affairs of Lake,—which was long known as the largest and most wealthy municipality that refused to accept the dignity of the title "City," but preferred to be known as "The town of Lake,"—gained him the confidence of the owners of many of the great corporations doing business in that part of Chicago, and led to his large practice.

Mr. Veeder is a director of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, and of the Union Stock Yards Company; he is also general coun-

sel and director of the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company, the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, the San Francisco Stock Yards Company, Swift & Company, the Consumers Cotton Oil Company, of Libby, McNeill & Libby (incorporated), and other equally well-known corporations.

Mr. Veeder is a member of the Kenwood and the Athletic Clubs, a thirty-second-degree Mason, Knights Templar, member of the Scottish Rite, and of the Mystic Shrine. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Veeder was married to Miss Helen L., daughter of Rev. Isaac G. Duryea, of Schenectady, New York. They have four children, of whom the eldest, Henry, is engaged with his father in practice. Mr. Veeder is known as a Christian gentleman of liberal views and scholarly tastes. All moral and social reforms receive his earnest support; a widely gathered familiarity with the management of affairs, a broad general culture, a splendid presence and courteous manners, he is recognized as one of the most brilliant and respected members of the Chicago bar.

HON. WILLIAM ROBERT WARNOCK, A. B., A. M., LL. D.

URBANA, OHIO

Hon. William R. Warnock, member of congress from the eighth district of the state of Ohio, judge and lawyer, was born at Urbana, Ohio, August 29, 1838, and is a son of Rev. David and Sarah (Hitt) Warnock.

He attended the public and high schools of Urbana, graduating in 1855; taught school in 1856 and 1858 at Urbana; graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in July, 1861, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1864 received the degree of A. M. from the same university; commenced the study of law in 1861, but suspended that to enter the army July 21, 1862, as captain of Com-

pany G, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to be major of the same regiment July 28, 1863, for gallantry at Vicksburg, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel March 15, 1865, for gallantry at the battle of Nashville; was chief of staff for the Eastern District of Mississippi from April to August, 1865; served for one year in the Fifteenth Army Corps and for two years in the Sixteenth Army Corps; was mustered out of service August 14, 1865, and resumed the study of law; and was admitted to practice in May, 1866; was elected prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1867 and served two terms.

from January, 1868, to January, 1872; elected state senator to represent the eleventh Ohio district and served for the years 1876 and 1877; was elected judge of the court of common pleas in the second judicial district of Ohio in 1879 and re-elected in 1884, and served ten years, from November, 1879, to November, 1889; served as one of the board of school examiners for Champaign county from 1870 to 1876; has been trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, located at Delaware, since 1894; and in 1901 received the degree of LL. D.; served two terms as junior vice-commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; served two terms as commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, being

elected May 1, 1898, and re-elected May 1, 1899; was a charter member of W. A. Brand Post, G. A. R., Urbana, and served two terms as its commander; was elected to the fifty-seventh congress from Ohio.

Judge Warnock is a Knight of Pythias, a Master Mason, Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. In religious matters a Methodist, and politically a Republican and a leader in the party ranks in his state.

Judge Warnock was married August 20, 1868, to Katheryn Murray, of South Charleston, Ohio. They have three daughters, Mable Clifford Warnock, Elizabeth Murray Warnock and Ann Kathryn Warnock. Elizabeth was married October 22, 1901, to Mr. Clarence S. Vanderback.

ELI B. FELSENTHAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

Eli B. Felsenthal is known as a leading member of the Chicago bar, a fact which at once indicates a superior order of talent, a comprehensive knowledge of law, an accurate application of its principles to litigated points, and an absolute fidelity to his clients' interests. His name is inseparably connected with the history of jurisprudence in this section of the state.

He is a native Chicagoan and was born July 14, 1858, being a son of Herman and Gertrude (Hyman) Felsenthal. His father came to Chicago in the early 'fifties and his mother a year or two later. Mr. Felsenthal attended the Chicago public schools, later became a student in the old University of Chicago, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1878. After a further course of two years at the Union College of Law he was graduated as a lawyer and re-

ceived the "Horton Prize" for the best thesis,—his subject being "Limited Partnerships." Since then he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law, his name appearing in many noted cases.

In politics Mr. Felsenthal is a Republican, and has always been a staunch supporter of his party. He is a member of the Sinai congregation, of the Union League, Hamilton and Standard Clubs, and has been one of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago since its inception. He is a liberal contributor to the Associated Jewish Charities, and has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, an active worker in politics but not a candidate for office. His integrity of character and many generous qualities, together with his remarkably kind and cordial address, have won for him personal popularity and the highest respect.

As a lawyer he ranks high. The zeal with which he devotes his energies to his profession,



the careful regard evinced for the interests entrusted to his care, and the assiduous and unremitting attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments

elicit warm commendation, and his briefs show wide research and careful thought. Mr. Felsenthal was married in 1883 to Miss Goldsmith, of New York. They have five children, Agatha, Edward, Gertrude, Herman and Robert.

HERMAN ELSON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Herman Elson was born August 10, 1845, in Wurtzburg, Germany, and emigrated to Philadelphia when nine years of age; received an education in the public schools of that city, and upon receiving his diploma he removed to the little town of Goshen, Indiana, where he immediately entered the clothing business of Lafferty & Elson.



Mr. Elson was closely identified with the growth and development of this beautiful and thrifty little city, and was associated with all its charitable, public and civic associations. He was the intimate friend and associate of Judges Woods and Baker, of the United States Federal Court, and was a director of the City National Bank of that city. In 1884 he removed with his family to Chicago, Illinois, since which time he has been a member of the firm of Hirsh, Elson & Com-

pany, wholesale clothiers, whose rapid growth was essentially due to the perseverance, energy and ability of Mr. Elson. Few men were more beloved in the business community; none were better qualified in all the requisite qualities of ideal citizenship than Mr. Elson. His friends are legion, and many are indebted to him for their rise in the community.

Mr. Elson was an aggressive character, possessing all those indomitable traits which tend to progress and active citizenship in the community. He was a member of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, a member of the Standard Club, of which institution he was formerly a director, and was closely identified with all charitable institutions in the city, to which he gave active and liberal support. Mr. Elson died at his residence, No. 4113 Grand boulevard, Chicago, August 22, 1901, leaving a wife and two daughters, Minnie and Mata Elson, the former, the wife of Leo A. Loch.

HENRY CASSORTE SMITH

ADRIAN, MICH.

Henry C. Smith, member of congress from the second district of Michigan, is a lawyer of prominence in that state, and a member of the well-known legal firm of Watts, Smith & Baldwin, of Adrian. His career in the legal profession has been rapid and brilliant. His ora-

torical ability has occasioned his selection as the orator of many public celebrations, and it was but natural that a man of his many fine qualities should be selected to represent his state in congress. Henry C. Smith was born at Canandaigua, New York, June 2, 1859, and is a son of

Wanton Green, and Mariah (Mitchell) Smith. Mr. Smith was educated at the public schools and at Adrian College, from which he graduated in 1878. His political career has been brilliant and since graduation he has interested himself in all the campaigns. An ardent Republican, he has always shown deep interest in his party. He taught school for a time, read law and was admitted to the bar September 25, 1880,

was appointed city attorney October 2, 1880, assistant prosecuting attorney for Lenawee county January 1, 1881, with offices at Adrian, Michigan; was elected to the fifty-sixth and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage December 20, 1887, to Miss Emma M. Watts, daughter of Colonel Richard A. Watts, his law partner.

JOHN E. HARPER, A. M., M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Ranking high in the profession, with a reputation that is national in character, Dr. John E. Harper may have equals but certainly no superiors in his profession as a physician and eye and ear specialist. With his professional knowledge the intricate problems of medicine and disease are mastered with a readiness that shows exceptional powers.

Dr. Harper is descended from an old English family, whose members settled at an early day in Virginia and the Carolinas. They were unassuming, but hospitable and cultured, supporters of all educational enterprises and some of them were quite scientifically inclined.

His grandfather was known as "Little Berry Harper" and fought in the Revolutionary war, and a Virginian planter who conducted his plantation not only successfully but in a scientific manner, far in advance of the times. His father, Robert W. Harper, settled in southwestern Kentucky, and at the opening of the Civil war was an extensive slave owner.

Here, in Trigg county, John E. Harper was born on the 21st of January, 1851, and here he spent the few years preceding the breaking out of the war. It was not far from the scene of such important engagements as Fort Donelson, Belmont and Shiloh. His father served in the For-

rest Brigade and many of his relatives served in the Confederate army.

The family afterward removed to Indiana and the boy received his early education at the institution at Evansville, and graduated from the high school in that city. He commenced his medical studies under Dr. G. B. Walker, dean of the Evansville Medical College. After graduating he associated himself with Dr. William R. Davidson, one of his preceptors, and thus practiced three years, and then entered the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1878, receiving the first prize for the best examination on the subject of diseases of the eye and ear. He was the first western man graduating from that institution to be accorded this honor.

During the same year (1878) he made a trip to Europe, and pursued his studies in his specialty in the famous institutions of London, Paris and Vienna. Previously, however, he had been appointed professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the Medical College of Evansville, and retained the chair while abroad, and assuming its active duties upon his return to that city in 1880. He at this time founded the Indiana Medical Reporter, being associated with Dr. A. M. Owen. Upon coming to Chicago in 1882 the name of the periodical was changed to Western Medical



J. E. Harper

Reporter, and of which the Doctor was editor and publisher until it suspended in 1897.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, now Medical Department University of Illinois, immediately called Doctor Harper to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear, and he retained this professorship until his resignation in 1891, a period of five years. In 1896 he was re-appointed to the same chair, which position he still holds. He was secretary of this college and for nine years surgeon-in-chief to the eye and ear department of the Westside Dispensary.

He has since been associated with the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and with the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; Oakwood Sanitarium, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Battle Creek Sanitarium; Alma Sanitarium, Alma, Michigan, and others.

Dr. Harper was married May 28, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Walker, of Evansville, Indiana, daughter of ex-Mayor W. H. Walker. He has a son, Robert B. Harper, born February 28, 1882. His first born son died at the age of one year.

GEORGE RUSSELL PERRY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

It is a pleasant task to write the life history and labors of a man who has attained distinction in his state, for biography finds its most perfect justification in tracing and recording such a life.



George Russell Perry possesses all the qualifications of the able leader. His independent and courageous spirit characterizes all his actions, and while he has continued for many years a steadfast Democrat, not from selfish motives, but from a deep conviction that the principles of

that party are essential to the highest welfare of the country, and although his home city is Republican, he has been twice elected treasurer of Grand Rapids, and has served two terms as mayor of the city. He is not a partisan, however, and is not blinded by the faults, foibles and mistakes of many politicians, and is fully able to appreciate and recognize patriotic devotion in those who differ from him. Added to these traits in Mr. Perry's character, another reason he has become a recognized leader in the ranks of his party

is his brilliant oratory. He has a ready command of language, is logical and entertaining, easy in his delivery, and he never fails to make an impression on his hearers. It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in the machinery of government but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens. In his official capacity Mr. Perry has manifested a public-spirited policy that has made him popular with all classes irrespective of party.

George Russell Perry was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 30, 1849, and is the son of George H. and Hannah Dobbs Perry. Although of eastern birth, he owes his education to the west, as his parents moved to Detroit, Michigan, in 1850 and his schooling was gained in the public schools of that city. When nineteen years of age he went to Grand Rapids and became a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Charles Shepard, with whom he was associated until 1873, when he removed to Chicago and entered the drug business for himself. In 1875 he sold his business and returned to Grand Rapids and engaged as book-keeper for L. H. Randall & Company, wholesale

grocers, with whom he remained eight years. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of Freeman, Hawkins & Company, wholesale grocers, successors to L. H. Randall & Company. He purchased the interest of Mr. Freeman the following year and the firm became known as Hawkins & Perry. This firm was dissolved in 1891. Since then Mr. Perry has continued in business as a merchandise broker.

Mr. Perry was treasurer of Grand Rapids from 1886 to 1890, and was elected mayor of the city in 1896, and was re-elected in 1900.

He is a valued member of many social organizations, a member of the Military Club, the

Country Club, Lakeside Club and many others. He is a Knight Templar, having passed all Masonic degrees but one, a member of the Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Maccabees and Ancient Order of Foresters.

Warm hearted and generous, he is popular in society, and those who are admitted to his friendship find him quick to appreciate worth in others and always worthy of the deepest regard. Mr. Perry was married January 6, 1874, to Jennie, daughter of Alexander Blake, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they have one child, Jeannette Perry.

LAWRENCE ANDREW YOUNG

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lawrence A. Young, president of the Washington Park Club of Chicago, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, May 19, 1870, near what is now known as Central Park in that city, and is a son of Colonel Bennett H. Young, a distinguished

Confederate officer and noted lawyer of Louisville, and a grandson of the late Dr. Stuart Robinson, the best known of all the southern Presbyterian divines.

Lawrence A. Young attended the university school of J. W. Chenault in Louisville, and entered Princeton University, New

Jersey, in the fall of 1888, and graduated in the academic department in the class of 1892. While at Princeton he was an athlete, pitched on the University Base Ball Club four years and was captain of the team in his senior year. After graduating from Princeton Mr. Young immediately entered the law department of the University of Louisville. After graduating he

formed a partnership with his father and practiced law in Louisville successfully until 1896, when he moved to Chicago and became connected with the Chicago City Railway Company, law department. In 1897 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago.

In 1900 Mr. Young reorganized the board of directors of the Washington Park Club, the best-known racing track in America, and became its president, and has just been re-elected for a third term. He also, with Judge George G. Perkins, reorganized the old American Turf Congress in the west and formed the Western Jockey Club, which controls, supreme, all racing in the district between the eighty-first meridian, the Rocky Mountains, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. He is a steward in, and has just been elected president of the board of stewards of his organization, for a second term.

Mr. Young is a director in the Washington Park Club, and of the Chicago City Railway Company; a member of the Chicago Club, Uni-



versity Club, Calumet Club, and an ardent Princeton supporter, and a member of the Princeton Club of Chicago and New York.

Mr. Young was Democratic nominee for judge of the superior court of Cook county, in the fall of 1900, but was defeated in the McKinley landslide in Illinois. He is actively engaged

in the practice of law, and has charge of large interests, and is very prominent in both social and club life of Chicago. He is a Presbyterian in religion. Mr. Young was married in 1894 to Miss Mabel Wheeler, daughter of the late George Henry Wheeler, of Chicago, and resides at 1812 Prairie Avenue. They have two children.

DANIEL V. SAMUELS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Daniel V. Samuels is essentially a natural lawyer, with a power of concentration and a determination that knows no diversion or hesitation before accomplishment. These are the qualities that win, and Mr. Samuels, after eleven years' practice at the Illinois bar, already ranks among the leading young lawyers of the city. The independent and courageous spirit which characterizes all his actions probably comes from his sturdy Welsh ancestry.



He was born at Cwmbran, South Wales, February 1, 1856, and is the son of James and Sarah Richards Samuels, natives of that country, and who were among the most influential members of that community in all matters pertaining to the social and religious affairs of the parish. Mr. Samuels lost his parents by death when he was three years of age.

He received his education in the British day schools and Welsh Sabbath-schools of his native place, and came to the United States when he was fifteen years of age, arriving May 17, 1871, and spent his first summer in Canada, working for the Great Western Railroad. He spent the fall of 1871 in Chicago, but left the city one week before the great fire, going to Ludington, Michigan, where he worked in the lumber camps and

sawmills until 1876. In the following year he taught school and music in Missouri, returning to Michigan for the study of law in September, 1877, and was admitted to the bar January 1, 1879. He was afterward elected prosecuting attorney for his county, and later served as justice of the peace.

Mr. Samuels decided to settle in Chicago in 1890, and has practiced at the Illinois bar ever since March of that year. He has been engaged in much important litigation during the past twenty years, both in Michigan and Illinois, and has won many forensic battles. Mr. Samuels gives the Democratic part an active, earnest and intelligent support. He is a man of independent and positive opinions, and is what one may term an all-around anti-expansion Democrat. The only political distinction he cares to lay claim to is his constant and unrelenting opposition to the protective tariff. He was a candidate on that ticket for attorney-general in 1896, but met defeat with the majority on his ticket during that memorable campaign. He is connected with a number of clubs, a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a thorough man of the world and widely traveled, having taken extensive journeys through England, Ireland, Wales and the continent of Europe. He is a Protestant in belief, but is tolerant of the beliefs of others and

has never made himself obnoxious either in religion or politics.

Mr. Samuels is a great lover of good music, is a fine musician and at one time taught music, and was a leader of a choir. He is a man of scholarly tastes and studious habits, has a fine

library and spends many of the best hours of his life among his favorite authors.

Mr. Samuels' marriage occurred January 5, 1879, to Miss Lillian A. Crawford, of Holly, Michigan, a descendant of very old Revolutionary stock.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER

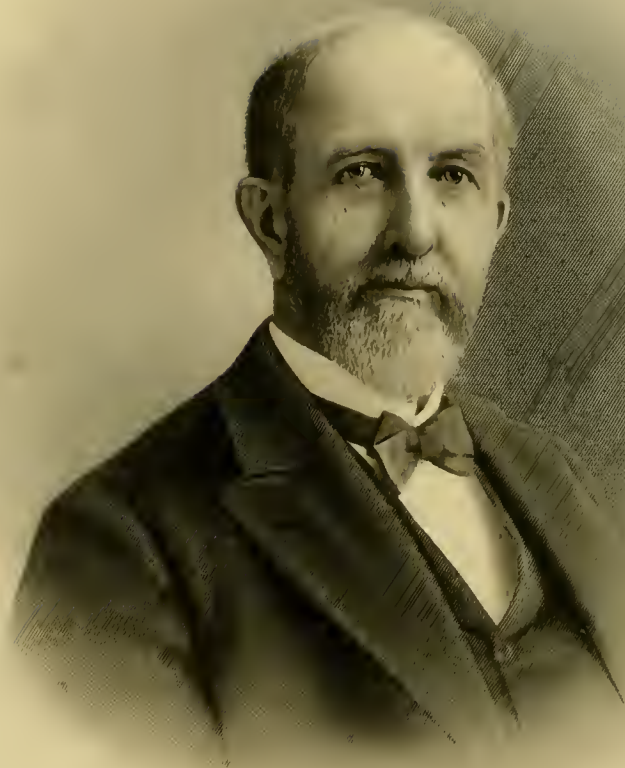
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Thomas Barlow Walker, capitalist and philanthropist, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a man of force, a harmonious combination of business activity, intellectual ability and æsthetic appreciation. He represents the fast declining type of men who were pioneers, and the new order which promotes the beautiful, fosters the fine arts, and encourages the expansion of culture as the best good for all. His philanthropy has caused him to throw open his magnificent private art gallery to the public, and has made him feel that benches on his lawn would be agreeable to the many whose destiny is to walk rather than be conveyed through life. He is progressive and always ready to meet changed conditions, comprehending that the situation to-day will not be the same to-morrow. From his earliest boyhood he has always been helping others, and it seems marvelous how he managed in the years when he had only his own labor to depend upon, to do so much for his mother and sisters, and in later life for all with whom he had dealings. While never an indiscriminate or emotional giver, his life has been a record of continual and thoughtful helpfulness. The sum of his benefactions to public and private causes will never be known, least of all to himself, but it has been limited only by his means and sometimes has overstepped even that mark. To the church, to the cause of education, to public libraries, to the education of individuals, his wealth, and, the hardest

of all for a busy man to give, his own time and strength, have been freely and generously bestowed.

In his personal habits of dress and living, Mr. Walker is plain in the extreme, not as an affectation, but because this style of living and dressing appeals the most strongly to his better judgment. But almost in contradiction to this, he has a great love for the beautiful in nature, in art, in architecture, and is satisfied with nothing but the best. When he erects a building it is right when it is finished, architecturally, mechanically, and fitted to its use, whether it is for a church, an art gallery or a business house, and when he builds a structure it always remains.

One of Mr. Walker's strong characteristics has always been his enjoyment of endless work, coupled with the greatest ability to accomplish much in a short space of time. He takes his recreations by changing from one kind of work to another, and it is impossible for him to be mildly interested in anything; he enters into a subject thoroughly or not at all. His long business hours are supplemented by as long ones in his library in study or writing, or in his gallery of pictures, and no moment of his life runs to waste. He is social in his nature, but has no taste for general society or club life. Much of his time in earlier years was spent among his children, whose education he personally superintended. He is a thoroughly well informed



T. B. Walker

man and an entertaining speaker. He has written and spoken extensively on social and political topics, is a recognized authority on art matters, a stanch Christian gentleman, always ready to testify to his faith, and ever loyal to his country, his family, his friends, his political party and his church.

Thomas Barlow Walker was born February 1, 1840, in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, and is the son of Platt Bayliss and Anstis Barlow Walker. Both parents were natives of the state of New York, but moved to Ohio in their early married life. His father was a shoemaker by trade, but by nature and practice a successful merchant, business man and speculator, and had he lived to even middle life would no doubt have amassed a fortune. As it was, he was in very comfortable circumstances for the times in which he lived, when in 1849 he took the prevailing gold fever and embarked nearly all his fortune in a train of merchandise and started on the overland route to California. He died before the train had left Missouri. His partner took possession of the outfit, took it successfully to its destination, sold it at a good profit and was never heard of afterwards. Thus at nine years of age Mr. Walker, the subject of this sketch, was left fatherless, and the widow and four children but scantily provided for.

From the time of his father's death until his fifteenth year, Mr. Walker's life was that of the average boy in a country village, save that the loss of his father and his mother's straightened circumstances made a deep impression upon him, and moved him to various efforts toward the betterment of the family purse, such as picking and selling berries, selling papers, setting up ten pins, trying to learn various trades, etc., but it is amusing to those who have known his full life history, to see how even in those early days his business sagacity showed itself. If he picked berries he hired half a dozen boys to pick with him, paying so much per quart for the picking,

but always reserved to himself the business end of the transaction, the marketing of the stock, and it was not often that he came out without a margin.

At fifteen, his mother (who in the meantime had remarried) moved to Berea, Ohio, a little village near Cleveland, for the better opportunity to educate her children, as well as for better business chances. Here Thomas began clerking in a dry goods store, and awoke to a realization of the necessity of an education. While thus employed he mastered outside of business hours, arithmetic and elementary algebra, after which he entered Baldwin University, but he had only money enough to remain in college but one term of the year. At this time he purchased a piece of wood land on speculation and hired some of the students of the University, many of whom were like himself, struggling against poverty, to chop cordwood and rails. This venture was a financial success, and gave him an insight into timber which was useful to him in after years. He later took up the life of a traveling salesman, which he followed for three years or more, acting as agent for the sale of Berea grindstones for the Hon. Fletcher Hulet. During these years he always carried with him two traveling cases,—a small one for his wardrobe, and a large one for his books, maps, tools and papers. In this way he kept up with his college class, mastered geometry, analytics, mechanics, and Newton's Principia, together with a thorough knowledge of chemistry. To accomplish all this, he had of course to utilize every waiting hour in a country depot and every moment of the time which was not demanded by his business. He did not learn easily, had no brilliant memory or quick intuitive insight into the mysteries of things, but when he took up a subject he never rested until he knew not only all that the book before him contained, but also all that every other book within his reach contained, and all that he himself could figure out. Once conquered, it

was his property for all time. Thus it happened while in school he was always hard at work through term time, never made any remarkable showing in the recitation room, but when the other students began to groan over approaching examinations he had time to go fishing, and on examination days he was the whole class.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Walker and a friend still younger took a contract in Paris, Illinois, of the Terre Haute and Illinois Railroad, to furnish a large amount of cross-ties and cordwood. This contract involved the purchase of timber, building houses for the men employed, and the general running of a lumber camp for eighteen months; but on the very week which saw the close of the work, the road went into the hands of a receiver and they lost the entire profits of the undertaking.

Mr. Walker then took up teaching in a winter country school, meeting with success, but after two terms started during the vacation on the road again. Hearing on this trip of the beauties and advantages for business in the then almost unknown city of Minneapolis, he took one of the old "Diamond Joe" line of river steamers at McGregor, Iowa, went to St. Paul and then by rail to St. Anthony Falls, over the only nine miles of railroad in the state, to Minneapolis. Here within the first half day, he had engaged to go into the upper and almost unknown parts of the state as a member of the surveying party of Mr. George B. Wright, and had written his promised wife in Ohio, "I have found the city where we will make our home." It was a case of love at first sight, and his affection for and loyalty to the city of Minneapolis has known no change or variation through all the years since that first day.

The first trip resulted disastrously, as the party were driven from the woods by the outbreak of the war with the Indians in 1862, and all were in great peril before reaching Fort Rip-

ley, where their numbers were gladly added to the small garrison then holding that point. Returning to Minneapolis at the earliest opportunity, Mr. Walker rented desk room in the office of Mr. L. M. Stewart, one of the prominent lawyers of the city, and sat down to a winter's work on his books, which in the spring drew from the lawyer, who was not given to wasting words of commendation on anyone, the comment, "You have done the hardest and best winter's work I have ever seen accomplished."

Mr. Walker's first survey work in the pineries impressed him with the almost inestimable value of the standing timber of the state. It seems but a natural thing now that almost any one should have so judged, but in that early day, the few Maine lumbermen who were operating in the state were not so impressed, and timber beyond the Rum river, eighteen miles from the city, found no purchasers, even at the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, and they laughed at the Ohio boy who had come out fresh from school to instruct them in the values of timber. But Mr. Walker steadily held to his opinion and at last found capitalists who would put their money against his work in examinations and locations, and thereby obtained his first start in the lumber business, which has been his principal occupation ever since.

Mr. Walker, since that time, has built, owned and operated, either alone or associated with others, a large number of mills and their connected lumber interests, yards, etc., the principal ones being the Butler Mills and Walker Mills, the Butler & Walker, the Camp & Walker, the Red River Lumber Company Mills, at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, Dakota, and later still in operation, the very extensive plant at Akeley, Minnesota. At the same time he has carried on extensive deals in the purchase and sale of pine land, as well as cutting and marketing the great quantities of logs from his own lands.

Mr. Walker has done much in the way of encouraging manufacturing enterprises to locate in Minneapolis, and many large and prosperous concerns owe their existence to his efforts in their behalf. The St. Louis Park, a manufacturing suburb of the city, of which he is the principal, if not the entire owner, contains many valuable plants, among which are counted one large agricultural implement factory, and a beet sugar plant, which has the last season manufactured over six millions of pounds of sugar. Connecting this suburb with the city, Mr. Walker has built, owns and operates the Minneapolis, St. Louis Park and Hopkins Electric Railway line, which is both a great convenience and a profitable investment.

Mr. Walker's holdings of real estate in the city are extensive, among which may be mentioned the most extensive commission plant in the United States, and in which are handled more fruits, both fresh and dried, vegetables and meats, than in the markets of any other place, except perhaps two or three of the very largest cities. The concentrating of the wholesale commission business of the city in uniform buildings under one ownership and system of rents, with abundant trackage and facilities for handling goods, all covering between two and three large city squares, has made the commission business a pleasure to all concerned, and has permanently drawn about it the main wholesale district of the city.

Within the last five years Mr. Walker has been turning his attention to the immense and almost unknown pineries of California, especially the sugar and yellow pines. Sugar pine is the largest, longest and finest pine timber in the world, and the California yellow (really white) pine is nearly as large and long and almost as valuable as the sugar. The demand for both kinds is sharp and unlimited. Mr. Walker has had explorers and land examiners constantly in the field and has spent a large part of his own

time on the coast and in the forests studying all the minutiae of a new business in a new country. As a result, he has been convinced that the markets of the world are ready for the manufactured products of these great forests, and has bought heavily and fearlessly. His holdings cover the largest tract of sugar and yellow pine on the coast, and it is generally regarded as the finest and most valuable on the timber belt. The greater portion of this tract stands on a sloping table, readily accessible for manufacturing and handling purposes. Mr. Walker is now most probably the largest individual holder of pine lands in the country. It is his intention to immediately develop this property by the construction of a standard gauge railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles in length, together with the necessary logging railroads, lumber mills, sash, door and box factories, planing mills, dry houses, etc.

It was largely through Mr. Walker's efforts that the present Public Library of the city of Minneapolis was put in operation, by which, through an appropriation from the city, supplemented by large gifts from individuals (of whom Mr. Walker was the leader), a magnificent building was erected, in which are housed not only the public library proper, but all the accumulated treasures of the Athenaeum, and the Academy of Science. Here also the city has the nucleus of an art collection, owning a number of pictures, and enjoying from year to year the continuous loan of over fifty fine canvases belonging to Mr. Walker. The Academy of Science also owes no inconsiderable amount of its attraction to Mr. Walker's generosity. During his travels he collects fine shells, corals, stuffed animals, or other valuable additions for the already large and interesting collection. Several exceedingly fine cases of minerals are his latest additions to former gifts.

Upon the organization of the public library Mr. Walker was unanimously elected president

of the board of directors, which office he has continuously held by re-election to the present time, a period of sixteen years.

Another outcropping of his eye for perfection, is his love for fine gems. He is a recognized authority in the East on the value of precious stones. He buys them and carries them about with him for pure love of their fire and fineness, and it is a rare moment when he can not produce from some pocket or corner, a wonderful colored diamond or perfect ruby. It is perfectly within bounds to say that he loves them for their own sake.

Mr. Walker has been making a valuable collection of oil paintings since 1885. At first he bought slowly, but as the years have passed and his love of art increased, he has come to have confidence in his own judgment and has made an extremely fine collection of the best works of the best artists. He never buys a man's work until he thoroughly knows the man and his works. In this way he has collected at his home one of the finest art reference libraries in the country, to which he is constantly adding. He has at his home probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred canvases, with fifty more hung in the gallery of the Public Library, which form a collection which for character stands second to no private collection in this country. Among the artists are such names as Rousseau, Corot, Diaz, Jacque, Jazet, Jules Breton, Madam Demont-Breton (his daughter), Sir Thomas Lawrence, Rembrandt Peele, David, LeFevre, Bougereau, Turner, Hogarth, Hans Holbein, Rembrandt, and a multitude of others. Besides the pictures he has a very choice collection of ancient bronzes of the best period of Japanese and Chinese art work, ivories, rare potteries, jades, cameos, fine glass, etc. This collection is held open for the free use of the public during all daylight hours of all week days, and has done much toward educating and developing the art taste of the city.

Mr. Walker was married at Berea, Ohio, December, 19, 1863, to Miss Harriet G. Hulet, the daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, of that place, by their college president and the young lady's brother-in-law, Rev. John Wheeler. After spending the winter at the home of their parents in Berea, they journeyed to their home in the west. For five years they resided in Minneapolis East, or St. Anthony Falls as it was then called, removing thence to Minneapolis proper, where they remained five years on First avenue and South Third street, after which the present home on Hennepin avenue was built, where the family have resided for twenty-seven years. The house as originally built has been added to on both sides and rear to accommodate the library, gallery, etc., etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had eight children, six boys and two girls. To the training of their family both Mr. and Mrs. Walker gave up much of their time for many years, especial efforts being made to develop the practical and mechanical sides of their natures. The good effects of this manual training have been apparent since the boys entered business and had to handle machinery of all kinds. Of these eight children, seven are still living, the second son having died at the age of eighteen. Of the seven, six are married and live near home, one is in college, and one of the daughters is widowed. Four of the sons are in partnership with their father in the lumber business. All of the sons are capable, energetic, sensible business men, who will be well able to manage the large business interests which will some day fall upon them. Of the daughters, one is married to a wholesale merchant, and is the happy mother of three children. The other was the happy and useful wife of a prominent Methodist minister until he was called away. Among the treasures of this family are six grandsons, all under five years of age.

To only those who have the privilege of knowing Mrs. Walker in her private and social

relations, can there come a full knowledge of her innate charm. She is a lady of rare culture and has that graceful tact which wins the esteem of all who know her. She characteristically gives Mr. Walker the credit for many of her fine qualities, claiming that by long association with him she has imbibed some of his industry, enthusiasm and generosity. She has kept pace

with her husband and is well fitted to stand by his side. For twenty-five years past she has led a very busy life outside the home in hospital, reformatory, temperance and literary work, as well as in private charities. She has held for years the presidency of two important institutions, both of which have been largely built up and sustained through her instrumentality.

HUBERT DANIEL WYLLIE

CHICAGO, ILL.

In reviewing the life of Hubert D. Wyllie we find that his is a well-rounded, symmetrical character. He used the advantages given him in his youth in the best way, and utilized the difficulties he encountered. He to-day is regarded one of the most progressive sanitary engineers in the west.



Hubert D. Wyllie was born at Tideford, in Cornwall, England, January 20, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Newcombe) Wyllie. His education was acquired at Hele's School, Exeter, England. From 1867 to 1869 he was clerk in the freight

department of the Bristol & Exeter Railway at Exeter, and from 1869 to 1871 studied with John M. Martin, sanitary engineer, at Exeter, England. From 1871 to 1875 he served in the English Cavalry—Fourteenth Hussars. During this four years' service he had charge of the regimental commissary department of the Fourteenth Hussars for two years, was cavalry brigade clerk at Aldershot one year, and during the latter period was instructor in reconnaissance and road surveying, and also illustrated the English Cavalry Drill Regulations, published in 1876, being attached to a commission consisting of General

Sir Hope Grant, General Sir Thomas Steele, Col. Valentine Baker, the Duke of Connaught and Major Hozier. From May, 1875, to November, 1878, he was practicing with John M. Martin, sanitary engineer. Late in the year of 1878 he came to the United States, to Chicago, and from 1879 to 1899 was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. During this time he had charge of the general manager's office under Henry B. Stone, E. P. Ripley, George B. Harris, W. F. Merrill and W. C. Brown. For some years past he has kept in close touch with the investigations and experiments of Donald Cameron, the inventor of the septic tank system of sewage treatment, and from 1899 to 1901 he served as general agent in the United States and Canada for the Septic Tank Syndicate, of Exeter, England, and installed systems at Vancouver, B. C., and Sackville, N. B. He also served as administrator for the estate of Robert J. McClure. On August 1, 1901, he was elected secretary and general manager of the Cameron Septic Tank Company, which has acquired the Cameron patents in the United States, covering the septic tank process, a system destined to revolutionize the present methods of sewage purification throughout the country.

In religious matters Mr. Wyllie is an Episco-

palian, and politically is independent, reserving the right to vote for "men and measures."

Mr. Wyllie was united in marriage November 18, 1876, to Miss Margery Kendall, daughter of

George Kendall, of Little Hacombe, Exeter, England. They are the parents of seven children, three daughters and four sons, all of whom are living.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the representative men of Chicago, whose positions are due solely to their own efforts and who stand to-day as true benefactors to the city, and the best example to young men of what enterprise, pluck and perseverance will do for the enthusiastic and determined boy who desires to make a lasting record for himself, none deserves more honorable mention than Mr. Charles Frederick Gunther. His recent great and valuable gift to the city has again called up the important events in his life, which by being cited to our readers (especially the young men) may be of inestimable value as a foundation upon which they may build their life's record.

Mr. Gunther, as is generally well known, is a leading manufacturer and dealer of confections, and his store on State street has for years been the one point where all "lovers of the best" have purchased their sweetmeats. It is through him that the world enjoys the luxurious caramels, which he first introduced and which have grown so famous as to find a ready market, not only throughout the United States, but also into Europe and other countries. Mr. Gunther is a gentleman of vast experience; he has had a liberal education, has traveled much, visiting every country and clime of any interest or importance from the "land of the mid-night sun" to the Holy Land and Babylon, collecting as he went such treasures and curios as pleased him and which were of importance, that at last he was quoted as having the greatest collection of these

relics in America. It was through him that Chicago so long enjoyed the famous Libby Prison War Museum. His relics of war collected there were larger and more rare and precious than any other collection in the world. It is this vast and important collection that he has now donated to the city, and this municipality will, in time, construct a most fitting building in Garfield Park, where the public can appreciate and be benefited through the resources of this one man. But Mr. Gunther has not always been in a position to thus gratify his love of travel and the collection of rare curios, and a brief sketch of his life will be interesting as well as instructive.

Charles F. Gunther was born in the celebrated "Black Forest" district of Wurtemberg, South Germany, on March 6, 1837. When but a lad of five years his parents came to America, settling in Pennsylvania, where young Charles acquired his elementary education by attending private schools. His great love of adventure and travel, as well as brusque independence and pluck, early characterized itself in him, as he amply proved by making daily journeys over the mountains, carrying the United States mail to the nearest post, twenty miles and return. His remuneration was twenty-five cents per diem. In 1850, however, the family and he moved to Peru, Illinois, where he completed his education and entered upon his business career in a general store at a salary of two dollars and fifty cents per month and his board. This was too slow a



C. F. Gunther.

process, however, for young Gunther and he soon gave it up to accept a position in a drug store. As a drug clerk he became very proficient and also learned the rudiments of medical science. Later on he entered the postoffice and soon became its manager. From this he entered the employ of A. Cruikshank, who represented the famous banking house of George Smith & Company of Chicago (the death of George Smith in London recently caused much comment, owing to his vast fortune of fifty-six million dollars mostly made in this city). Mr. Gunther was connected with this bank for more than three years when he was made its cashier. Later, being interested in the ice business, of which great quantities were packed and shipped into the south, he gave up the banking business and through his intimate connections at Peru he felt his opportunity lay in going south in this business. He just got there, and nicely established, with Bohlen, Wilson & Company at Memphis, when the war of the Rebellion opened and business was paralyzed. Nothing daunted, however, and feeling the conflict would not be long, he remained south through the entire siege; when he did finally get up north again (when, being captured in a battle in upper Arkansas, he was enabled to return home from there to Chicago) he became a traveling salesman for C. W. Sanford. This was his first entree into the confectionery line and here really began his profitable business career. It is a good and true saying, "first find what you are best adapted to, then work and persevere." He became so valuable as a salesman of confections that he not only traversed this country, but went to Europe as well. It was at this early date, and with his mind full of business also, that he began to gratify his desires for rare and precious relics; he familiarized himself with European languages and customs, which proved very beneficial and gratifying to him in his travels abroad, or when a foreigner happens into his place of business here. It was not until

1868 that Mr. Gunther opened a confectionery store of his own, being the first of its kind established in Chicago. It is needless to say he prospered, and it was at this time he invented the delicious "caramel." But the great fire swept away all his stock and his resources as well, and he was again obliged to begin at the foot of the ladder. This he did by immediately re-opening business in a small way and to-day he stands as one of the leading and representative, self-made men of the age, a true example of independence, pluck and enterprise.

Among his rare collection which he has given the city are mementoes of nearly every American battle-field. He possesses the rarest and finest collection of Bibles in the world and other rare books, manuscripts of some of our greatest poets, philosophers and musicians. In fact, to mention all, will take for more time and space than we have at our command. Suffice it to say that when the great collection is once in place in Garfield Park, every one who can possibly get there should not fail to make themselves acquainted with this grand collection. It really is an international exposition in itself and one that Chicago is intensely proud of and appreciates. In this way Mr. Gunther has truly built for himself not only a lasting name in the business world of the western metropolis, but has thus placed a living monument in the finer tastes, which so many of our business men entirely lose sight of in their rush for wealth.

Mr. Gunther was married to Miss Jennie Burnell of Lima, Indiana, in 1869. His two sons are connected in his business. Mr. and Mrs. Gunther are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Gunther is a thirty-third-degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of Union League and Iroquois Clubs and of the Commercial Association. Is a trustee of the Historical Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. An art Institute governing member, member of the Caxton Club, president of the Coliseum Com-

pany, served four years in the City Council as a reform alderman, etc.

Mr. Gunther is a Democrat in politics, and was recently nominated by his party, elected, and is now serving his term as treasurer of the city of Chicago. He has literary and artistic tastes, having a very fine library and historic paintings. He has the only autographs of Shakespeare and a letter of Molier, in the world in private hands.

Has the only copy of the first book printed on the American Continents, viz.: 1535. He has also the best collection of Washington and Lincoln relics in the United States, as well as historic manuscripts and original songs and poems of the famous authors of Europe and America. Also the founders, political and otherwise, of the United States from the settlement at Plymouth to the twentieth century.

EDWIN M. ASHCRAFT

CHICAGO, ILL.

Edwin M. Ashcraft, one of the representative legists of Chicago, has gained an eminent position at the bar; his reputation extends far beyond the city, as he is well and favorably known all over the state of Illinois.

Mr. Ashcraft was born on a farm near Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, August 27, 1848, and is the eldest son of a family of four children. His father was James M. Ashcraft and his mother, Mrs. Clarissa (Swiger) Ashcraft. He is a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Ashcraft family was early founded in Virginia and the homestead was near the seat of war of the Rebellion, in which several members of the family fought in defense of the Union cause. Mr. Ashcraft was educated in the common schools of his native state, in the State Normal University at Normal, Illinois. Shortly after the hostilities between the north and south had been concluded in 1865 he came to southern Illinois. He was penniless at the time and stopped at Ramsey, a small town on the Illinois Central Railroad, where he began hauling ties and working with the road as a section hand. A year later he began teaching a country school, which he continued until 1869, and when not confined to the duties in his school-room he gave his time to the mastery of the principles of juris-

prudence. In 1871 he entered the law office of Henry & Fouke, at Vandalia, where he read law, and remained until January, 1873, when he passed an examination before the supreme court at Springfield and was admitted to the bar of Illinois.

He began practice at Vandalia and at once attracted so much attention in legal circles that he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette county the same year, filling the office until 1876. In this year he was nominated by the Republican party for congress, and although unsuccessful in the election such was his popularity that he reduced the former Democratic majority of his district from five thousand to fourteen hundred. His successful opponent was W. A. J. Sparks, who later served as land commissioner under President Cleveland's administration.

Mr. Ashcraft has always been a close and careful student, and the business entrusted to his care has always claimed his undivided attention, his devotion to his clients' interests being proverbial. This, combined with his capability in the presentation of a case to judge and jury soon won him success, and he rapidly secured a large clientage at the bar of Vandalia, where he practiced for fourteen years. He met in forensic contest in southern Illinois such eminent jurists as



E. W. Ashcraft

John Scofield, of Marshall, later chief justice; Anthony Thornton, of Shelbyville, for several years a member of the supreme bench; Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, who was also chief justice; John M. Palmer, of Springfield; S. M. Moulton, of Shelby; and B. W. Henry, of Fayette, now recognized as pioneers of Illinois law, and to his contests with these men he attributes much of his success as a trial lawyer. In 1887 Mr. Ashcraft became a member of the Chicago bar and formed a partnership with Thomas and Josiah Cratty, under the firm name of Cratty Brothers & Ashcraft, this connection continuing until June 1, 1891, when he became a member of the firm of Ashcraft & Gordon, composed of Mr. Ashcraft and Mr. Newton F. Gordon, which continued until the death of Mr. Gordon in October, 1900, and was then succeeded by the firm of Ashcraft & Ashcraft, the present firm, composed of Mr. Ashcraft and his two sons, Raymond M. and Edwin M., Jr. Their offices, which are spacious and among the best equipped in Chicago, are in the First National Bank building. His practice is very extensive, most of it being devoted to corporation and commercial law. He contributes

largely to the reputation for the thoroughness, ability and integrity which so signally characterize the discharge of its professional obligations and have made it one of the solid, reliable law firms of the city. Mr. Ashcraft is a persevering and industrious worker, never relaxing his energy until his case has been completed. He is distinctively a trial lawyer, and from the time of his arrival in Chicago he has been eminently successful, having all the business he can attend to, while his reputation is such that he is in a position to select his cases. He is one of those shrewd and kindly lawyers who know at first glance the practical and common-sense side of cases coming under his notice.

In 1875 Mr. Ashcraft was married to Miss Florence R., daughter of Risdon Moore, of Belleville, Illinois, and they have four children: Raymond M., Edwin M., Florence V. and Alan E.

Mr. Ashcraft is a member of the Union League and Hamilton Clubs, a prominent Mason and has always been a Republican in politics. He attributes much of his success as a lawyer to the elementary principles of the law learned while teaching school.

HON. GEORGE W. PRINCE, M. C.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Hon. George W. Prince, member of congress, lawyer and diplomat, is a man of great breadth of thought. He has been in public life since a year after he was admitted to the bar, and has been four times elected to congress as a member of the house. Merit alone wins such distinction, and such a record needs not the complimentary comment of the historian, it speaks for itself. In the important official positions he has been called upon to fill he has given the greatest satisfaction to the public and press of his state and party. No present office holder or coming representative of

the people stands higher in the general esteem of his district.

George W. Prince was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, March 4, 1854, and is the son of Almyron Prince, a native of Vermont, and Barbara V. (Fast) Prince, of Ohio. He attended the public schools and graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, in 1878, teaching school to obtain the means to complete his education. After graduation he taught school and read law at the same time, being admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1880. He was connected with some of the

leading criminal and civil cases tried in the county where he practiced. He was a private in the Sixth Illinois National Guards, from which he holds an honorable discharge. He was elected city attorney for Galesburg in 1880, and was twice elected member of the Illinois house of representatives, in 1888 and 1890. He was candidate on the Republican ticket for attorney general in 1892, and was elected to the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses of the United States as a member of the house. He gives the Republican party an active, unwavering and earnest support, has accomplished much for his district, and contributed both money

and time toward the public interests of his home city.

Mr. Prince is a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Greek letter society; a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Modern Woodmen of America and a Knight Templar, and is a member of the Central Congregational church of Galesburg.

Mr. Prince was married April 20, 1882, to Miss Lillie C. Ferris, of Galesburg, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Ferris, who were the first couple married in the colony which founded Galesburg. They have four sons, Frederick A., George W., Henry F. and Irving H., all living, and one infant son, James, dead.

LOUIS M. STUMER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Louis M. Stumer, senior member of the firm Stumer, Rosenthal & Ekstein, the largest millinery establishment in Chicago, and president of the largest millinery house in the world, Strauss & Stumer Mercantile Company, of St. Louis,

Missouri, is a young man of great business ability. Unremitting zeal in pushing his business interests has placed him, at the age of thirty-three years, among the leading merchants of the west.

Louis M. Stumer was born at Baltimore, Maryland, April 24, 1869, and is a son of Michael and Jennie (Kellner) Stumer. His parents moved to Chicago when

he was a child of but one year of age. His education was had at the Chicago public schools and at Notre Dame College of Indiana, which latter institution he left in 1884 and entered the law office of Rosenthal & Pence, of Chicago, where he remained for a time. Later he took a course in a business college, and at the age of eighteen we find him managing the store of his father on

West Madison street. In 1889 he started in the millinery business and rented the department at the Bee Hive, which business he tripled the first year. In 1890, when but twenty-one years of age, he organized the firm of Stumer, Rosenthal & Ekstein, adding the building known as the "Emporium," which firm and business still continues with a large and constantly increasing trade. The firm owns and operates several large interests on State street, one being the Millinery World, a large wholesale and retail millinery store located at No. 233 State street.

Mr. Stumer is one of the owners of the American Restaurant, the North American Restaurants, the Public Drug Company, all of Chicago, and in 1899 became president of the largest millinery house in the world, organized as Strauss & Stumer Mercantile Company of St. Louis. The firm of Stumer, Rosenthal & Ekstein recently leased of the Chicago board of education grounds and building on the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of fifty-six thousand dollars per year. They have remodeled the building, at



a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and it is now all rented.

Mr. Stumer is never happy unless busy. During the Peace Jubilee he was the chairman of the committee on decorations. He is a member of the Standard and Lakeside Clubs, Director Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, and has always been very active in Jewish charities, was a direc-

tor in Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association and has traveled extensively. He is a member of Sinai congregation. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in politics.

Mr. Stumer was united in marriage December 14, 1899, to Blanche R., daughter of Morris Griesheimer, of Chicago. They have one child, a daughter, Lois Margaret, born July 4, 1901.

HON. CHARLES HENRY DIETRICH

HASTINGS, NEB.

Charles Henry Dietrich, the brilliant young senator, ex-governor and statesman of Nebraska, has, in a few short years, won distinguished honors in the affairs of state. He was elected governor of Nebraska in 1900, and elected United States senator March 28, 1901, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Hayward, succeeding W. V. Allen, appointed by Governor Poynter. Mr. Dietrich resigned the governorship May 1, 1901, and took his seat in the United States senate December 2, 1901. He is very popular in Nebraska, and has always been foremost in all public enterprises looking toward the growth and prosperity of his home city and state, and has always been an enthusiastic Republican, giving his party an earnest and unwavering support.

C. H. Dietrich was born at Aurora, Illinois, in 1853. His parents, Leonhard Dietrich and Wilhelmina Caroline Dietrich, were born at Darmstadt, Germany. In 1848, on account of his radical espousal of the cause of the patriots, Leonard Dietrich was obliged to flee from his native land. The family first settled in St. Louis, but afterward removed to Aurora, Illinois.

Charles H. Dietrich attended the public schools of his native city, and at the age of nine first began to contribute to his own support. At twelve he worked out among the farmers near

Aurora, and at sixteen removed to St. Joe, Missouri, and obtained a position with the Wyeth Hardware Company. In 1871 he went to Chicago and engaged in the same business until 1873, when he started for Arkansas to engage in business for himself. While traveling through that state he was set upon by highwaymen and robbed of all he possessed and left in a nearly dying condition, but nothing daunted, he went to work again to regain what he had lost.

In 1877 Mr. Dietrich, in company with others, located the famous Aurora mine, in the Black Hills, and in 1878 sold his share to Brown & Thumb, bankers, of Deadwood, Roscoe Conklyn and T. C. Platt, of New York, and Senator Spencer, of Alabama, for a good round sum, which gave him his start in life. In September, 1878, he engaged in the mercantile business in Hastings, Nebraska, where he has since resided. He has been closely identified with the progress and development of Hastings, giving unsparingly both of time and money to all enterprises for the benefit of his town, and to church and charitable organizations. He was instrumental in organizing the German National Bank of that city, of which he is now president. He is a member of several societies, a Shriner, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, an Elk, a Woodman of the World, a Maccabee and Highlander. He has

traveled all over Europe, including Russia, and also in China, Japan, Philippines, Sandwich Islands and Mexico.

Mr. Dietrich was married in May, 1878, to

Miss Elizabeth Slaker, of Aurora, Illinois, and who died in 1887, leaving one child, Miss Gertrude E. Dietrich, now attending Bryn Mawr College.

ROBERT W. HUNT

CHICAGO, ILL.

A man in whom is placed implicit confidence and whose work has been, to a large degree, in that department which demands of its representatives the utmost reliability and most unswerving fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care, is Robert W. Hunt, senior member of the engineering and inspection firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company, who have their general offices in the "Rookery" at Chicago, Illinois, with branches in New York City and Pittsburg. The firm was established in 1888 and is composed of Robert W. Hunt, John J. Cone, A. W. Fiero, James C. Hallsted and D. W. McNaugher.

Their principal business is the inspection of railroad and structure material, such as bridges, rails, splice bars, bolts, nuts, spikes, locomotives and cars. They also have a special department for the testing of the efficiency of engines and boilers. In this connection they have been employed by the city of Chicago to supervise the construction and erection of the engines purchased by the city in the last three years, and in addition, have represented the city in the final duty tests on which the engines were accepted. They also represented the city of St. Paul in the same capacity and the city of Buffalo.

The investigation and reporting upon manufacturing establishments has become a very important branch. Some of the largest industrial concerns in the United States have been reported upon by them, and upon such reports the reorganization and the placement of bonds have been made. In connection with the growing export

trade of the United States in both metals and machinery, the firm has been employed by foreign purchasers to supervise the execution of their contracts. This covers not only railroad material but pumping engines, cars and bridges. Mr. Hunt was identified with the manufacturing of Bessemer steel in America from its earliest introduction, and had charge of the first Bessemer steel plant operated in America, located at Wyandotte, Michigan, and afterward the steel department of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and the Troy Steel and Iron Company at Troy, New York. In fact, the earliest steel rails manufactured in this country on a commercial basis were under Mr. Hunt's direction and it was based upon his long experience as a manufacturer that the firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company was established. The other members are all educated engineers and men who have had long practical experience.

As necessary to their business, the firm has thoroughly equipped chemical and physical laboratories in which the assaying of ores and the analysis of metals, oils, paints, etc., as well as the physical testing of materials, are conducted. Their reputation is so well known that they have, as patrons, nearly all the most prominent railway systems in the country, and fully seventy-five per cent. of the rails manufactured in America being subject to their inspection.

Mr. Hunt is past-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Western



Robert M. Kennedy

Society of Engineers, and is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and acted as secretary of the committee of that society which designed and recommended the rail sections which are now recognized as the standard ones by the majority of the railroads of the United States. He is also a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London, the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Hunt's specifications for the manufacture of steel rails are recognized as standard ones, and his papers contributed to the several scientific societies to which he belongs have had a very large influence upon the development of the steel

industry of America. In fact, he is recognized as an authority on the subject both in this country and in Europe.

Mr. Hunt was born at Tallsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1838, and is a son of Dr. Robert A. Hunt and Maettia L. Hunt. Mr. Hunt was married in 1866 to Miss Eleanor Clark, of Ecorie, Michigan. He is a member of the Chicago Union Technical Club, of Chicago; the Duquesne, of Pittsburg; and the Engineers, of New York. He also belongs to the Glen View, Chicago; St. Andrews and Essex County Golf Clubs. Mr. Hunt is a man of action; his entire life has been devoted to his profession, in which he has attained great success.

HON. CHARLES BEARY LANDIS

DELPHI, IND.

Hon. Charles B. Landis, member of congress from the ninth district of the state of Indiana, is a son of Abraham H. and Mary K. (Kumler) Landis, and was born at Milville, Butler county, Ohio, July 9, 1858. His education was obtained at the Logansport (Indiana) high school and at the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He served four years, from 1883 to 1887, as editor of the Logansport (Indiana) Journal, and at the time of his first nomination to congress was the editor of the Delphi (Indiana) Journal.

In 1894 he was elected president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, and was re-elected in 1895; was elected to the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses and re-elected to the fifty-seventh.

Mr. Landis is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and an Elk. In religious matters a Protestant, and politically a Republican and a leader in the party ranks of his state. Mr. Landis was married in 1887 to Miss Cora B. Chaffin. They have two children, John and Mary Landis.

HON. HENRY BILLINGS BROWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. Henry B. Brown, for eleven years associate justice of the highest tribunal in this country, and one of the highest in the world, the supreme court of the United States, was considered when appointed to the supreme bench, in 1890, one of the most eminent judges in the state

or through the great west, with a previously established record as one of the most brilliant lawyers of the bar in the state of Michigan. Henry B. Brown was born at South Lee, Massachusetts, March 2, 1836, and is a son of Billings and Mary (Tyler) Brown.

Judge Brown was graduated from Yale in 1856, studied law for some time in a private office, attended lectures both at Yale and Harvard Law Schools, and was admitted to the bar, going to Detroit in 1860, when he began the practice of law. In the spring of 1861, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln as president of the United States, was appointed deputy marshal of the United States, and subsequently assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan, a position he held until 1868, when he was appointed judge of the state circuit court of Wayne county, to fill a vacancy; served for a few months, then returned to active practice, in partnership with John S. Newberry and Ashley Pond, of Detroit, which continued until 1875, when he was appointed by President Grant district judge for the

eastern district of Michigan, to succeed the Hon. John W. Longyear.

December 23, 1890, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, to succeed Justice Samuel F. Miller; was unanimously confirmed December 29, and took the oath of office January 5, 1891.

Judge Brown received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan in 1887, and from Yale University in 1891. The Judge is a widely-traveled gentleman, having visited most all points in the United States, and often spending his summers in Europe.

Judge Brown was married July 13, 1864, to Miss Caroline Pitts, daughter of Samuel Pitts, of Detroit, Michigan. They have no children. Mrs. Brown died July 11, 1901.

COL. GEORGE W. DIXON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Col. George W. Dixon, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in that city, attended the common schools and in 1885 graduated from the West Division high school and then entered the Northwestern University, from which institution

he graduated in 1889. Mr. Dixon then entered the law department of the same institution and completed the course with the class of 1892, being elected president of the graduating class. Mr. Dixon is a man of fine business qualifications, sound judgment and a high sense of business honor, and in the business world of Chicago he stands very high. He has the

happy faculty of making stanch friends of all those with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Dixon is secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, 299 Fifth avenue, Chicago.



In politics Mr. Dixon is a Republican. He identified himself with that great party in his early manhood and is a thorough believer in the principles of his party and its policies of government and has a great admiration for its history. Mr. Dixon is aid-de-camp to the governor, with rank as colonel, and was appointed to that position by Governor Yates January 28, 1901. May 20, 1902, Colonel Dixon was nominated for the state senate by the Republican convention of the first senatorial district of Chicago. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, the University Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Calumet Club. He was secretary of the Hamilton Club in 1894 and 1895 and chairman of the committee on political action in 1898 and 1899. Colonel Dixon is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Garden City Lodge, No. 141, and is also a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Washington

Chapter, No. 43. He has been initiated into the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, Oriental Consistory and is a Sir Knight and Apollo commander. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is an active church worker, and was superintendent of the Sunday-school of his church. He was elected

secretary of the Chicago Methodist Social Union in 1897, which position he held until 1900, when he was chosen president.

Mr. Dixon belongs to one of the old and prominent families of this city, his father, Arthur Dixon, being one of the most influential and respected citizens of Chicago.

HON. ALFRED METCALF JACKSON

WINFIELD, KANS.

Hon. Alfred M. Jackson, member of congress from the third district, state of Kansas, judge and lawyer, is a son of Dr. Alfred M. Jackson, a native of Kentucky and a noted physician, and a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1849. He died in 1865. The mother was Martha (Sophia) Jackson.

Alfred M. Jackson's education was finished at the West Kentucky College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1880. He left Kentucky in 1881, locating at Howard, Elk county, Kansas, and engaged in the practice of law; was elected county attorney in 1890, and in 1892 was elected judge of the thirteenth judi-

cial district of Kansas, where he served one term and then moved to Winfield and engaged in the practice of law. Judge Jackson was elected a member of the fifty-seventh congress in 1900, from the third district of Kansas. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight Templar and an Elk. He is a strong Democrat, an able lawyer and a leader in his state.

Judge Jackson was married July 19, 1898, to Miss Lydia Robie, of Bath, New York, daughter of Jonathan Robie. Her grandfather was a member of congress and her father was prominent in politics in Bath, New York, and interested in many enterprises in that city.

HON. ROBERT WALTER MIERS

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Robert Walter Miers, member of congress from the second district of Indiana, lawyer and judge, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, January 27, 1848, and is the son of Thomas S. and Mahala Miers. He is a graduate of both the literary and the law departments of Indiana University, and commenced the practice of his profession at Bloomington, Indiana, immediately after graduating in 1872, and has lived there continuously since. In 1875 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit, and

re-elected in 1877. He was elected to the house of representatives of the Indiana legislature in 1879, and was a trustee of the Indiana University from 1881 to 1893. He was twice nominated for secretary of state by the Democrats but defeated both times with the rest of the ticket. Mr. Miers was appointed judge of the tenth judicial circuit in 1883 to fill an unexpired term, and elected to the same office in 1890 and served as judge until September, 1896, when he resigned and accepted the nomination of the Democratic congressional

convention, and was elected to the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress.

Robert W. Miers is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a

member of the Order of Elks since 1901. Mr. Miers was married May 9, 1871, to Miss Belle R. Ryors, daughter of Dr. Alfred Ryors, ex-president of Indiana University and Center College, at Danville, Kentucky.

THOMAS S. HOGAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

With a mind as vigorous as his body is robust, of pleasing address, liberal scholarship, combined with a natural ability of high order, probably no member of the Chicago bar is more favorably known and has more personal friends than the subject of this sketch.

Thomas S. Hogan is justly proud of being a native Chicagoan. His father, M. W. Hogan, was one of the prominent lawyers in the early history of this city, having been admitted to the Illinois bar in 1855, and afterward removing to Missouri, where he served three successive terms as state's attorney for the county of St. Louis.

The early education of young Hogan was received at the Christian Brothers Academy and the St. Louis University, completing the course with high honors; after which he graduated from the Law Department of the Washington University, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B.

During his attendance and after his graduation from the above mentioned university Mr. Hogan read law in the office of his father, ex-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds and Hon. Irwin Z. Smith, who were among the most prominent lawyers of the west. With a scholastic training and well equipped, theoretically and practically, in the law, Mr. Hogan's foundation of legal knowledge was thorough and in after life has served him most advantageously.

In 1886 he returned to Chicago, where he has resided since, actively engaged in the arduous

work of his profession. By his untiring energy and constant zeal Mr. Hogan has fully merited the high esteem in which he is held and recognized as a lawyer throughout the country. He has been identified with many intricate cases, notably the Bowman divorce case, the case of Jesse Holdom, Conservator of Paul Holtz, vs. The Ancient Order of United Woodmen. The case of Plate Renters Publishing Company of New York vs. Charles Frohman and James M. Barrie, concerning the copyright of the well-known play, "The Little Minister," involving an amount of more than one million and a half of dollars and which attracted the attention of the entire theatrical world. After many days expounding the law fully upon the subject he achieved a great legal victory for his clients, Mr. Charles Frohman, the great theatrical manager, and Mr. James M. Barrie, the well-known English playwright.

Mr. Hogan is a man of highly cultivated literary tastes, and possesses a library containing the classics of the English language. Courteous and genial in manner, and having traveled extensively, an entertaining conversationalist, he is replete with reminiscences of the many historic places and distinguished people he has come in contact with, and as a consequence is much sought after where intellect and learning are the passports.

As a public reader Mr. Hogan enjoys distinction, having a clear, musical, well-modulated



Thomas H. Ryan

voice. While but a young man he was unanimously elected to the position of reading clerk of the thirty-third general assembly of Missouri. Being possessed of commanding presence and impressive appearance, he is a conspicuous figure in any assemblage. As a jury orator he is known universally, and has been signally successful in securing very large verdicts for his clients.

Among the prominent clubs of Chicago we find the name of Thomas S. Hogan, he being an influential member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Lodge of Elks, the Columbus Club, the Illinois Cycling Club and the Illinois State Bar Association, and is associated with several of the leading clubs in New York, London and Paris.

Since Mr. Hogan's voluntary retirement from the firm which he so largely contributed to build up, his business has increased perceptibly, and to-day he represents some of the largest financial interests in Chicago for attorneys in the east and abroad. Very recently he has been retained by a client who resides in Calcutta, India, to look after a large estate located in the far west. Mr. Hogan's practice is not confined to any one class of litigation, but is, properly termed, an "all around lawyer," being, as he is, perfectly familiar with all branches of the law.

Mr. Hogan's future is guaranteed, possessing, as he does, those elements that, where rightly directed in the proper channel, compel laudable achievement.

HON. JOEL P. HEATWOLE

NORTHFIELD, MINN.

Joel Prescott Heatwole was born August 22, 1856, at Waterford, Elkhart county, Indiana. His father, Henry Heatwole, was a physician, born in Rockingham county, Virginia. His mother, Barbara Culp (Kolb), a native of Ohio, and of German descent. Original stock, both ancestors, German.

Learned printing trade, conducted a paper and taught school before twenty years old. Moved to Minnesota in 1882, settled at Glencoe and edited the Glencoe Enterprise; did newspaper work in Duluth summer and fall of 1883; in the winter of 1883-4 again edited Glencoe Enterprise; and in March, 1884, purchased the Northfield News, of which he is still proprietor.

In 1886 was made member of Minnesota Republican state central committee, and was elected secretary and member of executive committee, which position was held until 1890, when he was elected chairman. Served six years as regent University of Minnesota. In 1888 was unani-

mously elected delegate at large to the national Republican convention, Chicago. Elected mayor of home city, Northfield, in 1894, March. In the fall of 1894 elected to fifty-fourth congress; re-elected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses, each time with increased majorities.

In the fifty-fourth congress was made member of the house committee on foreign affairs. In fifty-fifth congress served as member of committee on foreign affairs, committee on census and was made chairman of committee on ventilation and acoustics. Was also one of the subcommittee of three, having charge of all resolutions pertaining to Cuba. Was one of the three managers on part of the house having in charge the famous resolution which led to the war with Spain. In fifty-sixth congress was retained as member of committee on foreign affairs and on the census committee; was made chairman of printing committee; also served on committee on

Washington centennial, committee on examination and disposition of documents; was chairman board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Appointments for fifty-seventh congress: Foreign affairs; select committee on the census; printing, chairman; select

committee on examination and disposition of documents.

Was president Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association for three successive terms.

December 4, 1890, was married to Mrs. Gertrude L. Archibald.

CHARLES C. CARNAHAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles C. Carnahan, senior member of the law firm of Carnahan, Slusser & Hawkes, is looked upon as one of the progressive lawyers of the Cook county bar.



Mr. Carnahan was born at Cochran's Mills, in western Pennsylvania, April 3, 1868, and is a son of William H. and Maria L. (McKee) Carnahan, now residing at Apollo, Pennsylvania. He springs from good old American stock, his maternal great-grandfather having received from the government a large tract of land in western Pennsylvania, upon which the village of Worthington now stands, for services rendered the government during the Revolution. The family names of his grandparents are, respectively, Carnahan and Turek, McKee and Henry.

Mr. Carnahan acquired his early education at the village schools, in the meantime during vacations and after school hours clerking in his father's general store, and in harvest season he assisted in gathering the harvest on his father's farm, situated near the village. At the age of seventeen he taught school at Cochran's Mills for ten months.

He received his collegiate education at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. In the spring of 1890 he passed the preliminary law examination in Kittanning, the county seat of his home

county, and was then registered as a law clerk and read law in the office of J. W. King, a prominent attorney there, until the fall of 1891, at which time he came to Chicago and entered the Chicago College of Law, a branch of Lake Forrest University, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in 1892. He received the degree of LL. B. from Lake Forrest University in the spring of 1893.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar he opened an office in the Chamber of Commerce building in Chicago, and January 1, 1893, formed a partnership with James Heckman, under the firm name of Heckman & Carnahan, which partnership continued about four years, when it was dissolved, and the firm of Heath, Carnahan & Stoll was formed. This continued until the spring of 1899 being then dissolved on account of Mr. Heath moving east to act as counsel for a large corporation.

The present firm of Carnahan, Slusser & Hawkes was then formed. Mr. Slusser is the present state's attorney for Dupage county. The firm enjoys a large and constantly increasing practice, and has been of recent years connected with some of the largest litigations in Cook county. Mr. Carnahan is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Law Institute, was until recently a member of the political action committee of the Lincoln Club of Chicago, and is identified with a number of societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member

of Oriental Consistory; a member of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, the college fraternity of Phi Delta Theta, and others.

Mr. Carnahan was married in 1894 to Miss Katherine A. Hawkes, of Chicago, Illinois, and

they resided for a time in the suburb of Downer's Grove, in Dupage county, in which county, at the time of his removal to Chicago, Mr. Carnahan was a member of the Republican county central committee. In 1900 he was Republican nominee for congress in the fifth district.

BENJAMIN C. HAWKES

CHICAGO, ILL.



Among the younger members of the Cook county bar is Benjamin C. Hawkes, junior member of the well-known firm of Carnahan, Slusser & Hawkes, with offices at No. 100 Washington street, Chicago. Mr. Hawkes is a native of Chicago and was born in that city October 8, 1874, being a son of Moses A. and Louise R. (Starrett) Hawkes. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, North Division High School and the Northwestern University Preparatory. Later he entered the Chicago College of Law, the Law Department of the Lake Forest University and graduated in 1895, being admitted to the bar in November, 1896. He has practiced ever since, at first alone for two years, and then formed a

partnership with Mr. C. C. Carnahan and M. Slusser. His specialty is corporation law, and in the practice of which he has gained much prominence. He is president of the Standard Playing Card Company, with factory at Chicago, and is interested financially in various other corporations. Mr. Hawkes is a member of the A. F. & A. M., thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Oriental Consistory, Medina Temple Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters and of various social clubs. Politically he is a Republican, and has supported the party from the time he cast his first ballot, always working for its best interests. In religious matters he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Hawkes was united in marriage, October 5, 1898, to Miss Mary A. Belknap, daughter of Mr. Stephen W. Belknap, of Chicago. They have one son, two years of age.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRICK

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Hon. Abraham L. Brick, member of congress from the thirteenth district of the state of Indiana, lawyer, is a son of William and Mary (Calvert) Brick, and was born in Warren township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, May 27, 1851. His education was obtained at the country school, high school, Yale, Cornell and in the Law Department of the Michigan University, from which he

graduated in 1883. Upon graduating he immediately began the practice of law, and has continued it ever since. He is now a leading member of the bar of Indiana.

Mr. Brick was prosecutor in 1885 and 1886, and was elected a member of the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses. He was a member of the state central committee of the Republican

party for four years and a delegate to the St. Louis Republican national convention held in 1896.

In religious matters he is an Episcopalian.

and politically a Republican and a leader in the ranks of the party in his state.

Mr. Brick was married in 1885 to Miss Anna Meyers. They have one daughter.

WILLIAM SIDNEY ELLIOTT, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY GENERAL GREEN B. RAUM

"William S. Elliott, Jr., is now in the full vigor of physical and intellectual manhood. As a lawyer he stands upon a level with the most able, successful and distinguished attorneys of the state. This position has not been reached by accident nor by a sudden and unexpected flight. Entering the profession twenty-two years ago, earnest devotion to study, a rare aptitude for the profession and an extraordinary experience in practice before the courts have made him a master of the law. Nature has been kind to Mr. Elliott; physically he is a fine specimen of humanity; he possesses a constitution of iron; his faculties are always on the alert; quick perception, unflinching memory, unerring judgment and an indomitable energy, with an extensive knowledge of human nature, have made his rise to his present position natural and inevitable. Mr. Elliott in the course of his practice has been engaged in more than seven thousand cases, he has conducted the defense in forty-five trials for murder and has been employed on one side or the other of many of the most important and intricate cases ever decided in the courts of Illinois. Mr. Elliott did not begin the study of law in his youth; after passing through the public and academical schools of Quincy, Illinois, he took employment in a banking house in that city, where he mastered the business of banking, from sweeping out the office to the duties of bookkeeper, teller and assistant cashier. After devoting three years and a half to this business he came to Chicago, and

entered the insurance business, but eleven years of active business life in Chicago failed to satisfy his ambitious nature. He sought a broader field for the development of his intellectual forces.

"At thirty years of age, in 1879, Mr. Elliott decided to enter upon the study of law; he was fortunate in the friendship of two of the ablest lawyers at the Chicago bar, Luther Lallin Mills and Emery A. Storrs. Upon the advice and influence of the one, he entered the office of the other, and set himself the task of becoming a lawyer. Mr. Storrs soon recognized the fine business qualifications and the aptitude for the law of Mr. Elliott. Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Storrs offered Mr. Elliott a partnership in his law business, which Mr. Storrs had conducted with such extraordinary ability as to give him a national fame. These two men, unlike in almost everything else except their agreement in politics and their devotion to their profession, worked together harmoniously and successfully until their partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Storrs.

"Continuing the practice of law after the death of Mr. Storrs, Mr. Elliott was appointed assistant state's attorney under Judge Longenecker. He held this position for five years. During this period he disposed of nearly six thousand cases. He prosecuted and brought to justice many noted criminals, and became a terror to evil-doers in general.

"Upon retiring from the office of assistant



W. S. Elliott Jr.

state's attorney Mr. Elliott resumed his private practice, which has grown to a large and lucrative one, and, as has been seen, he has been called to the defense of more men accused of high crimes than almost any lawyer in the state, and has been one of the most successful defenders. In the course of his practice Mr. Elliott has secured the respect and friendship of the judges before whom he has practiced and the good will of the lawyers with whom he has associated.

"Mr. Elliott has not neglected his duties as a citizen. He has been identified with the Republican party from his early manhood. He has never held an elective office for himself, but has been an active worker for the success of the party. He is thoroughly familiar with the principles, policies and history of parties. He is an able and accomplished political speaker, and has taken an active part in every campaign during the past twenty years. While a man of eloquence and pleasing address, he speaks not simply to amuse but to instruct. He is always subject to the call of the party organization, has delivered many speeches to ward, city, county, state and other clubs, and is always in demand as a public speaker. Mr. Elliott was a candidate for the nomination for state's attorney of Cook county before the Republican convention in the fall of 1884, and in the Republican city convention of March 15, 1885, he received 110 votes out of 257 for the Republican nomination for the office of city attorney. Hempstead Washburn secured the other 147, and the nomination.

"A true estimate of a man's character cannot be formed by what he does in connection with his profession or in politics, for these really are subordinate to the home life and the social life. Mr. Elliott has a delightful social side to his character; he was one of the early promoters of the Apollo Music Club of Chicago, and it owes its early success to his liberality and energy. He belongs to the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, is a mem-

ber of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Ancient Order of Foresters, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine; he also belongs to the Illinois, Marquette, Hamilton, Lincoln and Menoken Clubs; to the Art Institute, and is an associate member of Columbia Post, G. A. R. He is an active member of the First Congregational church of Chicago.

Mr. Elliott has a delightful home, a fine library and many beautiful works of art. His collection of portraits of distinguished men hanging in his office suggests his love of art.

"William S. Elliott, Jr., was born May 1, 1849, at Niles, Michigan. He traces his lineage in a direct descent from John Eliot, of Massachusetts, the great missionary to the Indians, as follows: Joseph Eliot (2), Jared Eliot (3), Aaron Eliot (4), Samuel Smithson Eliot (5), William Worthington Elliott (6), William Sidney Elliott (7), William Sidney Elliott, Jr., (8).

"William Sidney Elliott, the father, was born January 18, 1813, in North Hampton, Montgomery county, New York. Six years later his parents moved to Balston Spa, Saratoga county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Young Elliott attended school in the winter, worked on his father's farm in the summer, and in 1833 taught school in Rochester. At an early date Mr. Elliott espoused the anti-slavery cause and was a delegate to the first anti-slavery convention held in New York state, which met at Utica in 1835. The opposition to this assemblage was so great that the convention was dispersed. Garrett Smith, who was present at that meeting, expressed indignation at the action of the people, espoused the cause represented by the convention and invited its members to meet in his city and at his house to finish their deliberations. The action of Mr. Elliott on this occasion showed that the anti-slavery blood of his ancestor, John Eliot, flowed in his veins. Mr. Elliott moved to Michigan, settling about a hundred miles east of Chicago, and never failed an opportunity to aid a

slave fleeing northward to gain his freedom. About 1857 Mr. Elliott moved to Quincy, Illinois, where he settled with his family. He was a strong supporter of the Union cause during the Civil war, and aided in equipping men of younger years for the great struggle. Mr. Elliott, in 1840, supported William Henry Harrison for president, and was an earnest Republican in his latter years. He died in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and was buried at Niles, Michigan.

"William S. Elliott, Jr., was married October 14, 1871, to Alinda Caroline Harris, daughter of James and Salome Harris, of Janesville, Wisconsin. Mrs. Elliott is a lady of refinement and culture, a prominent member of several social, ethical, religious and charitable organizations, among them the Arche Club, the Women's West End Club and the Chicago Culture Club. Their children are Lorenzo B. Elliott, a graduate of Kent College of Law and post-graduate and Bachelor of Laws of Lake Forest University; Daniel Morse Elliott, a graduate of Kent College of Law; Emery S. Elliott; Jessie Elliott; and Birdie Leon Elliott."

Mr. Elliott's ability as an orator has commanded wide recognition: During the year 1901 he delivered four orations, each of which has re-

ceived glowing encomiums. His oration on John Marshall was regarded as one of the best delivered during the John Marshall memorial celebration. His oration on George Washington, delivered before the Bohemian Club of Chicago, was worthy of his subject and brought him merited distinction. That on John Eliot, the Indian apostle, delivered at South Natick, Boston, July 3, 1901, upon the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding there of Eliot's village of praying Indians, has given him a national reputation, while that delivered by him at Lincoln Park, October 12, at the unveiling of the statue of Garibaldi, has received international mention.

Mr. Elliott is one of Chicago's most popular after-dinner speakers, and never fails to provoke the admiration and applause of those who are fortunate enough to be guests at the tables where he is listed as a post prandial orator.

Upon May 6, 1902, Mr. Elliott was nominated unanimously by the Cook county Republican convention for the position of judge of the superior court of Cook county, to be voted for at the November election of 1902. No other nomination of recent years has given the people greater satisfaction than this; it is believed he will be elected by a large majority.

HON. SAM BRONSON COOPER

BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Hon. Sam B. Cooper, member of congress from the second district of Texas, was born May 30, 1850, in Caldwell county, Kentucky, and is a son of Archibald Hunter and Elizabeth (Frazer) Cooper. He removed with his parents to Texas the same year and located in Woodville, Tyler county, where he resided until 1898; his father died in 1852; his education was received at the common school of the town; at sixteen years of age began clerking in a gen-

eral store; in 1871 read law in the office of Nicks & Hobby; in January, 1872, obtained a license to practice law, and became a partner in the firm of Nicks, Hobby & Cooper; was married in 1873. In 1876 was elected county attorney of Tyler county; was re-elected in 1878; in 1880 was elected to the state senate from the first senatorial district; was re-elected in 1882, and at the close of the session of the eighteenth legislature was elected president *pro tempore* of the

senate; in 1885 was appointed collector of internal revenue of the first district of Texas by President Cleveland; was elected to the fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress.

Mr. Cooper is a Mason, an Odd Fellow,

Knight of Pythias, Elk, Eagle, Hoo Hoo, etc., a Democrat in political matters and in religious matters a Methodist.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Phebe Young, and they have four children living, S. B. Cooper, Jr., three daughters, Willie Chapman, Margaret Helena and Bird Bower Cooper.

FRANK R. CAIN

CHICAGO, ILL.

From the beginning of his career as a legal practitioner Mr. Frank R. Cain's efforts have been attended with success. A natural lawyer, he is thoroughly skilled in the science which he practices, while his courteous, affable manner renders him a general favorite among his business associates as well as among his friends.



Frank R. Cain was born at Dubuque, Iowa, September 3, 1867, and is an son of Absolom and Caroline Cain. His early education was acquired at Dubuque at the public schools, grammar and high school. He came to Chicago in 1885 and entered an insurance office. Then studied at Chicago College of Law,

receiving diploma from Lake Forrest University in 1891, and has practiced since that date, being associated with Mr. A. S. Trude since 1895. From 1893 to 1895 he was assistant city attorney and was a candidate for the legislature in 1896. He is a member of the Garden City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., since 1889, and a member of Fairview Chapter, R. A. M., since 1890. Mr. Cain has traveled extensively in America. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been attorney for the Chicago Tribune for over three years.

Mr. Cain stands well at the Chicago bar, where his earnestness of character and force give him a strong influence. He is a member of several organizations and clubs. The social qualities of his nature have won him many friends.

HON. JAMES McLACHLAN, M. C.

PASADENA, CAL.

Hon. James McLachlan, member of congress, of Pasadena, California, is a lawyer and diplomat, a man of strong mentality, scholarly tastes and breadth of thought, and is by nature well prepared to deal with the problems of the law or the intricate questions of state. Activity in public affairs and a strong political bias are inevitable in a man of such characteristics and indomitable

energy; and it is but a natural sequence that he should early attain prominence in public life.

James McLachlan probably owes much of his success to his sturdy Scotch ancestry, as he was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1852; at the age of three years he removed with his parents, James McLachlan and Jean (McKellar) McLachlan, to Tompkins county, New York, where

he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He commenced teaching in the public schools at sixteen and while engaged in that work prepared himself for college. He graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in the class of 1878. He was admitted to the practice of law in the supreme court of New York in 1880, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1881 at Ithaca, New York, where he remained until 1888, when he removed to Pasadena, California, and there continued the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of school commissioner of Tompkins county, New York, and in 1890 was elected district attorney of Los Angeles

county, California, which position he held until 1893. He was elected representative to congress from the sixth district, California, in the fifty-fourth and fifty-seventh congresses.

Mr. McLachlan is a stalwart Republican, a leader in political circles in southern California; he is a man of ability in his profession, a fine orator, and is also active and influential in religious work. He belongs to the Masonic order, is a Knight of Pythias, Elk and since his college days a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

Mr. McLachlan was married in December, 1887, to Miss Minnie J. Jones, and they have four children, Anita Jean, Gladys Katharine, Marjorie Janet and James Douglas.

JOHN BRACKETT LORD

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Brackett Lord, president and manager of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, is a man of high business abilities and integrity of purpose. He has won a noted place in the business world. John Brackett Lord was born at Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts, June 5, 1848, and is a descendant on both his father's and mother's sides from prominent colonial families.

Mr. Lord's paternal grandfather, Wentworth Lord, was an early resident of the state of Maine, but went from Augusta, Maine, to South Tamworth, New Hampshire, while still a young man. His son, Brackett Lord, the father of Mr. Lord was born there, but afterward moved to Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts, where he met and married Miss Clarasa Williams Winslow, a direct descendant from Kuelham Winslow, a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lord was educated in the schools at Newton, Massachusetts, and at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, in the same state, at

which institution he remained until 1867, when he gave up his studies in order to assist his father in the grain and flour business at Newton. Here he continued to be actively engaged until 1872.

At this time he came west to Kansas, Illinois, where his father owned a large grain warehouse, which he offered to give his son on condition that he would settle there and build up a business.

After a trial of a few years, Mr. Lord became convinced that there was not enough business at this point to warrant his remaining there any longer, and accordingly, in 1875, he ceased to confine his efforts to this limited territory, and became a general buyer and shipper of grain throughout the entire central section of the state, continuing as such until 1882. In that year he became connected with Mr. C. W. Powell, a retired crosstie contractor, establishing the firm of Powell & Lord, with headquarters at Paris, Ill.

Two years later the firm removed to Chica-



J. B. Lord.

go, where it carried on a prosperous business in railroad lumber supplies until its dissolution in 1893. Mr. Lord then associated himself with Mr. Edward E. Ayer and organized the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, of which he became president and manager. This new association added very materially to the business, so that at the present time the firm is doubtless the largest oak tie dealers in the United States.

The connection with Mr. Ayer has also proved a particularly happy and profitable one, Mr. Ayer having had an extensive experience in the cedar business, which, combined with Mr. Lord's experience in oak ties, resulted in building

up the great oak tie business the firm now enjoys.

Mr. Lord is a member of many social organizations; he belongs to the Chicago, Union League, Kenwood and Midlothian Clubs, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

In 1874 he married Miss Anna E. Steele, of Grand View, Edgar county, Illinois, daughter of Dr. James M. Steele, a prominent physician of that part of the state of Illinois. Mr. Lord is everywhere known as possessing the highest integrity, while his courteous affable manner renders him a general favorite among his business associates, as well as among his numerous friends.

HON. JOSEPH BURNS CROWLEY

ROBINSON, ILL.

Joseph B. Crowley, member of congress, treasury agent of Alaska, judge and lawyer, is a man of high character and great executive ability. His political career has been alike able and honorable. He has always been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, and has delivered many campaign addresses, in which his logical arguments, entertainingly presented, have carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. He is tireless in his advocacy of Democratic measures, for his belief arises from an honest conviction that the welfare of the nation can best be conserved through this political channel.

Joseph B. Crowley was born at Coshocton, Ohio, July 19, 1858, and is a son of Samuel Burns and Elizabeth (Williams) Crowley.

In 1859 his parents moved to Ste. Marie, Jaster county, Illinois; thence to Newton, Illinois, in 1868, and thence to Robinson in 1872.

Joseph's education was received in the common schools of Illinois. At an early age he carried the mails between Robinson and Lancaster, on horseback, a distance of forty miles. He stud-

ied law under many difficulties, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Then formed a partnership with Hon. George N. Parker. Was elected county judge of Crawford county in 1886, re-elected in 1890 and resigned in 1893 to accept the position of United States special treasury agent in charge of the seal fisheries of Alaska. He resigned this position in April, 1898, to accept the nomination to congress. Served two terms as president of the Robinson city school board, and two terms as master in chancery of his county. Served three terms as member of the Democratic congressional committee of his district, and twelve years as a member of the Democratic county central committee of Crawford county; was elected to the fifty-sixth and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress of the nineteenth district of the state of Illinois.

Mr. Crowley's reports upon pelagic sealing while holding the position of United States special treasury agent in Alaska were considered very able state papers and were instrumental in having the seal question reopened and steps were taken

toward revising the results of the Paris Arbitration of 1891-2, for which an international commission was appointed. Upon his recommendation many changes in the local administration of affairs of the Seal Islands were instituted. Mr. Crowley performed the duties of this office in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the

satisfaction of the government. Judge Crowley is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Modern Americans and the Elks. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian. He was married in 1888 to Miss Alice Newlin. They have one child, a daughter, Emily Josephine Crowley.

SAMUEL J. KLINE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Samuel J. Kline, one of the well-known firm of Joseph Beifield & Company, of Chicago, was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, July 19, 1859. His parents moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1860, and again to Chicago in 1871. Mr. Kline was

educated in the public schools at Denver and in Chicago, leaving school in 1872, before attaining his thirteenth year. In 1883 he entered the employ of Joseph Beifield & Company, becoming a partner January 1, 1889. Mr. Kline is a man of great activity. He is president of the Chicago Credit Men's Association, a director of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, a trustee of



Dr. Hirsch's congregation (Sinai), ex-treasurer of the Hamilton Club and a member of the Hamilton and Standard Clubs and of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Kline is a Republican, and is a representative citizen of Chicago. His remarkably successful career would satisfy the ambition of almost any man. It has been achieved by untiring devotion to business and ability to seize opportunities and make the most of them.

Mr. Kline was married in December, 1884, to Miss Judith Felsenthal, daughter of the late Herman Felsenthal, a well-known citizen of Chicago and after whom is named the Felsenthal School at the corner of Calumet and Forty-first street. They have one son, Eugene, a graduate of the Morgan Park Academy.

S. V. KEMPER

BUTTE CITY, MONT.

S. V. Kemper, one of Butte City's enterprising and successful men, has by his own pluck and energy won his way to the front. He is truly a self-made man, and is eminently deserving of some personal mention in this work. S. V. Kamper was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 21, 1855. His ancestors were of

German origin, and may be traced back two hundred and sixty-nine years to Johann Kemper, of Musen, a village near Siegen, in the province of Westphalia, about sixty miles southeast of Cologne, in Germany. Some of them settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, about the year 1714. They were substantial planters. Several of the

family participated in the Revolutionary war, and one of them subsequently became governor of Virginia. Grandfather William Kemper was born in Virginia, and was there married to a Miss Rogers, of Scotch descent. They removed to Kentucky at an early day and were among the pioneer planters of that state. He was a Baptist of the strictest kind, lived an honorable and upright life, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He and his good wife reared a family of eleven children, of whom Thompson Kemper, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1806. Thomson Kemper was married in Virginia in 1845 to Miss Lucy Ann Smiley, a native of Nelson county, that state. Her people had long been residents of the Old Dominion, her father being of Irish descent and her mother of Scotch. Thomson Kemper and his wife had three sons and a daughter, and all the sons, James W., Edward W. and Simeon Vandeventer, are now residents of Butte City. The mother has been a Methodist from her girlhood days. Some time after marriage the father joined the same church, of which he remained a consistent member the rest of his life, filling various official positions, such as class-leader, Sunday-school superintendent, etc. Early in his life he had been a teacher. In 1871 he came with his family to Montana, where he resided until the time of his death in 1891. The mother is still living, now in her seventy-fourth year.

S. V. Kemper received very limited educational advantages in his youth, but has all his life been a student and has acquired a broad knowledge of men and affairs. He has collected a valuable library, and even now takes delight in belonging to a select literary club. While he is well posted on general topics, he has made a specialty of mathematics, ethics and the philosophy of theology. He has led an exemplary life and takes pride in his reputation as a man of good moral character.

Mr. Kemper was sixteen at the time his father

moved to Montana. They came by rail to Corrinne and thence by wagon to Radersburg, near which they took claim to a tract of land, and tried hard for five years to make a living by farming. It was up-hill work, however, for the grasshoppers destroyed their crops for three years, and they were at their wits' end to know what was best to do. S. V. Kemper worked out for wages, shearing sheep, mining and doing carpenter work; but there was not much money in this, and he was on the alert for something better.

About this time the subject of this sketch became convinced that Butte City had in store for it an era of great prosperity, and he accordingly came hither in 1877 and purchased forty acres of land near the town and started a market garden. Soon the rest of the family joined him here, and they carried on the business quite successfully for five years. The smoke from many smelters of the town interfered with their industry, and the rapid growth of the place induced them to subdivide their land and put it on the market as the Kemper Addition. From this start he launched out extensively into the real-estate business, rapidly acquired property and soon took rank with the most enterprising and influential men of the city. Later, in partnership with Mr. Lawlor, he platted the Lawlor & Kemper Addition on the west side of the city. They paid seventeen thousand dollars for eight acres, and the first year sold enough lots to pay for the whole tract and still had thirty thousand dollars worth of property left. He and his brother had the good fortune to locate the famous Ground Squirrel mine, which they subsequently sold for two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

In 1889 Mr. Kemper took an active part in the organization of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, the first association of the kind in the city, and is now secretary of the State League of Local Building and Loan Associations and a member of the executive committee of the United States League of Building and Loan As-

sociations. In 1891 he was active in securing the organization of the State Savings Bank of Butte City, in which institution he is a stockholder and director. In 1892 he organized the Brownfield-Canty Carpet Company, which does a large wholesale and retail carpet trade in Butte City. Mr. Kemper is president of this company. Since 1891, however, he has been practically retired from active business. He still has large holdings in Butte City, among which is the business block adjoining the library building and numerous residences in various parts of the city. He is one of

the owners of the Silver Bow raisin vineyard in Tulare county, California, and is secretary of this company.

Mr. Kemper was married November 19, 1890, to Miss Sallie B. Shields, of Highland, Kansas, and they have children as follows: William Arthur, Mary Blain, Sarah Virginia and Helen Elizabeth. Mrs. Kemper is a member of the Presbyterian church. The family residence is on West Copper street, in the Lawlor & Kemper Addition, one of the beautiful residence portions of the city.

HARVEY B. HURD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Harvey B. Hurd has been actively connected with Chicago and its interests since 1847. He resides at Evanston, one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. He was born at Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 14, 1828, and is a son of Alanson Hurd, who was of English descent, while his mother was of Dutch-Irish ancestry.

Mr. Hurd is a striking example of the self-made man. He worked upon his father's farm and attended winter school until fifteen years of age, when he left home, walked to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and found employment in the office of the Bridgeport Standard, a newspaper, remaining two years, when with ten other young men he journeyed to Peoria, Illinois, and entered Jubilee College; remained a year and then came to Chicago, by stage, finding employment in the office of the Evening Journal, Wilson & Geer, proprietors; later was employed in the office of the Prairie Farmer, and in 1847 began the study of law in the office of Calvin De Wolf, being admitted to the bar in 1848. His first law partner was Carlos Haven, afterward state's attorney. His next partner was Henry Snapp, afterward

congressman from Joliet district. From 1850 to 1854 he practiced in partnership with A. J. Brown and the firm handled large transactions in real estate and were owners of two hundred and forty-eight acres of land, which they subdivided as part of Evanston. Mr. Hurd was the first builder in that suburb. He put up his present home in 1854-5, which at that time occupied a block of ground. It is one of the finest homes in Evanston. Mr. Hurd was the first president of the village board. He was an ardent abolitionist and took an active part in the stormy events that occurred in Chicago before and after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Booth, who helped organize the Law Department of the University of Chicago, and of which he was dean. Mr. Hurd accepted the position of lecturer in this college. The law firm was dissolved in 1868. Mr. Hurd retiring from active practice. In 1869 Governor Palmer appointed him one of three commissioners to revise and rewrite the general statutes of the state of Illinois. His colleagues soon withdrew and Mr. Hurd did the work, which was enormous. He had not only to compile into



Harvey B. Hurd



one homogeneous whole the various laws which from time to time had been enacted by the biennial meeting of the legislature, but to adapt them to the new state constitution of 1870. He has been called upon to edit many editions of the work since.

In 1876 he was elected to a chair in the law school which had now become the Union College of Law, of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. He was nominated by the Republicans for judge of the superior court in 1875. He was one of the six selected to fill the vacancy in the board of county commissioners of Cook county, created by the conviction of members of that board for defrauding the county. He has the credit of being the father of the new drainage system of Chicago, "which resulted in the building of the great drainage canal," being author of the plan creating a municipal district of the city of Chicago, the Chicago sanitary district, and leading the movement which resulted in its adoption. He drew the first bill presented to the legislature in 1880 by the Hering commission, known as the "Hurd bill," and which resulted in a legislative commission to investigate the subject, and the submitting by them to the legislature in 1887 of a bill which, although it differed in some respects from the original "Hurd bill," was in the main the same, and was supported before the legislature by Mr. Hurd and his friends, and was adopt-

ed in November, 1887, by the almost unanimous vote of the people.

Mr. Hurd was for years at the head of the committee of law reform of the Illinois State Bar Association. He has always been very charitably inclined, and among other charities has been much interested and has supported the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, the work of this society being the seeking out of homeless children and placing them in family homes. He has taken a deep interest in the Conference of Charities of Illinois, an organization of all charitable societies, and was president at one time of both of these societies.

Mr. Hurd was first married in May, 1853, to Miss Cornelia A. Hillard, daughter of the late Captain James Hillard, of Middletown, Connecticut, and by this marriage had three children: Eda, wife of George S. Lord; Hettie, who died in 1884; and Nellie, wife of John A. Comstock. November 1, 1860, Mr. Hurd married Sarah, widow of the late George Collins; she died in January, 1890. In July, 1891, he married Miss Susannah M. Van Wyck, a lady highly esteemed in Evanston social circles.

Mr. Hurd is one of the great lawyers of Illinois; a man of wonderful ability and highly educated, a great reader, a graceful author and orator and a gentleman of the old school; polite and refined in his manners, temperate in his habits, moral and religious in his life and of the most unblemished integrity.

HON. JOHN F. LACEY

OSKALOOSA, IOWA

Hon. John F. Lacey, member of congress from the sixth district of Iowa, was born at New Martinsville, Va. (now West Virginia), May 30, 1841; he is a son of John Mills Lacey and Eleanor Patten Lacey. The family removed to Iowa in 1855, where he received a common-school

and academic education; enlisted in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry, in May, 1861, and afterwards served as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, as sergeant-major, and as lieutenant in Company C, of that regiment; was promoted to assistant adjutant-general on the

staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, and after that officer was killed in battle was assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele; served in the Iowa legislature one term, in 1870; was temporary chairman of Iowa Republican convention in 1898; served one term in city council; one term as city solicitor of Oskaloosa; is a lawyer and author of Lacey's Railway Digest and Lacey's Iowa Digest; was a member of the fifty-first, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, and fifty-

sixth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress.

He has traveled extensively in Europe and America. Politically is a Republican and one of the leaders of his party in his state. Mr. Lacey was married September 19, 1865, to Miss Martha J. Newell. They have had four children, of whom two are living: Mrs. Eleanor Lacey Brewster, wife of J. B. Brewster; and Bernice Lacey Sawyer, wife of Carroll E. Sawyer.

JESSE AUSTIN DUNN, D. D. S.

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of the best-known dentists in Chicago, J. Austin Dunn, came to the city in 1884. His reputation has steadily increased until he has impressed his individuality and ability upon the public mind. Before he had completed his literary education he determined to devote his life to the profession of dentistry, and the careful pursuit of a well-defined purpose has brought him his present prestige.



J. Austin Dunn was born at Hinkley, Medina county, Ohio, June 29, 1851. His parents were George W. Dunn, born at Lyons, New York, and Fanny (Damon) Dunn, born at Chesterfield, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Medina and Columbus, Ohio, his parents having moved to the latter place at the close of the war in 1865. After leaving school he took up the study of dentistry with his father. He began the practice of his profession in 1870, continuing successfully until 1877, when he was obliged to give up active practice on account of failing health, going south for a time. In 1879 he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until his health was fully restored. He came to Chi-

cago in 1884, and after taking a post-graduate course in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, resumed the practice of his profession which has gradually developed into the present full and successful one.

The career of Dr. Dunn has been marked with the holding of many positions of trust and helpfulness incident to the development of his profession as a whole. He has contributed, more or less, to its current literature and text-books. He has also contributed various mechanical appliances, notably the Dunn Syringe, which is used and known the world over. He has recently succeeded in overcoming the objections to bulb syringes, making an improvement which is unique and simple, and meets the requirements of anti-septic surgery of the times, and is acknowledged by professional men to be a decided improvement and advance in surgical appliances. It has also been endorsed and is in use by the medical departments of the army and navy of the United States.

Dr. Dunn was the third president of the Odontographic Society of Chicago, the largest organization of its kind in the world. He is a member of the National Dental Association, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State

Dental Society, the Chicago Dental Society; and is also a member of the Supreme Chapter, Delta Sigma Delta. Among the clubs, he is a member of the Ohio Society of Chicago and the Hamilton Club. Dr. Dunn is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always, as a citizen, taken an active interest in political and public affairs. He is an earnest worker in the Republican ranks, and took an active part in the campaigns of Grant and

Wilson and Hayes and Wheeler in 1872 and 1876.

He is a man of pleasing personality. Though most widely known in professional circles, his genial manner has won him a host of friends.

Dr. Dunn was married at Columbus, Ohio, September 4, 1871, to Miss Alice L. Cooke, daughter of Mrs. Ellen M. Cooke, one of the pioneers of central Ohio.

FRANK PAYSON SAWYER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Possessed of those sterling characteristics which do so much to make up a successful man, there are few men in the country higher esteemed and more trusted by his business associates than the subject of this sketch. When the Great Western Cereal Company was formed there was a general demand by the gentlemen representing the vast interests involved in the consolidation, that Frank P. Sawyer assume the presidency and take the management of the business. Upon his refusal to accept in a way rested the successful formation of the company, and, being given absolute control of the business, he accepted, and in an almost incredibly short time has demonstrated his great worth and the wisdom of the choice made in his selection.

Mr. Sawyer was born at Hamilton, Ontario, where his father was engaged in business, November 30, 1856. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his earliest ancestors coming to America from Scotland in the seventeenth century and settling in Richfield, New Hampshire. He is a son of S. P. Sawyer, now living, at the age of nearly eighty years, at Muscatine, Iowa, and Frances Gillett-Sawyer. The elder Sawyer went to Hamilton in 1850, to learn the trade of manufacturing agricultural implements, in the factory of his

uncle, who had established the business in 1836. This factory is now what is known as the Sawyer-Massey Company, and is one of the largest of its kind in the country. His father removed to Muscatine in 1871, and it was here that the subject of this sketch spent the most of his life.

It was in the public schools of Hamilton and at the Collegiate Institute at that place that Mr. Sawyer received his early education. He graduated from the university at Iowa City, and after serving two years at marble-cutting he went into business for himself, dealing in mantels, grates and monuments, at Des Moines. At the end of two years he retired from his business to take charge of the affairs of the Muscatine (Iowa) Oatmeal Company. He applied a vigorous, progressive management, and inside of a short time he had built up the business to an encouraging extent. When Mr. Sawyer took charge the output was seventy-five barrels a day, and this increased to seven hundred barrels a day, and most of this was case goods in two-pound packages. The principal product was called "Friends Oats," and this food stuff is known all over the country. In April, 1901, when the Great Western Cereal Company was formed, there was a general desire

on the part of those interested that Mr. Sawyer take charge of the business of the company. It is composed of ten of the largest oatmeal mills in the United States, and the capital stock is four million five hundred thousand dollars. There are over fifteen hundred men employed, and the output is two million cases annually. Besides being president of the Great Western Cereal Company, Mr. Sawyer is a director of the First National

Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, and also a director of the Muscatine Savings Bank. He was until recently treasurer of the Muscatine Water Works Company. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Muscatine.

In 1881 Mr. Sawyer was happily married to Jeanna Wells, of Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, Henry P., Aura M. and Maud W. Sawyer.

THOMAS LORD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Thomas Lord, one of the representative business men of Chicago, and one of the pioneers in the state, who, although he has reached the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, is still actively engaged in business. The energy and enterprise with which he prosecutes it sets to shame many a younger man who, grown weary of the strife, shrinks from further contact with it. He acquired his education in his native state and spent his youth in the east. He came to Chicago in 1857, to take his place among those who were contending for the rich prizes then offered the ambitious, energetic and honorable men in the future metropolis of the west. To-day he stands at the head of the great wholesale drug house of Lord, Owen & Company, which, founded on a modest scale, now has an annual volume of business considerably in excess of a million dollars and covers the entire extent of the western and northern states.

The sterling qualities of Mr. Lord's character are easily understood when it is known that he is descended from a long line of sturdy and honorable New England ancestry, and in both the lineal and collateral branches representatives have been prominent in the nation, the family identification with the American colonies dating back to the time of Thomas Lord, who settled at

Hartford, Connecticut, in the year 1630. The family flourished and took firm root in Connecticut soil, one representative, the Rev. Benjamin Lord, having been pastor of the same church in the town of Norwich for sixty-seven years. This clergyman was also prominent in educational affairs, having at one time served as chairman of the board of trustees of America's famous institution, Yale College. His wife, Mable Holland (Hendon) Lord, whose genealogy is traceable back through English royalty to William the Conqueror, and still further back until the line is finally lost in the dim historic twilight some three hundred and thirty years B. C. This distinguished couple were the great-great-grandparents of the present Thomas Lord, who can trace a line of progenitors comprising seventy generations.

The Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, professor in the McCormack Theological Seminary, and founder of Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church at Fullerton avenue, is also one of Mr. Lord's ancestors, and both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Lord were Revolutionary patriots, the former having been a non-commissioned officer in the army and the latter a ship-master in the navy.

Thomas Lord was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 9, 1824, and was the son of



THE LORD & CO. NEW YORK & LONDON

Thomas Lord

Joshua and Sally (Hawley) Lord. His father was a man of strong personality and great ability. He was a mechanic, merchant and county commissioner, and although he never practiced law, was made a municipal judge, and never once during his term of office had a decision of his court reversed by a higher tribunal. He had great aptitude for official work, was of the strictest moral integrity and his sense of justice for others was as rigid as his rule of rectitude for himself. He turned more funds into the public treasury during his term of office, through fines, than had ever been received by it during the whole previous history of the town. He was a man of broad culture and literary tastes, and gave his children the best educational advantages, so that his son Thomas received a sound fundamental education, and at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1839 began the study of the drug business, in which he has now been identified for over sixty years. He came west in 1857, and founded the drug enterprise over which he still presides as the head of the firm of Lord, Owen & Company, and which is the direct successor of one of the very oldest wholesale drug houses in the city. L. M. Boyce, the pioneer of the parent-house, was engaged in the business at No. 121 Lake street as early as 1836. He was a prominent merchant for many years, and at his death, in 1849, was succeeded in business by two of his clerks, Edwin R. Bay and John Sears, Jr., which they carried on at No. 113 Lake street for three years. In 1852 the firm was moved to No. 139 Lake street and carried on under the name of Bay & Baldwin. On the arrival of Mr. Lord in Chicago in 1857 this house was bought out by him, he conducting it alone for two years, but in 1859 formed a partnership with Dr. Lafayette H. Smith, under the name of Lord & Smith. From No. 139 Lake street the business was moved to No. 43, and five years later to No. 23, of the same thoroughfare. In 1868 it was moved to No. 86 Wabash avenue, where a handsome five-story build-

ing with stone front was erected by the firm. About this time G. W. Stoutenburgh was admitted into partnership, the firm name becoming Lord, Smith & Company. This firm was burned out in the great Chicago fire, sustaining losses amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It immediately resumed operations in temporary quarters in the old Dearborn park, beginning at the same time to rebuild the old site. The new building, six stories in height, of brick and stone, was finished and occupied in the spring of 1872. In 1876 Dr. Smith disposed of his interest in the business to his partners and retired, while two new members were admitted, George S. Lord and James R. Owen. The new firm, Lord, Stoutenburgh & Company thrived mightily, and in 1880 it was found necessary to find more commodious quarters and a removal was made to Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash avenue. Here six spacious floors, with an area of fifty thousand square feet, were occupied and over one hundred persons employed. In 1884 Mr. Stoutenburgh withdrew, and the present style of Lord, Owen & Company was assumed. The firm now occupy quarters in their handsome new building, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 East Randolph street.

Mr. Lord has been twice married; the first time to Jennie E. Wicks in 1847. She was the daughter of Jonas and Sarah Wicks, of Albany, New York; and the last marriage was to Miss Cornelia Smith, of Woodbury, Connecticut. One son, George S. Lord, a member of the firm, is the only child of the first alliance. Of the last there are four children—Katharine M., Cornelia F., wife of E. W. Abrams, of Chester, Illinois; Benjamin W. Lord, president and manager of the Chicago Veneer Company; and Annie W. Lord.

There are few, if any, older druggists in Chicago than Mr. Lord. He occupies a conspicuous position among the business men of the city, but his influence is felt not alone in that way, for he stands high in public esteem in church work, and

his opinion is sought in philanthropic questions. He is interested from a humanitarian standpoint in the questions which effect the welfare of the race, from the standpoint of a scholar in those things which concern the mental development and show the trend of intellectual advancement of the age. He studies the issues that rise, not in an abstract sense, but in their relation to the welfare

of humanity; a philosopher, an able speaker, and, above all, a friend to humanity. A devoted churchman, he gives liberally of his strength and means toward this work. His tender devotion to the home circle is ideal, and his thoughtfulness in all his relations in life proverbial; a life of such sterling worth that it has become a beneficent force in the community.

EDWIN WALKER

CHICAGO, ILL.

During his long and honorable career at the bar Edwin Walker has met in professional contests many prominent lawyers in the state. As a corporation lawyer he stands high. A complete record of his legal services would be little less than a transcript of most of the famous cases that have been determined by the state or federal courts sitting in the western metropolis.

Edwin Walker was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1830, and is a son of Obadiah and Phoebe Cushman Walker. His father was from New Hampshire and the mother from Massachusetts. Mr. Obadiah Walker, the father, moved to New York state when eighteen years of age, and attained the great age of ninety-two years. His life was spent in agricultural pursuits, excepting only the period of his patriotic service as a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother died when our subject was a child of but three years of age.

Reared on the parental homestead in Genesee county, Edwin Walker was accorded the advantages of as thorough an academic education as the place and period afforded, and at an early age formulated his plans for the future, turning his attention to that profession in which he has attained such distinctive honors and success. He pursued his technical studies under effective pre-

ceptorship at Batavia, New York, and in 1854, at Buffalo, was admitted to the bar. Soon after this he came west, stopping at Logansport, Indiana, where he engaged in practice and attained considerable prominence at the Indiana bar.

In 1860 he was appointed general solicitor of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Logansport Railroad Company. In 1865 this road was extended to Chicago under the name of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad Company. The general offices were removed to Chicago, and Mr. Walker located there also in the same year, and from this date he has continued in the active practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1870 the Chicago & Great Eastern became a part of the Pennsylvania system. Mr. Walker retained his connection with the legal department until 1883. In 1869 he was appointed general solicitor of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and in 1870 was made Illinois solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with which system he has thus been associated for more than a quarter of a century. He is also retained as special counsel for several insurance companies and other important corporations.

Although Mr. Walker has a masterly grasp upon the general principles of law, it is as a cor-



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Edwin M. Walker

poration lawyer that he is most generally known. He has appeared prominently in most of the important litigations in our state and federal courts, and his skill and ability are attested by so many reported cases that he has become an authority upon varied and intricate questions of corporation law. Two railway cases in which Mr. Walker was engaged as general counsel are of such prominence as to demand special mention in this connection. The first resulted in the acquisition by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of the Chicago & Pacific Railway. In 1876 the last mentioned company, having defaulted in the payment of interest on bonds, found its affairs had reached a critical standpoint. A bill of foreclosure on the mortgage, and praying for the appointment of a receiver, was filed in the United States circuit court. It became at once apparent that other railroad companies desired the property; among them the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, of which Mr. Walker was then solicitor for Illinois. Under his advice this company purchased about fourteen thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds, and without disclosing the ownership, Mr. Walker became a party to the proceedings by intervention. A degree of foreclosure was entered upon his motion. At the sale, in the interest of his clients, he bid \$950,000.00, but John I. Blair, of New Jersey, was the successful purchaser. In accordance with the statutes of Illinois, the Chicago & Pacific Company, as defendants, could redeem the property from the sale within one year, upon the payment of the amount bid with interest at eight per cent. Within a year Mr. Walker purchased for the St. Paul Company about all the capital stock, and also all the judgments against the Chicago & Pacific Company. A special meeting of the stockholders was called, and by the vote they authorized the lease of the road to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and also the execution of a new mort-

gage to secure a new issue of three millions of bonds upon the property.

Mr. Walker had been elected president of the Chicago & Pacific Company, and with money furnished by the St. Paul Company redeemed the property from sale under the decree. The lease was executed and the St. Paul Company entered into possession, completing the road, and now it is one of the principal lines of its system. This figures as the only case of the redemption of a railroad and all its property from sale under foreclosure decree by, or in the name of, the bankrupt defendant company.

The other case was the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, of which Mr. Walker was general solicitor. In 1874 the owner of nine first mortgage bonds filed his bill in the circuit court of Will county, and by expert proceedings had a receiver appointed, who was placed, by order of the court, in possession of the property. The bill made the trustees under the mortgage, as well as the railway company, parties defendant. An act of congress, defining the jurisdiction of the federal courts and providing for the removal of causes from state to federal courts, was passed by congress and was approved March 3, 1875. Mr. Walker, believing that the cause was removable under this act, prepared a petition, following as closely as possible the provisions of the law. The circuit court of Will county was not then in session, but the petition was filed with the clerk and a transcript of the record requested. This was immediately prepared and was filed in the office of the clerk of the federal court. A motion to remand was interposed by the plaintiff's counsel, and the motion was heard by the late Hon. Thomas Drummond, who was then circuit judge. After full argument, the court overruled the motion to remand, and held that the cause was removable under the act of 1875, and Judge Drummond's construction of the act

was the first considered by any court; his construction has been recognized as the law under that act until the present date. Subsequently the trustees under the first mortgage filed a bill to foreclose, and upon motion, the receiver appointed by the state court was removed and a new receiver appointed under the bill filed in the federal court. A decree of foreclosure was entered in 1876. The property was sold and conveyed by the purchasers to the present Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. Mr. Walker, as solicitor for the railroad company, and the trustees under the second trust deed, appealed from the decree to the supreme court, which reversed the foreclosure decree of the circuit court and the order of sale under the decree. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company had been in possession of the property for about five years when the decree was received. The cause was remanded and the litigation was continued by all parties in interest until 1884, when a compromise was effected between the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Company and the clients of Mr. Walker, and the title of the former to the property thereby perfected. Mr. Walker's ability, skill and tact as a trial lawyer were never more thoroughly demonstrated than in the divorce case of Carter vs. Carter, where he was retained as leading counsel for Mr. Carter. His masterly cross-examination did more than anything else to win the verdict for his client. In presentation and argument of his cases before the courts nothing is more remarkable than the wonderful, deep penetration of his intellect, as shown in the masterly way in which he surveys the controversy as a whole, grasps its salient points and marshals all its details in logical order and in one comprehensive review.

The clearness and force with which he states a case from his own point of view leaves nothing in doubt. Not less remarkable is his keen and acute skill in analytical reasoning and in logical argumentation, and of this his addresses to the

court give abundant proof. These qualities have long been conspicuous in Mr. Walker's work and have gained him a high standing, not only at the Chicago bar but in the supreme court of the United States. In many important and other litigations in which he has been concerned he has sometimes had opposed to him the most eminent lawyers in the country, and all who have encountered him in debate have had occasion to acknowledge the soundness of his judgment in dealing with large and important interests; and the uniform fairness which has characterized his attitude toward the other side. No man at the Chicago bar has ever enjoyed the confidence of the judges to a greater degree than Mr. Walker. He has had a large clientage, being retained by many of the leading railroad companies of the country, in special cases, and by many large corporations.

Probably as complicated a piece of legal and corporate machinery as was ever enacted and as comprehensive in the scope of its relations was the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The wonderful diversity of interests and remarkable small number of instances of conflicting powers through all the mass of litigation are not more worthy of consideration and record than is the skill that could so master the great problems and pilot the enterprise to a successful issue. Some of its most trying situations were the result of legal complications that were so serious at times that they threatened to involve the federal and state courts in a conflict over jurisdiction, and for a period of a few days the directors found themselves commanded by the state courts to open the gates on Sunday and at the same time commanded by the federal courts not to open the gates on Sunday. It was in critical situations of this nature that the services of Mr. Walker were relied upon by all connected with the exposition, and throughout the whole period of the exposition it required not only his ability as a lawyer but tact as a man familiar with the affairs of busi-

ness and management of men to overcome and avoid the difficulties and legal impediments. Mr. Walker was one of the early promoters of this exposition, and during its period of organization he took an active part and was elected its temporary president.

When the time came for the necessary national laws and a choice of location, Mr. Walker was made chairman of the sub-committee on legislation and had charge of the work in Washington. After congress had chosen he was made chairman of the committee to draft and frame the necessary legislation and afterward became a director, chairman of its legislative committee and member of both executive and conference committees. He was at the forefront in all legislation touching the exposition, guiding its legal matters through with unprecedented finesse and discrimination. His association with its litigation was so intimate and valuable that it is but consistent that there be reproduced in this connection his own record of the complications encountered and successfully overcome.

It is only justice that another important case with which Mr. Walker was connected be mentioned before we close the sketch—that is, the "Debs" case, or rather, the case of the United States against Debs, as this is regarded by many as the most enduring laurel in the chaplet of his legal renown. In this the widest application of law to the general welfare and to conservation of the true liberties of the people was asserted and discussed by Mr. Walker and carried to a successful conclusion by the determination of the supreme court of the United States, which affirmed the decision of the courts for the Northern District of Illinois. A brief history of this case, which forms an enduring precedent, may be thus stated, it being premised that Mr. Walker appeared as special counsel for the government, and supervised or organized the preparation of the legal pleadings upon which issues were joined and participated with the attorney general of

the United States in the arguments upon the issues.

The American Railway Union was an organization intended to include all classes of railway employes, its purpose being to extend its jurisdiction over all the railways in the United States. Under its constitution its board of directors had authority and power to order strikes and boycotts, and to discontinue the same at their displeasure. The promoter and organizer of the union was Eugene V. Debs. It had a board of directors of nine members, of which Debs was president. The union was organized in 1893 and its second annual convention was held in the city of Chicago commencing June 12, 1894. For several months prior to this date the employes of the Pullman Manufacturing Company had been engaged in a strike. As early as the fifteenth of June, at the instance of some of the Pullman delegates, the matter was brought before the convention for consideration. Debs, as president, presided at the meeting and then advocated that something in the nature of a boycott should be declared. Efforts were made to bring about this arbitration between the Pullman Company and its employes. Failing in this, on the twenty-sixth of June a boycott was declared on all cars owned and operated by the Pullman Company. A sympathetic strike immediately followed upon the part of the members of the American Railway Union. The locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and other employes in the passenger service generally refused to follow the order of the union. Practically all other employes of the railroad companies terminating in the city of Chicago joined the strike. At this time the organization membership was one hundred and fifty thousand, extending from Cleveland, Ohio, to the Pacific coast.

The usual violence followed and before July 1 there was practically a forced suspension of business upon most railroad lines radiating from Chicago. July 2, by direction of the attorney gen-

eral of the United States, a bill of complaint was filed in the circuit court for the northern district of Illinois against Debs and the directors of the union for a writ of injunction restraining Debs and others from interfering with the movement of trains engaged in interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails. The order was entered by Judges Wood and Grosscup, and upon the same day the writ was served upon Debs and other defendants.

The order was entirely disregarded, and the court finding it impossible to enforce its orders, the President ordered the federal troops stationed at Fort Sheridan to report in the city and assist the marshal in enforcing the order of the court. Even with the aid of the federal troops the execution of the order of the court could not be enforced. A special grand jury was called about the middle of July and several indictments were returned against Debs and other officers of the union. The court, at the request of the counsel representing the government, entered an order directing the telegraph companies of the city to bring in all telegrams transmitted by Debs and the other defendants after the entry of the injunction order. More than six thousand telegrams were brought to the grand jury room, and those furnished all necessary evidence against the defendants. July 17 an information for attachment for contempt against the defendants was filed in court, writs of attachment were issued against the defendants, the court ordering that they be committed to jail, but they were at once released upon giving bail. Other writs were issued, and the defendants were also arrested under criminal indictment.

The hearing of the contempt proceedings was had in October, continuing for three weeks, Judge Wood presiding. His opinion was filed December 4, holding the defendants guilty of contempt and ordering Debs six months, and the other defendants three months, in jail. This case is reported in 64 Federal Rep., 174, and is regarded

as a classic by lawyers. Mr. Walker appeared as special counsel for the government and United States District Attorney Milchrist as its regular legal agent.

January 14, 1895, the defendants applied to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus. During the pendency of the petition bail was accepted and the defendants released from custody. The matter was argued March 25 and 26, 1895, and May 27 the supreme court denied the petition. Reported 158 United States Rep., 564.

Politically Mr. Walker is a staunch Republican. He has invariably declined to become a candidate for any public office. He is an earnest churchman, a Protestant Episcopal, a communicant of Grace church, a member of its vestry, and its senior church warden. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession but is identified with numerous business enterprises. Over twenty-seven years ago he formed a partnership with Col. W. P. Rend, and in transaction of business the firm of W. P. Rend & Company, coal, is one of the best known in Chicago. They operate exclusively in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The relations of these two men have been of the most intimate character, and during the long partnership nothing has occurred to mar the friendship formed so many years ago. Mr. Walker has many other financial and business interests of importance.

In 1857 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Lydia Johnson, daughter of Col. Israel Johnson, a prominent merchant of Logansport, Indiana. She lived but two years after they came to Chicago. Of this union three sons were born, the two eldest, Edwin C. and J. Brandt Walker, are married and live in Chicago. The youngest, Wilmer Earl Walker, a boy of great promise, died at the age of twenty-one, at the commencement of his senior year at Yale College. In 1870 Mr. Walker married again, to Mrs. Desdemona Kimball, daughter of Major Samuel Ed-

sell, one of the oldest and best-known citizens in the public and social life of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Although a member of many prominent social clubs of the city, Mr. Walker finds his greatest

solace and satisfaction with his family and friends in his attractive home, participating in such social functions as his professional and other duties will permit. He has traveled extensively in the United States and abroad.

PRESTON GIBSON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Preston Gibson was born March 13, 1879, at Washington, D. C., and is a son of the late Randall Lee Gibson, United States senator from Louisiana, and Mary Montgomery Gibson, and a nephew of Mr. Justice White, of the United States supreme court. His education was completed at Yale University. After leaving college Mr. Gibson engaged in the real estate business in the office of Bryan Lathrop, of Chicago, with marked success.



While at Yale he was a member of both football and baseball teams and of the Bergelius Society, the oldest society of the scientific school. He is now a member of the Onwentsia and Saddle and Cycle Clubs of Chicago.

Mr. Gibson is a Gold Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

He was married January 27, 1900, to Miss Mimma Field, daughter of the late Henry Field, brother of Marshall Field, of Chicago. Mrs. Henry Field afterward married Thomas Nelson Page.

J. HARRINGTON EDWARDS

KALISPELL, MONT.

J. Harrington Edwards, vice-president of the Conrad National Bank of Kalispell, Montana, is well and favorably known in financial circles in that city, having been prominently identified with public enterprises and large corporations for some years.

J. H. Edwards was born December 26, 1866, at West Lebanon, New Hampshire, and is a son of Rev. Dr. John Harrington Edwards and Caroline Starr Edwards. He was educated in common and high schools and academies at various places and one year at the University of Minnesota. From 1885 to 1886 he was bookkeeper at

the Second National Bank at Erie, Pennsylvania, and from 1886 to 1891 financial agent for Grandin Brothers & Dalrymple, wheat farms, elevator and steamboat company, Fraill county, North Dakota. In April, 1891, he came to Montana as cashier of the Kalispell Townsite Company at Kalispell; June, 1893, was made assistant secretary for same company, and in January, 1898, was made vice-president of the Conrad National Bank both of which positions he now fills, and is also a director in the Big Fork Electric Power and Light Company, of said place. Mr. Edwards served as alderman of Kalispell, Montana, in

1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1898 he was a member of the school board, and in 1899 to date a member of the Montana state board of horticulture, and is also president of the Flathead County Humane Society.

Mr. Edwards is a Mason and Modern

Woodman of America. In politics a staunch Republican. He has traveled throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. He is an Episcopalian in religious belief. Mr. Edwards was married June 14, 1893, to Miss Mary R. Dixon, of Ottumwa, Iowa. She died October 26, 1898.

JOHN F. WALLACE

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Findley Wallace, civil engineer, assistant general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill., was born at Fall River, Mass., September 10, 1852. In 1854 his parents moved to Boston, Mass., and in 1856 to Monmouth, Ill., his father, Rev. David A. Wallace, D. D., LL. D., having been selected president of Monmouth College, which institution he founded, organized and conducted for twenty-three years.

The subject of this sketch resided at Monmouth until 1869 and was educated at Monmouth College. In November, 1869, he entered the service of the Carthage & Quincy R. R. as rodman. In January, 1870, he left that road and entered the service of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis R. R. as instrumentman. In March, 1870, he was employed on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis R. R. as draftsman, and in May of the same year returned to the service of the Carthage & Quincy R. R. In September, 1870, he left the Carthage & Quincy R. R. and re-entered college. August 5, 1871, he received an appointment as rodman on the United States Engineer Corps at Rock Island, Ills. September 11, 1871, he was married to Sarah E. Ulmer, of Monmouth. In November of the same year he was promoted to the position of Civil Engineer's assistant on the staff of Col. Macomb. Until September, 1876, he was employed under

Col. Macomb, being engaged on surveys and construction work in the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, hydrographic surveys for the guard lock of the U. S. ship canal at Keokuk, Ia., and various surveys connected with river improvements; receiving several promotions during that period. September 1, 1876, he left the service of the United States Government and was engaged in private surveying and engineering practice until April, 1879, when he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Burlington, Monmouth & Missouri River R. R. The following year this road was merged into the Peoria & Farmington R. R., and Mr. Wallace had charge of the location, construction and operation of that road as Chief Engineer and General Superintendent between Peoria and Keithsburg, Ills., until 1883, when it was merged into the Central Iowa R. R. From this time until 1887 he was engaged as Engineer of Construction and Master of Transportation on the Central Iowa R. R., having all transportation matters in his charge between Oskaaloosa, Ia., and Peoria, Ills., and also Engineer in charge of construction work. Among other important works he designed and constructed yards at Keithsburg and West Keithsburg, as well as inclines, cradles and transfer facilities for the handling of railroad traffic over the Mississippi river at that point. In the winter of 1884 he



John F. Mulloer

also constructed a winter bridge across the river, and made surveys and located the Iowa Central permanent bridge at the same locality. Afterwards as Associate Engineer he had charge of the construction of the approaches to this bridge and the construction of a bridge over the Black Hawk channel.

In February, 1887, he was appointed Resident Bridge Engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., reporting to Mr. O. Chanute, Consulting Engineer, and had charge of the construction of that company's bridge over the Missouri river at Sibley, Missouri. This was a modern steel structure 92 feet above the water and three quarters of a mile in length. In connection with his work as resident engineer of the Sibley bridge, he also had charge of the river rectification works, extending for seven miles up the Missouri river from the bridge site, the object of these works being to maintain a permanent channel at the bridge location. He also had charge of the design of the piers of the bridge over the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa, and later had charge of certain works connected with the protection of this bridge.

In April, 1889, he resigned his position with the A. T. & S. F. R. R. and associated himself with Mr. E. L. Corthell, consulting engineer, at Chicago, Illinois. While engaged with Mr. Corthell among other important works he had charge of the construction of the joint Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Illinois Central Railroad terminal in the city of Chicago for the main line of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad and the Sioux City line of the Illinois Central.

January 1, 1891, he was appointed engineer of construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on March 1, 1892, chief engineer of the same road. During his term as chief engineer he designed and superintended the construction of extensive improvements over the entire Illinois Central system, including elevation of tracks in Chicago, new terminal station and tracks, World's

Fair transportation scheme, terminal facilities at New Orleans and other cities, and many other large and important pieces of work. At the same time he had general charge of the maintenance of the physical condition of the Illinois Central Railroad lines and property. July 1, 1897, he resigned his position with the Illinois Central Railroad and became vice-president and general manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, of Providence, Rhode Island (works at Saltville, Virginia, and Niagara Falls, New York). January 1, 1898, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central Railroad as assistant second vice-president, which position he held until January 1, 1901, when he was appointed assistant general manager. In this position he has charge of the entire operating department of the Illinois Central system, comprising the care of the physical condition of the property and all construction, transportation, machinery and telegraph matters. The following officers report to him: Chief engineer, consulting engineer, engineer of construction, general superintendent of transportation, superintendent of machinery, superintendent of telegraph, chief surgeon, chief claim agent, chief special agent, the assistant general superintendent of lines south of the Ohio river, and all division superintendents of lines north of the Ohio river. The Illinois Central system embraces about 5,250 miles of railroad.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; of the American Society of Civil Engineers, being president of this organization in 1900; of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, of which he was president for two years, 1899 and 1900; of the Western Society of Engineers, of which he was president in 1896. Among the local Chicago organizations Mr. Wallace is a member of the Union League Club, being one of the committee on political action; also of the Kenwood and Technical Clubs. He is a member also of the Engineers' Club of New

York. Mr. Wallace is the author of several valuable scientific papers published by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Children: Harold U. Wallace, born November, 1872, married to Lura Wycoff, of Keithsburg, Illinois, in September, 1894; educated as

civil engineer; for several years roadmaster of the I. C. Railroad at Louisville, Kentucky., now superintendent of the Freeport division, headquarters at Freeport, Illinois. Birdena Frances Wallace, married to Thornton M. Orr, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1897.

JAMES DE WITT ANDREWS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Some ten years ago the American legal fraternity became the beneficiary to the re-publication of the body of that standard work, "Stephen's Pleading," with valuable and careful notes thereto from the pen of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. James DeWitt Andrews; in its amplification this edition of that subject proved a gift to the busy lawyer with its apt citations, and a boon to American students of law, for the text was adapted both to the common-law and code states.

Following that treatise on adjective law came the international re-dedication of a long-lost

American classic, the "Discourses Upon Jurisprudence and the Political Science," (1790-2), by James Wilson, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States and professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania, with our author as its editor contributing numerous notes.

Full of great promise, a new volume on American substantive and adjective law from the legal laboratory of our jurist has for several years adorned our libraries. The consensus of opinion, both of the bench and the bar, is that "Andrews' American Law" is the peer of Blackstone and Kent; witness in 34 "American Law Review,"

933, this language: "It is at once compact, clear and elegant. His preface is one of the best models of good English which it has been our pleasure to read. In respect of its style his work will stand among the first legal classics of England and America. * * * Neither Blackstone, nor Kent, nor Story, nor Greenleaf surpasses it."

The following concession is made by an adverse critic: "It is the first serious attempt which has been made on this side of the Atlantic at a complete classification of our legal systems; and this attempt must be conceded to rank as a real achievement. It is an extraordinary example of analysis and criticism, reminding one of Austin in the refinement of its reasoning and the minuteness of its observation. * * * Regarded as a discourse on method, as a treatise on legal analysis, it is likely to take a permanent place in the small list of works of that character which the busy genius of Anglo-American law has found time to produce."—*Columbia Law Review*.

James DeWitt Andrews, the son of Robert C. Andrews and Rhoda Clark Kingsbury Andrews, was born in Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, on February 22, 1856; it was his good fortune to attend the local grammar and high schools and matriculate at the Union University of New York and to graduate from the Albany Law School in 1879.

Returning to Sterling in that year, Mr. An-



Andrews became a practicing lawyer, and was elected in 1880 its city attorney; his term of office attracted especial attention by reason of his vigorous prosecution of liquor sellers. In 1883 he removed to Morrison, Whiteside county, Illinois, and became and remained until 1890 a member of the firm of Woodruff & Andrews. During that period his firm enjoyed the best practice in the county.

In 1890 Mr. Andrews, at the request of Richard Prendergast, since deceased, came to Chicago and associated with him in the practice of law; since then Mr. Andrews has had a general practice, besides acting as counsel in many important cases, *The Pacific Railway Case*, *McKenna v. McKenna*, *Medina Temple Case*, *Hartford Deposit Company v. Rector*; and for about a decade he has been law critic for the firm of Callaghan & Co., law publishers, and has devoted all his spare time to law writing.

Mr. Andrews is a member of the American Bar Association, and is chairman of its committee on classification of law, and chairman of the committee on legal education of the Illinois State Bar

Association. In 1895-7 Mr. Andrews was a professor of law in the Northwestern University Law School.

On June 9, 1880, Mr. Andrews was married to Minnie Alice Barrett, grand-niece of Marcus Whitman, and they have two children: Barrett C. and Helen R. Andrews, aged respectively eighteen and fourteen years.

The University of Pennsylvania honored Mr. Andrews with a call to deliver an address on James Wilson, which will be found in *The American Law Register* for December, 1901, and entitled "James Wilson and His Relation to Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law."

Of Scotch descent, possessing its indomitable energy, diligence and perseverance, a successor to the great Erskine—John Erskine of Carnock, professor of Scots law in the University of Edinburgh and author of "The Institutes of the Law of Scotland," Mr. Andrews merits and commands the admiration and esteem of the American bench and bar, and we may say of him, as was said of Chancellor Kent, "And nothing meets mine eyes but deeds of honor."

HON. ROBERT JACKSON GAMBLE

YANKTON, S. D.

Robert Jackson Gamble, United States senator from South Dakota, member of congress and lawyer, was born near Akron, Genesee county, New York, February 7, 1851, and is the son of Robert Gamble and Jennie (Abernethy) Gamble. His mother was a second cousin of President Andrew Jackson. He moved with his parents to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, in 1862, was reared on a farm and received a common-school and collegiate education. He taught school through part of his course, and with the means thus secured attended college, graduating from the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin,

with the class of 1874. He went to Yankton, South Dakota, in 1875, was admitted to the bar of that state, and has been in the active practice of his profession since January 1, 1876. He was associated with his brother, John R. Gamble, in the practice of law, who was elected a member of the fifty-second congress from South Dakota, but died in 1891, before taking his seat.

Robert J. Gamble was district attorney for the second judicial district of the territory in 1880; he was city attorney for Yankton for two terms, 1884 and 1885, state senator in 1885, under the constitution adopted that year was elected

to the fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth congresses, and elected to the United States senate January 23, 1901, to succeed Richard F. Pettigrew.

Mr. Gamble is a staunch Republican, a member of the Congregational church, and was a member of the board of trustees of Yankton Col-

lege in 1890 and 1891. Mr. Gamble was married March 26, 1884, to Miss Carrie S. Osborne, the daughter of George Osborne, of Portage, Wisconsin. She was educated at St. Mary's Academy, Faribault, Minnesota. They have a son, Ralph A. Gamble, sixteen years of age.

ADOLF KRAUS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Adolf Kraus is everywhere known as a leading member of the bar of Cook county. His name is inseparably connected with the history of jurisprudence in this section of the state of Illinois. He is an able advocate and his opinion never fails to carry great weight with judge and jury.

Adolf Kraus was born in Blowitz, Bohemia, February 26, 1848, and is a son of Jonas and Ludmila (Eholich) Kraus. At an early age he came to America to escape the seven years' military service exacted by Austria. He arrived in New York with but little money and began life as a farm hand. He then drifted into New England, and in Connecticut worked as a factory hand, finally obtaining a position as clerk in a dry goods house. Just after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago and obtained a clerkship. In 1872, having saved a little money, he decided to visit his mother in Bohemia. Upon his return to Chicago, having spent all his savings, he obtained a position in the dry goods house of John York, at that time one of the leading firms in that line of business in Halsted street. Upon applying for a position Mr. York told him that he did not need any more help. Mr. Kraus referred to his knowledge of several languages, but without avail. Finally he told Mr. York that he must have a place to work in, and that if he might be allowed to do so he would come into the store and

work a week for nothing, unless in the meantime the proprietor found his services worth something. At the end of the week Mr. Kraus drew the largest salary paid to anyone in the store except the manager. He remained here several months and then accepted a clerkship in a law office, where by the closest kind of work he was admitted to the bar in 1877. He at once opened a law office at 79 Clark street and settled down to the practice of his profession as the only Bohemian lawyer in Chicago at that time. The very first day he earned a good fee, and from the beginning success came to him. William S. Brackett, now of Peoria, was his first partner, but he was not long in the firm. In that first year Mr. Kraus defended six men charged with murder. Only one of these was convicted and he was sentenced to only five years in the penitentiary. Criminal practice was not to his liking, however, and he gave it up for mightier problems of the law. Mr. Levy Mayer was the first to come into the firm after Mr. Brackett. Then came Phillip Stein and Thomas A. Moran. In January, 1901, Mr. Kraus withdrew and associated himself with C. R. Holden, one of the firm's junior members. This was in order that Mr. Kraus might arrange his business so that his sons might succeed to it. February 15, 1901, Mr. Samuel Alschuler, who was candidate for governor of Illinois on the regular Democratic ticket



Alfred Kraus

in the fall of 1900 against Richard Yates, the Republican nominee, was admitted to the firm, and it is now known as Kraus, Alschuler & Holden, and is looked upon as one of the leading legal firms of the state.

In 1881 Mr. Kraus was appointed to the school board, where he served until 1887, for two years as president of that body. It was while acting as chairman of the committee on school fund property that Mr. Kraus effected a material good to the present system.

At Harrison street and Fifth avenue, land belonging to the school fund was occupied by lumber yards. The next block south belonged to the United States. Railroads desiring both properties for a station site, paid the government three hundred and twenty thousand dollars for its land, offering a like amount to the school board. At that time the board was collecting rents on a much smaller valuation, but Mr. Kraus got the board members together in consultation with the railways' agents. Some members of the board wanted to sell, others wanted five hundred thousand dollars, while Mr. Kraus and Graeme Stewart held out for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The railroads threatened condemnation proceedings, but in the end they paid seven hundred thousand dollars for the property, giving a mortgage for the amount, to be payable in gold at the end of fifty years, the mortgage to pay six per cent. interest. In that way the school fund gained an annual income of forty-two thousand dollars for fifty years.

While Mr. Kraus was president of the board bids were asked for on school desks, and all the bidders set the uniform price of \$3.95. Mr. Kraus at once got into communication with houses that had not bidden, and the desks were bought at \$1.00 each, effectively breaking up the trust.

In 1891 Mr. Kraus led the bolt in the Chicago Democratic convention in favor of Carter H. Harrison for mayor. Harrison was defeated,

but in 1893 Mr. Kraus was his campaign manager, and when Mr. Harrison was elected he appointed Mr. Kraus as corporation counsel. This was accepted on condition that Mr. Kraus might resign in the following January. When he finally retired the reports of his office showed that not a case had been lost by the city during his term.

It was while Mr. Kraus was corporation counsel that the first railway track elevation was taken up. Negotiations were with the Pennsylvania Company, and after numerous interviews that road decided that it would do nothing to elevate tracks, owing to the heavy cost. Mr. Kraus caused an investigation of the company's rights of way, finding that many public streets had been crossed without authority. On his advice, and without any notice to the company, the superintendent of streets, with a large gang of men, began to tear up the trespassing tracks. Within twelve hours the company came to terms.

Charles T. Yerkes, on one of his north side lines, was operating a Belgian motor, run by gas, which was a source of constant annoyance to residents living along the streets. When the city attempted to stop it Yerkes got out an injunction against the police. When Mr. Kraus had written to Mr. Yerkes for an interview and received no answer he went into court and got the injunction dissolved. Then orders were issued to the police to stop the motors wherever found. The result was that the machines were pulled back to the barns by horse power and never went out again.

When the elder Carter H. Harrison decided to buy the Chicago Times, in 1891, Mr. Kraus was invited to take stock, which he did, he and Mr. Harrison being the only stockholders. The paper under Mr. Harrison was a losing venture, and when he was assassinated his sons took charge. Losses continued, and finally Mr. Kraus took editorial charge of the paper. He changed its whole editorial policy, changed it from eight pages to twelve and fourteen pages, and after one

year he and Mr. Hawley sold it for the price originally paid for the property.

In 1897 Mr. Kraus was selected as president of the civil service commission, but finding it took too much of his time, resigned the office. Mr. Kraus has prospered and is now a large property owner in Chicago. He is of the Jewish faith and has always been prominent in the church. He is president of the board of trustees of Rabbi Stelz's congregation.

In his home is an expression of artistic tastes, both in furnishings and in some of the rare canvases on his walls. As an art connoisseur he be-

longs to the strictly modern school. His house at 4518 Drexel Boulevard has been his residence since 1894.

Mr. Kraus was married in 1877. His wife was Miss Matilda Hirsch, of Chicago. They have four children, Miss Paula and Albert, Harry and Milton.

Mr. Kraus is a valued member of the Athletic, Iroquois, Standard, Lakeside and Press Clubs, and is president of Isaiah Temple. His interest in the welfare, progress and moral and material advancement of Chicago is deep and sincere, and his efforts in its behalf are not without results.

HARVEY STRICKLER

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY JAMES J. KELLY

Harvey Strickler is a native of Virginia. He was born August 22, 1870, on a farm near the historic town, Winchester, on soil made famous by Sheridan in the battle of Winchester. His parents, John Stauffer, and Helen Heatherington Strickler, still reside near Winchester, where his father is a well-to-do farmer and a prominent citizen.

Mr. Strickler was educated in the schools for which Winchester is justly famed, and after graduating there taught school in his home county and in Mineral county, West Virginia.

At nineteen he came west and taught school in Whiteside county, Illinois, one year, after which he came to Chicago and entered the Northwestern University Law School, from which he changed to the Kent Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in June, 1893, at which time he was admitted to the bar and began practicing his profession. He was associ-

ated with Peckham & Brown who have a national reputation as banking lawyers, until May, 1895, since which time he has been unassociated in the practice.

Mr. Strickler is one of the best-read lawyers at the Chicago bar. He is an authority on all law pertaining to corporations and real estate, to which he has given special attention, and which makes up the bulk of his large practice.

He is a forceful speaker, and is a power before court or jury, and well worthy his reputation as a great lawyer and an honest man. While devoting his time assiduously to his profession, Mr. Strickler has found time to make a host of friends. He has the social qualities peculiar to Virginians, and makes friends of all who come in contact with him. He belongs to the Masonic order and various other social and fraternal organizations. Although an active Republican, he persistently refuses political preferment.

He married Sarah Irene Buell, of Sterling, Illinois, in May, 1896, and they have three sons.



He is an ardent devotee of the rod and gun and spends his summer vacations in the great woods of Northern Wisconsin, near to nature's heart, which he considers the ideal existence, and

which is in some measure responsible for the robust constitution which enables him to perform the immense amount of work required by his practice.

HON. MARCUS KAVANAGH, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Judge Marcus Kavanagh, Jr., is a native of the state of Iowa, a son of Marcus and Mary (Hughes) Kavanagh, and was born at Des Moines September 3, 1859. His father, Marcus Kavanagh, was a native of County Wicklow, and his mother of County Mayo, Ireland. The surname Marcus is evidently hereditary in the family, for the grandfather, a native of County Wexford, is so named. His father, a man of good circumstances, came to America in 1850 and settled in Des Moines, where Marcus Kavanagh was born and received his early education in the public schools. He afterwards attended the Niagara University where he graduated in 1876, and then attended the Iowa State University and graduated in law in 1878. He immediately began practicing at Des Moines, where his ability and ready resource soon made for him considerable mark in his profession. Every case he took charge of was conducted most carefully, and ample preparation was bestowed before trial whenever the opportunity offered. He is a fine speaker, with a most excellent manner and effective power.

Marcus Kavanagh, Jr., was elected city attorney of Des Moines in 1882 and re-elected in 1884. He was chosen as district judge of the ninth judicial district of Iowa in 1885, but this position the Hon. John Gibbons, recognizing his great ability and superior qualifications needed more scope for action induced him to resign, and coming to Chicago they formed a law partnership, the firm being known as Gibbons & Kav-

anagh. When Mr. Gibbons was elected judge of the circuit bench, Mr. Kavanagh formed a new partnership with Mr. O'Donnell, the firm being known as Kavanagh & O'Donnell. Mr. Kavanagh made no choice of any special branch of the law, for he possesses that mental grasp which made it an easy matter for him to discover the salient points in any case, and consequently a general practice was carried on by the firm. Mr. Kavanagh was elected judge of the circuit court, which position he still retains.

Some reference is required to Colonel Kavanagh's record as a soldier. Since his earliest years military matters have always been to him of absorbing interest. At Niagara University he was under military instruction for five years, and while studying law in Iowa City, Iowa, he was under Captain Chester, of West Point, a soldier who was unusually competent to instruct in the arts of war. He was elected major of the Third Regiment, Iowa National Guard, in Des Moines, and afterward its lieutenant-colonel, and soon after his arrival in Chicago he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry. Through all the trying riot times of the summer of 1894 the Seventh Regiment did noble service, and the police being engaged in the suburbs, it was for a couple of weeks the only force for the protection of the city.

Owing to the heavy pressure of his legal duties, and also to the hard feeling in the regiment, rendering harmony among the officers an impossibility, Lieutenant-Colonel Kavanagh re-

signed his command in the fall of 1895. On April 12, 1896, however, he was unanimously elected to the position of colonel of the regiment, which had been vacated by Colonel Francis T. Colby, and his installation was made an occasion of such hearty approval, which well testified to his popularity in the Seventh Regiment.

In religion Colonel Kavanagh is a Roman

Catholic, and in politics he is a staunch Republican.

Colonel or Judge Kavanagh is a tall, fine looking man, being one who will attract attention of the stranger at once by his affable and courteous manner and dignified bearing. He possesses great executive powers and dispatches business in a most wonderful manner.

JAMES W. DUNCAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. James W. Duncan is an able exponent of the law and is regarded in Chicago as one of the representative and foremost leading lawyers of the Illinois bar.

James W. Duncan is a native son of Illinois. He was born in La Salle, January 18, 1849, his parents being Nicholas and Isabella (McBoyle) Duncan. They were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively, coming to the United States in early life and locating at La Salle, Illinois. James W. Duncan attended the common schools and later was a student at the University of Niagara, New York, after which he began the study of law in the office of E. F. Bull, of La Salle. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native town until 1882, when he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, and where he continued until 1888, when he came to Chicago, which city he has since made his home. From

1876 to 1888 Mr. Duncan was associated in practice with Mr. Andrew J. O'Connor, under the firm name of Duncan & O'Connor, and from 1888 to 1897 was a member of the well-known firm of Duncan & Gilbert, of Chicago. His business has always been extensive and embraces litigation in various departments of the law. In 1872 Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Cody, of La Salle, Illinois, who died October 11, 1898, leaving two children. On July 16, 1901, Mr. Duncan was married to Mrs. Mary E. Barnett, a native of Chicago. In politics Mr. Duncan is a Democrat, and a member of the Iroquois Club, Sheridan Club and Columbus Club.

Mr. Duncan stands high at the bar. His entire life has been devoted to his chosen profession, in which he has attained much eminence, and the position he has won is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability.

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON

DANVILLE, ILL.

Joseph G. Cannon, member of congress from the twelfth district of the state of Illinois, representing Iroquois, Kankakee, Vermilion and Will counties, is a lawyer by profession and was born at Guilford, North Carolina, May 7, 1836; was state's attorney in Illinois, March

1861, to December, 1868; was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress.



Isabel Duncan

HON. THOMAS CHIPMAN MCRAE

PRESCOTT, ARK.

Thomas Chipman McRae, member of congress from Arkansas for eighteen years, lawyer, was born at Mt. Holly, Arkansas, December 21, 1851, and is the son of Duncan McRae and Mary Ann (Chipman) McRae. He received his education at the private schools of Shady Grove, Mt. Holly and Falcon, Arkansas; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Lexington, Virginia. He left school in 1869 and accepted a position in a wholesale mercantile establishment at Shreveport, Louisiana. He finished at the Soule Business College at New Orleans in 1870, graduated in law at the Washington & Lee University, Virginia, in 1872, and was admitted to the bar of Arkansas January 8, 1873, and to the United States supreme court in 1886. He was a member of the state legislature of Arkansas in 1877, in which year the county seat was changed and he moved from Rosston to Prescott, where he has since practiced his profession. Mr. McRae was

a member of the town council of the incorporated town of Prescott in 1879; he was a presidential elector in 1880, chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1884, delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1884, Democratic national committeeman for Arkansas from 1896 to 1900, and was elected to the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congresses.

Mr. McRae is a member of the Masonic order and has taken Knight Templar degrees and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite; a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a leading figure on the Democratic side of the house.

Mr. McRae was married to Miss Amelia White, December 17, 1874, and they have nine children.

HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM CARPENTER

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Paul D. Carpenter, judge of the county court of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a man of high character and ability. In his hands the individual and state feel that every interest is safe and that the law will be administered with the broadest intelligence and with a keen regard for equity. A man of unimpeachable character, with a broad understanding of the law Judge Carpenter took to the bench the very highest qualifications for the most responsible office. His political career has been alike able and honorable. He has long been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles and has delivered campaign addresses in which his logical arguments, entertainingly presented,

have carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. He has not always been a Democrat, but became one to remain one on the question of imperialism.

Paul D. Carpenter was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin January 26, 1867, and is a son of Matthew Hale and Caroline Dillingham Carpenter. His education was received in the Colleges of Washington, Milwaukee, and New York. He was admitted to the bar at Milwaukee in 1891 and practiced law in that city until he was elected judge of the county court.

Judge Carpenter is an honored member of several social clubs and organizations. He is a

member of Harlan Chapter, "Phi Delta Phi" (Columbia Law School, New York); member of the Knights of Columbus; president of the Jefferson Club, the Democratic club of Milwaukee, and several other societies and social organizations. As a representative Democrat his strength and influence is widely felt in the counsels of his party.

Judge Carpenter has traveled extensively

both in this country and in Europe. He has visited England, Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Algeria, etc. In religious matters he is a Roman Catholic.

Judge Carpenter was united in marriage November 25, 1891, to Miss Emma Falk, daughter of Franz Falk. They have three children, a daughter and two sons.

ELMER ELLSWORTH BEACH

CHICAGO, ILL.



Among the popular and brilliant advocates at the bar of Cook county at the present time is Elmer Ellsworth Beach. Commencing the practice of law in 1888, he advanced rapidly in his profession, displaying those qualifications which are ever essential to a successful career. He soon attracted widespread attention by the numerous litigations brought to a successful issue. He is a forceful speaker, his style of argument being at once clear, logical and convincing. Never resorting to clap-trap, but in a plain matter-of-fact manner appeals to the good sense and judgment of his auditors. The favorable impression he made upon the public in the early years has been strengthened by passing time, as he has successfully mastered many of the most important and intricate cases presented to the courts.

Mr. Beach was born December 19, 1861, at Civil Bend, Fremont county, Iowa. His parents were Henry Walter Beach and Eva (Canfield) Beach. His early education was obtained in the country schools of northern Michigan. When a lad his parents removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he took the usual course in the high

school of that city, and, when prepared, entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1884. For three years after leaving college he was a traveling solicitor, but the profession of the law had an attraction for him, and, commencing its study in Chicago, he was admitted to the bar in 1888.

Mr. Beach has always been a firm advocate of Republican principles, and has always done all in his power to promote the growth and advance the success of the party. In 1900 he was appointed attorney for the North Shore Park District by the park commissioners and reappointed in 1901. He is a prominent and valued member of several social clubs and societies; is a member of the Marquette and Hamilton Clubs; the Chicago Athletic Association; Park Lodge, No. 843, A. F. & A. M.; Park Chapter, R. A. M.; Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar; U. A. O. N. M. S. He is at present worshipful master of Park Lodge, 843, A. F. & A. M.; deputy grand lecturer and district deputy grand master for the third district.

Mr. Beach was married in July, 1889, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Miss Jessie E. Taylor, and they have one child, a daughter, four years old.

Mr. Beach's qualities of good fellowship

have won him the friendship and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. His many honors from social organizations are the

records of merit, and his upright career has been an honor to them. Socially he is a most genial, cordial gentleman.

RAYMOND W. BEACH

CHICAGO, ILL.



Raymond W. Beach, of the well-known law firm of Beach & Beach, is numbered among the able members of the Illinois bar, with which he has been identified since 1889. From the beginning of his career as a practitioner his efforts

have been attended with success and he has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods he has followed. He stands well both in the profession and with the public. Mr. Beach takes a deep interest in the success of Republican principles and is an earnest worker for that party.

He is a fine orator, has a ready command of language, is logical and entertaining, and never fails to make a deep impression on his hearers. He has many friends, acquaintances and clients.

Raymond W. Beach was born November 29, 1863, at Percival, Iowa. His parents were Henry Walter Beach and Eva (Canfield) Beach. His ed-

ucation was acquired in the public schools and at the University of Michigan, where he received the degrees of B. S. (C. E.) and LL. B. He graduated from the university in the literary department as a civil engineer in 1886, and was employed as assistant engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad the same year. In 1887 and 1888 he was assistant engineer with Knight & Bontecon, in Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from the University of Michigan Law Department in 1889 and was admitted to the bar in Illinois and Michigan in the fall of that year, and has continuously practiced law in Chicago since that time.

Mr. Beach is a member of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Club, and is chairman of the public service committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Beach was married October 4, 1892, to Jennie Corinne Healy. They have a daughter seven years of age.

HENRY D. HITT

OAKFIELD, WIS.

Henry D. Hitt, director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is one of Wisconsin's well-known men and one of its earliest settlers, having moved into the country in 1848, when Wisconsin was still a territory, settling at Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, where he still resides. He has held many posts

of honor during his long residence in the state, and is a man who commands the respect and confidence of all classes.

Henry D. Hitt was born at Danby, Vermont, September 15, 1823. His father, William Hitt, was a native of New York, and his mother, Lydia (Smith) Hitt, of Vermont. Mr. Hitt's education

was acquired in the schools of Addison county, Vermont, and his early years were spent in that state. He taught school for four years in Vermont and New York state, but deciding upon the west as offering better inducements to a young man, he moved to Wisconsin when twenty-five years of age, settling in Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, cleared up and improved a farm in the oak opening section, which is now considered one of the best in the state.

Mr. Hitt is a farmer by profession and has always made that his business. His neighbors soon recognized his worth and began to call upon him to represent them in public affairs, and he held various town and county offices in the early organization of the town and county government. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1858, and president of the Fond du Lac Agricultural Society for ten years. He was one of the

directors for the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for eighteen years, and one of the regents of Wisconsin State University six years. Mr. Hitt has been for a number of years a director and is now vice-president of the First National Bank of Fond du Lac. Mr. Hitt has always been a staunch Republican and an active worker since the organization of the party, believing that the interests of the state and nation are best served through the triumph of Republican principles.

Mr. Hitt was married June 26, 1849, to Lydia A. Bristol, who was born in Addison county, Vermont, February 14, 1826. She is a daughter of Moses and Mary (Perry) Bristol, who were natives of Washington county, New York.

Mr. Hitt's career has been both able and honorable, but in the home is where he takes his chief pleasure, and it is there his finest qualities are displayed.

MASON B. STARRING

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mason B. Starring, counsel for the Chicago City Railroad Company, is one of the prominent and best-known attorneys at the Chicago bar. His prudence in legal affairs and his accomplished oratory have enlisted his services in much important litigation and won him a position of distinction.

Mason B. Starring was born May 18, 1859, and is a son of Henry J. D. and Alida (Tower) Starring, of Chicago. He was educated at the Chicago public and high schools. At the age of nineteen years he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, where he remained until May, 1885. Mr. Starring commenced active law work with the Hon. William J. Hynes in 1888, and has been associated with him and with the Chicago City Railroad Company since January of that year. He is a

member of the Chicago, Calumet and Athletic Clubs and Sons of the American Revolution. He has traveled much in his own country, Canada and Mexico. In politics he is independent.

Mr. Starring was united in marriage October 27, 1886, with Miss Helen, daughter of the late renowned Rev. David Swing. They have two sons, David Swing Starring and Mason B. Starring, Jr., and reside at their beautiful home, 66 Lake Shore Drive, but spend most of the summer months at their country residence situated on the shores of the beautiful Lake Geneva, in Wisconsin. Their home life is ideal in its pleasant relations.

Such, in brief, is the history of one whose professional ability and sterling worth have won him marked prestige in business and social circles.



Mason Staring



SAMUEL J. SHAEFFER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Samuel J. Shaeffer, attorney at law, is a son of Isaac and Leah Wilson Shaeffer, and was born at St. Petersburg, Russia, July 28, 1872. He obtained his early education in a St. Petersburg gymnasium, and upon his arrival in this country,

in 1886, settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he commenced his business life, first as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house. He subsequently became chief registry clerk in the post-office at Pittsburg, which position he held until March, 1894, when he resigned and came to Chicago.

Always having been a hard student, he mastered the English language, and in 1897 entered the Illinois College of Law, of Chicago, graduating from there in 1900, and was admitted to the bar in the same year and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession.

He is attorney for a number of large Chicago mercantile houses, including the Best Brew-

ing Company, of Chicago; Hasterlik Brothers; Reinach, Ullman & Company; Heller & Benson, and others.

Mr. Shaeffer is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, a Maccabee and a member of several clubs. He has traveled extensively in America and Europe and speaks, reads and writes several modern languages. In religious matters he is of the Hebrew faith, and in politics a strong Democrat but not active, devoting his active time to his profession.

Mr. Shaeffer possesses all the essential qualifications of a most able lawyer, his specialty being corporation and commercial law. He is a hard worker, persevering and industrious, and strong before both judge and jury.

Mr. Shaeffer was married November 19, 1901, to Miss Eva Saulson, of Frankfort, Michigan, and resides on the north side of the city. He has worked for and has succeeded in establishing for himself a good reputation among members of the bar as well as among his numerous clients and friends.

GENERAL CHARLES F. MANDERSON

OMAHA, NEB.

Charles Frederick Manderson was born of paternal Scotch-Irish and of maternal German ancestry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1837, and received his education in the schools of his native city. At the age of nineteen he removed to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In the spring of 1860 he was elected city solicitor of Canton, Ohio, and was re-elected the next year.

On the day of the receipt of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private with Captain James Wallace of the Canton Zouaves, an independent company in which he had been a corporal. Receiving permission from Governor Dennison, he, with Samuel Beatty, an old Mexican soldier, then sheriff of Stark county, raised a full company of infantry in one day, Manderson being elected and commissioned first lieutenant. In May, 1861, Beatty,

the captain, being made colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, Manderson became captain of Company A, of that regiment. He took two companies into western Virginia among the first troops occupying that section and the Nineteenth Ohio became a part of the brigade commanded by General Rosecrans in General McClellan's Army of Occupation of West Virginia. The regiment participated with great credit in the first field battle of the war, Rich Mountain, the 11th day of July, 1861. Captain Manderson received special mention in the official reports of this battle. In August, 1861, he re-enlisted his company for three years or during the war, and in this service he rose through the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, and on January 1, 1864, over four hundred of the survivors of his regiment re-enlisted with him as veteran volunteers. The battle of Shiloh, fought April 7, 1862, during which Captain Manderson acted as lieutenant-colonel, caused his promotion to the rank of major, and he was mentioned in the reports of General Boyle and General Crittenden for distinguished gallantry and exceptional service. General Boyle says in his report:

"Captain Manderson deported himself with cool nerve and courage and personally captured a prisoner."

He was in command of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry in all its engagements up to and including the battle of Lovejoy's Station on September 2, 1864. At the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, fought December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, the regiment lost in killed and wounded two hundred and thirteen men out of four hundred and forty-nine taken into the engagement, or forty-four per cent. It won distinguished renown and exceptional mention for its participation in this great battle and the official reports gave particular credit to its charge in the cedars, which checked the enemy's advance upon our right and restored the line of battle to

one that could be maintained. General Fred Knefler, who commanded the Seventh-ninth Indiana, said in his official report:

"It may not be improper to remark that the behavior of my regiment, which had but few opportunities for drill, and had not been long in the field, may be attributed in a great measure to the splendid conduct of the Nineteenth Ohio, Major Manderson commanding, the effect of whose example was not lost upon the officers and soldiers of my regiment."

General Grider, commanding the brigade, says:

"The command was splendidly led by its officers, among whom was Major Manderson, who exhibited the utmost coolness and daring."

After the battle of Rich Mountain, and during its three years and its veteran service the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry participated in the following campaigns and battles: Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, action near Farmington, movement from Battle Creek, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky, Perryville campaign, Crab Orchard, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma campaign, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Knoxville campaign, Atlanta campaign, Cassville, Dalles, New Hope Church, Picketts Mills, Ackworth Station, Pine Knob, Kulp's Farm, Kenesaw, affair near Marietta, crossing the Chattahoochee river, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, Nashville and pursuit of Hood's army.

The brigade commander says of the battle of New Hope Church, during the Atlanta campaign in his official report:

"The second line commanded by Colonel Manderson and composed of the Nineteenth Ohio, the Seventy-ninth Indiana and the Ninth Kentucky, advanced in splendid style through a terrific fire. Officers and soldiers acted most gallantly, the regiments of the second line particularly, which advanced in admirable order over

very difficult ground and determinedly maintained their ground against very superior numbers. Conspicuous for gallantry and deserving of special mention is Colonel C. F. Manderson, of the Nineteenth Ohio."

While leading his demi-brigade composed of the Nineteenth Ohio, the Ninth Kentucky, and the Seventy-ninth Indiana in a charge upon the enemy's works at Lovejoy Station, Georgia, on September 2, 1864, in which in a most desperate charge the front line of works was taken and held, he was severely wounded in the spine and right side.

General Knefler, commanding the brigade, says officially:

"I cannot say too much of Colonel Manderson, who was severely wounded and always conspicuous for gallantry and skill."

General Wood, who commanded the division, says of the charge upon the enemy's works:

"It was gallantly made and we lost some valuable officers, among them Colonel Manderson."

The ball being extracted and much disability arising therefrom he was compelled to resign the service from wounds in April, 1865, the war in the west having practically closed. Previous to his resignation he was breveted brigadier general of volunteers U. S. A., to date March 13, 1865, "for long, faithful, gallant and meritorious services during the war of the Rebellion." This distinction came to him on the recommendation of army commanders in the field and not by political influence. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part except Chickamauga when he was absent on detached duty, and Franklin and Nashville, where he was absent on account of wounds.

Returning to Canton, Ohio, he resumed the practice of law and was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, declining a nomination for a third term. In 1867 he came within one vote of receiving the Republican nomination for

Congress in the district of Ohio, then conceded to be Republican by several thousand majority.

In November, 1869, he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he still resides and where he quickly became prominent in legal and political affairs. He was a member of the Nebraska State Constitutional Convention of 1871, and also that of 1874, being elected without opposition by the nominations of both political parties. He served as city attorney of Omaha, Nebraska, for over six years, obtaining signal success in the trial of important municipal cases and achieving high rank as a lawyer. For many years he has been an active comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic and for three years was Commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia, and has since been commander of the Nebraska Commandery. He was elected United States senator as a Republican to succeed Alvin Saunders, his term commencing March 4, 1883. He was re-elected to the senate in 1888 without opposition, and with exceptional and unprecedented marks of approval from the legislature of Nebraska. His term expired March 3, 1895, and he declined to be a candidate for a third term, announcing publicly his intention to retire from public life. In the senate he was chairman of the joint committee on printing and an active member of the following committees: Claims, private land claims, territories, Indian affairs, military affairs and rules. Many valuable reports have been made by him from these committees and he has been a shaping and directing force in the way of legislation of value relating to claims, the establishment of the private land claims court, the government of the territories, admission of new states, pensions to soldiers, aid to soldiers' homes, laws for the better organization and improvement of the discipline of the United States army, and for the improvement and better methods for the printing of the government.

In the second session of the fifty-first con-

gress he was elected by the United States senate as its president *pro tempore* without opposition, it having been declared by the senate after full debate to be a continuing office. This unanimous election to the presidency of the senate was without a precedent, and was the highest compliment that could be paid by that august body to one of its members. In March, 1893, the political complexion of the senate having changed, he resigned the presidency of the senate, after serving in that capacity for three years and was

succeeded by Hon. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. General Manderson retired from the senate March 3, 1895, and being tendered the position of general solicitor of the Burlington System of Railroads west of the Missouri river, entered upon the duties of the place on April 1, 1895, continuing his residence in Omaha, Nebraska. In 1899, he was vice-president of the American Bar Association, and acted as president at its annual meeting, at which he was elected as its president, serving as such in 1900.

JOHN SUMNER RUNNELLS

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Sumner Runnells, who has been a member of the Chicago bar during the past fourteen years, was born in New Hampshire, and is a descendant of the fourth generation of the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Reared in New England, Mr. Runnells became a student in Amherst College when only sixteen years of age, and was graduated from that institution with highest honors, both in scholarship and extemporaneous speaking and debate. His law studies were pursued at Dover, New Hampshire, and in 1867 he removed to Iowa, where he became private secretary to the governor of that state, after which, in 1869, he went to England under a consular appointment by General Grant. Returning to Iowa in 1871, Mr. Runnells was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Des Moines. Four years later he was elected reporter of the supreme court. The duties of this office, which during his incumbency included the editing and publishing of eighteen volumes of the court's decisions, he performed in addition to his regular practice. In 1881 he was appointed United States district attorney for Iowa by President

Arthur, a position he filled with credit for the following four years.

Almost from the beginning of his law practice Mr. Runnells has given his attention largely to corporation law, and his time has been occupied almost exclusively with railway litigation and suits involving telegraph law. A prominent case, although in another branch of jurisprudence, which attracted much interest because of its importance, was that involving the constitutionality of one branch of the prohibitory law of Iowa. This suit he successfully carried through the state courts and ultimately won it in the Supreme Court of the United States.

While in Iowa Mr. Runnells became actively interested in political questions and took a prominent place among the leaders of the Republican party, serving as chairman of the state central committee in 1879 and 1880. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party in the latter year, and was a member of the national committee from 1880 to 1884. During his residence in Chicago he has taken no prominent part in politics, but is deeply interested in the political problems of the day and the success of the party



D. S. Russell,

whose principles he espouses. He is now general counsel of the Pullman Company. He is an entertaining, forceful and eloquent public speaker, whose grace of diction and ready command of language has charmed many hearers. He is frequently called upon to deliver public addresses, having performed such a service at the dedication of the Auditorium and at the Grant banquet in 1893. He is a valued member of the Chicago

Union League, Literary, Fellowship, Union and Marquette Clubs; of the last two he has been president. He is also a member of the University Club of New York. He is a man of pleasing personality, genial and approachable, and in social as well as political circles occupies an eminent position. He is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Runnells & Burry, of Chicago.

WILLIAM HARVEY AUSTIN

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

W. H. Austin, senior member of the firm of Austin, Fehr & Gehrz, attorneys at law, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born at Binghamton, New York, October 22, 1859. He came to Wisconsin in 1868, and educated himself by night study. His first employment was at the age of thirteen, and he has been a busy man ever since. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1880 and 1881 he was assistant district attorney for Mil-

waukee county, Wisconsin. In 1889 he was a member of the school board, and in 1890 assistant city attorney for Milwaukee. In 1891 he was city attorney. In 1893 and 1894 he was a member of the state assembly of Wisconsin, and in 1895 to 1898 a member of the state senate.

Mr. Austin was married in 1882 to Miss Janet F. McLean. They have four children, William M., Robert H., Janet Grace and Allen S.

CHARLES R. SMITH

MENASHA, WIS.

Mr. Charles R. Smith, president of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, of Menasha, Wisconsin, has been identified with the commercial interests of that city for many years. He has gained great prominence in business circles and is regarded as one of the representative business men of the state.

Mr. Smith was born at Menasha in 1855, and that city and the state are proud of his success. He is a son of Elisha D. and Julia A. (Mowry) Smith. His early education was acquired at the common and high schools of Menasha, which was supplemented by a course at the Princeton

University, New Jersey, from which he graduated in the class of 1876.

After graduation he almost immediately engaged in lumbering and afterward in the manufacture of wooden ware and cooperage. The business at first was started in a small way and gradually enlarged until it reached its present great proportions. The company's success is largely due to the energy displayed by Mr. Smith and to his keen business ability.

Politically Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has always supported his party. He is a man of strong character, fearless in defense of what he

believes to be right, and his influence is a potent factor in the community. He has many acquaintances and friends. His social qualities render him popular, while his genuine worth

commands the respect of all. Mr. Smith was married in June, 1888, to Miss Jennie W. Mathewson. They have three children: Mowry Smith, Sylvia W. Smith and Carlton R. Smith.

JOHN E. WATERS

CHICAGO, ILL.

John E. Waters, one of the representative members of the legal profession in Chicago, has been actively engaged in the practice of law in that city since 1894, and has attained an enviable position before the Cook county bar. Liberal educational advantages have well fitted him for life's duties, and as he is a shrewd lawyer, strong advocate, and of fine literary ability and taste, his success has been marked.

John E. Waters was born June 23, 1861, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and is a son of John and Susan Kelly Waters, of that city—both now living. His education was received at the common and high schools of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, supplemented by a course in the Columbia College Law School, of New York, and at the University of Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar December 4, 1883, and located at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he practiced law until May 1, 1894,

when he removed to Chicago and associated himself with Mr. Joseph W. Hiner, under the firm name of Hiner & Waters, which partnership still continues. During the year 1894 Mr. Waters took the post-graduate course at the Chicago College of Law to perfect himself in the common law practice, having previously followed his profession in a code state.

Mr. Waters is a valued member of several social organizations or clubs, and a member of the Chicago Bar Association. He was second lieutenant of Company I, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, from 1889 to 1893, previously having served four years in the Wisconsin National Guard at Fond du Lac. He is widely traveled, having visited England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Holland and also throughout the United States and Canada. Politically he is a Democrat and has always supported his party. Among his personal friends he is affable, engaging and courteous to all. Mr. Waters is a bachelor.

PORTUS BAXTER WEARE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Portus Baxter Weare was born at Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan, January 1, 1842, and is descended from one of the oldest colonial families, the first of the name in this country having been Nathaniel Weare, who was settled in the town of Newberry, New Hampshire, as early as

1638. From him have descended many who have attained eminence in military, professional and commercial life.

P. B. Weare's grandfather, John Weare, who was of the sixth generation in descent from the progenitor, Nathaniel Weare, was a soldier of the

war of 1812. His wife, whose maiden name was Cynthia Ashley, was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Ashley, an officer of the colonial government, and the head of an influential family of wealth.

John Weare, Jr., the father of Portus B. Weare, was one of the early pioneers of the west. Soon after his marriage in 1841 to Miss Martha Parkhurst, a native of Vermont, he moved into a log cabin in the heart of the Michigan wilderness, where the only neighbors were the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, who occasionally visited the homestead. Here it was that Portus B. Weare was born, and it was in these surroundings that he passed the first few years of his life. When he was three years of age he went with his parents to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he grew up and received the most of his schooling, but was still only fairly in his teens when he entered upon the adventurous and nomadic life of a pioneer trader. His frequent trips into what was then the Sioux country, on the upper Missouri, and his life and experiences amid hardships and dangers of the frontier have left its impression on his character. He still loves the freedom of western life. It appeals to him as the luxuries of civilization can never do, and it was this longing for the prairies and the mountains that led him, in later life, to enter upon the development of Alaska, as the founder of the North American Transportation and Trading Company. In 1862 Mr. Weare came to Chicago and engaged in the grain and commission business in connection with Henry W. Rogers, Jr. Three years later he commenced business under the name of P. B. Weare & Company, which was the foundation upon which has been erected the present Weare Commission Company. At first the firm was largely engaged in exporting prairie chickens from the western states to England, Germany and France. Later, when the country became more settled and this business was no longer flourishing, the firm handled buffalo robes. Time put an end to this also, and the

Weare Land and Live Stock Company was organized, which at one time had as high as fifty thousand cattle in northern Wyoming and eastern Montana. Mr. Weare next engaged in the grain business. He maintained sixty-five stations for storing grain in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and he also built the Globe Elevator, of West Superior, having a capacity of five million bushels. He has also of late years been manager of the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company, comprising eight of the largest local elevators, whose capacity exceeds ten million bushels. His next venture was the foundation of the suburb of Morton Park, six miles west of the court house of Chicago, where, in ten years, a model town, with all the advantages of city life, has been evolved. Of late years Mr. Weare has been most conspicuous as one of the foremost men interested in the development of Alaska.

The North American Transportation and Trading Company was organized in 1891, and in the summer of 1892 Mr. Weare and his son, W. W. Weare, took from Puget Sound to St. Michael's Island, at the mouth of the Yukon, all the timber, materials and machinery for the five-hundred-tons burden river steamer "P. B. Weare," which was built and launched in time to take a cargo from an ocean steamer and to ascend the Yukon that fall. The result of this enterprise was to open up rich and extensive gold placer mines, as well as quartz, coal, copper and other materials, to the people of the world. This company is now represented in nearly every station in Alaska.

Mr. Weare has been a prominent factor in the history and growth of Chicago. Aside from his large business interests here, he has taken an active part in the development of its institutions. He is one of the organizers and a member of the first board of trustees of the Illinois Club, and has been identified with the Chicago Board of Trade since 1862. He is also a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Lawyers' Club

of New York, the Art Institute, the Union League and Chicago Clubs, of Chicago.

January 2, 1866, Mr. Weare was married to Susan Wheelock Risky, daughter of Levi and

Sophia Ann (Darby) Risky, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Two children have been born to them, William Walker, who is in business with his father, and Nellie Darling, who died in 1892.

WILLIAM BURRY

CHICAGO, ILL.

William Burry, junior member of the law firm of Runnells & Burry, of Chicago, was born at Montreal, Canada, January 10, 1851, and is the son of William Burry and Mary A. Burry. He was educated at Harvard College, graduating with the class of 1874, receiving the degree of B. A. Immediately after graduation he came to Chicago and studied law in the office of Leonard Swett, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in September, 1875. He then entered the office of Isham & Lincoln, and for a time was a member of the firm, which was known as Isham, Lincoln

& Burry. Since 1877 he has been a member of the firm of Runnells & Burry. Mr. Burry has always been a very successful lawyer and a very busy one, deeply interested in his profession and in the large cases with which his firm is engaged, principally corporation law.

He is a member of several clubs, among them the Chicago, University, Union, Onwentsia and Harvard. He is a Democrat and at times has been active in local politics. Mr. Burry was married June 30, 1896, to Jenny R. King, of Chicago. They have one child, William, Jr.

HON. CHARLES FREEMONT COCHRAN

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Hon. Charles F. Cochran, member of congress from the fourth district of Missouri, was born at Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, September 27, 1848, being a son of William A. and Laetitia Cochran.

He was educated in the common schools of Weston, Missouri, and Atchison, Kansas. He resided in Atchison, Kansas, from 1860 to 1885. He is a practical printer and was editor of the Atchison Daily Patriot during the campaign of 1868 when yet a minor. Studied law while engaged in the newspaper work and was admitted to the bar at Atchison in 1873; served four years as prosecuting attorney of Atchison county, Kansas, and four years as a member of the Missouri

senate; and practiced law until 1885, when he became editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, and filled that position until elected representative, in 1896; was elected to the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress. He is proud of the fact that the office came to him unsolicited, as he never requested a person to vote for him or asked the support of any man. He is a Democrat and a worker in his party ranks. He is a Knight of Pythias and a "Red Man."

Mr. Cochran was married April 27, 1874, to Miss Louise M. Webb, of Leavenworth, Kansas. They have a son, aged twenty-five, who resides on a fruit farm in southern Missouri.



William Purry.

HON. GEORGE W. MILLER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. George W. Miller was born on a farm near Gilman, Illinois, January 12, 1869, and is a son of Rufus H. and Ellen M. (Hale) Miller, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Massachusetts. They both came to Illinois in early childhood, and the father of our subject, after reaching his majority, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Later, however, he engaged in the nursery business for a number of years, and has for the last few years been connected with the insurance business. He has always been a prominent Democrat, voting always for the candidates of his party, with the exception of the years 1860 and 1864, when he supported Abraham Lincoln for president. His father was also an ardent advocate of Democratic principles until 1860, at which time he also allied his strength with that of the Republican party, and continued thereafter to follow its banner until his death.

Upon the home farm George W. Miller spent his early years, and in the school of Gilman acquired his literary education, graduating from the Gilman high school in 1887, when eighteen years of age. In 1889 he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, where he remained a student for one year. He then went to Washington, D. C. From 1890 to December, 1891, he was one of the chief clerks of the census bureau, engaged in preparing the eleventh census of the United States. In September, 1890, he joined the senior class of the law department of the Columbian University, and completed his regular two-years course in one year, graduating June 1, 1891. Resigning his position in the census bureau in September of the same year, he came to Chicago and accepted a clerkship in the law office of the Hon. James R. Mann, member of congress, continuing in that capacity until January 1, 1894, when he

became junior member of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller, a connection that was continued up to the time of the death of Hon. Frederick W. C. Hayes, when the firm's name was changed to Mann & Miller, which connection still continues. The firm occupies a leading position in professional circles.

For six years Mr. Miller has been an active member of the Chicago bar. In October, 1897, he was appointed a master in chancery of the superior court of Cook county, which is an unprecedented honor, for few men of his years have ever held that position.

Politically Mr. Miller is opposed to his father, being widely recognized as an unswerving Republican. He is a most effective campaign speaker, instructive, entertaining, logical and convincing, and his services in that particular are in great demand. His powers of oratory make him fluent and graceful, and while entertaining his hearers he at the same time appeals to their reason in a manner which makes his words not easily forgotten.

His legislative service has been brilliant and honorable. In the fall of 1894 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from the third senatorial district, and in January, 1895, took his seat as a member of the thirty-ninth general assembly of the state of Illinois. He had several important committee appointments, serving as a member of the committee on statutory revision, the judiciary, and on state and municipal civil service reform. During the special session of the thirty-ninth assembly he was a member of the "steering" committee. He introduced into the house and had charge of the Terrens bill while it was pending, also the county civil service bill and a bill to revise the pharmacy laws. All these bills were passed and became laws. From the com-

commencement of his senatorial contest he was an earnest and outspoken supporter of Shelby M. Collum for re-election to the United States senate. In 1896 Mr. Miller was re-elected, and in January, 1897, he became a member of the fortieth general assembly. In that session he was appointed chairman of the committee on the judicial department and practice and was a member of the committees on civil service, finance, live stock and dairying, elections and statutory revision. He introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to consolidate the supreme court at Springfield. For twenty-five years similar bills have been introduced at almost every session, only to meet defeat, and many of Mr. Miller's friends regard his successful conduct of this bill through the house as the most important work he has performed during his two terms of service. He received congratulations upon his work

from all parts of the state and won high eulogiums from the bar. When the supreme court declared the Torrens law unconstitutional he again introduced and had charge in the house of a second Torrens bill, so amended as to comply with the supreme court decision. This became a law. He also introduced a bill to establish branch appellate courts in Illinois, and in the house had charge and secured the passage of a bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the supreme court judges from five thousand dollars to seven thousand dollars a year. Mr. Miller is recognized as one of the strongest debaters in the legislature.

On the 4th of August, 1892, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Carrie E. Sproule, of Chicago, and in social circles they occupy a high position.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Royal League.

MICHAEL J. HAISLER

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Michael J. Haisler, proprietor of the large transfer company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is perhaps one of the best-known men of that city, where he has resided since 1855. The business success which he has achieved has been won through his own labor and merit, as he started his career when a mere boy of twelve years of age, and, step by step, through the hard school of experience, and by tireless industry, won his own way to affluence.



Michael J. Haisler was born August 29, 1836, near Wurtzburg, Germany, and is the son of Michael George Haisler and Marie Anna Benkent Haisler. He was educated in a parochial school in Buffalo, New York, and first started work in a dry goods

store when twelve years old. At the age of seventeen he commenced with his brother-in-law as bookkeeper in a butcher-shop to learn the butcher's trade. He came to Milwaukee in June, 1855, and worked in a packing-house for about seven years, then bought a horse and dray and started the teaming business that has since grown to its present large proportions and which furnishes employment to many men, and includes heavy teaming, cartage and transferring of freight from all the railroads. Mr. Haisler is also proprietor of the Palisades Stone Company, quarry near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, one of the large stone companies of the west.

Mr. Haisler was a member of the Light Horse Squadron for about two years, in 1885 and 1886; member of the county board in 1887 and 1888, and chairman of the board in 1888.

He has also been trustee of the Asylum of Chronic Insane since 1896. He is a member of several societies, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Old Settlers' Club, the Masonic fraternity since 1871, and in which he has held prominent offices in all bodies. He has

been for many years a steadfast Republican, believing fully in the principles of that party.

Mr. Haisler was married in Buffalo, New York, March 23, 1856, to Miss Sarah M. Gabelman, born in Baden, Germany, in 1833. They have ten children living, six girls and four boys.

SAMUEL WARE PACKARD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Few members of the legal fraternity have ever won the distinction of success in so many different directions while strictly within the legitimate domain of the duties of a practicing lawyer as has fallen to the lot of Mr. Samuel Ware Packard, of Chicago, Illinois. He began practicing in the United States supreme court at the age of twenty-six, and the thoroughness with which he prepared cases, coupled with a very high order of legal ability, made him remarkably successful there. Especially notable was his procedure in what was known as the "Yankton bond case," which has become famous not only in the legal but in the civil and political history of the United States. Yankton county, Dakota, had issued bonds in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for railroad aid; but, after their sale, the supreme court of the territory had declared them invalid. Mr. Packard being then retained by the bondholders, carried the case to the United States supreme court, where he succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the territorial court's decision. In trying to enforce collection Mr. Packard found his way obstructed by certain special acts of the territorial legislature of Dakota, passed with a view to preventing taxes being levied to pay the judgment. Shortly afterward, in 1882, a strong effort was made to procure the admission of South Dakota as a state, and large delegations visited Washington city to urge the passage of the pend-

ing bill. A protest to congress against the admission of the territory as a state was urged by Mr. Packard, on the ground that, as its legislature had aided and abetted an act of repudiation, it ought not to be so honored until purged of such disgrace; and upon that basis so strong a sentiment did he succeed in creating against the admission bill that it was found impossible to secure votes enough to pass it. As a result, the territory did not obtain the dignity of statehood until a refunding act was passed, and the matter for which Mr. Packard had so strenuously fought had been satisfactorily adjusted. While Mr. Packard before this had a local reputation for being very resourceful in a legal contest, this method of procedure to enforce the collection of a debt was something so unique and original that he at once acquired a national fame for his wonderful fertility of resources.

Another notable victory which gave Mr. Packard great renown, not only in this country but also in Europe, was won by him in getting the lace experts admitted who had been brought to this country by Rev. John Alex. Dowie, and who were ordered deported by the Philadelphia immigration officials, on the ground that the alien contract labor law forbade their admission. Mr. Packard appealed the case to Washington, and his argument there, which secured their admission, was pronounced by Secretary Gage and

other government officials to be one of the ablest and most convincing they ever heard.

Mr. Packard, who was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois on August 16, 1867, was born at Shelburne, Massachusetts, November

29, 1849, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth Parsons (Ware) Packard. On June 23, 1874, he was united in marriage with Clara A. Fisk, of Lombard, Illinois, and they have three daughters and two sons.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Julius Rosenthal was born September 17, 1828, in Liedolsheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He remained at home attending the village school until twelve years of age, when he was placed in the Lyceum at Rastadt, graduating after eight years of study. He then entered the University of Heidelberg, where he gave two years to the study of law; from whence he proceeded to the University of Freiburg, where he remained six months, finishing with the regular course of jurisprudence. He determined upon coming to the United States, and landed in Portland, Maine, in April, 1854, then proceeded to New York City, and after many attempts to find a suitable position, he engaged in peddling Yankee notions, traveling through a part of New York and Connecticut.

Mr. Rosenthal had been in this country but a few months when he met, on his way to New York, Mr. R. K. Swift, a prominent Chicago banker, who took an interest in him, and offered him a position in his bank and advanced him fifty dollars to settle up his affairs. Mr. Rosenthal reached Chicago a week later and was installed in the bank in August, 1854, where he served his employer faithfully until January, 1858, a few months after Mr. Swift's failure.

Mr. Rosenthal then opened an office in the Metropolitan block in Chicago and started in business as a conveyancer, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business during his service in the loan and trust department of the bank. At the October term of the United States

district court in 1859 Mr. Rosenthal became a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and during the same year Governor W. H. Bissell appointed him a notary public, and in December of that year the governor appointed him public administrator of Cook county, Illinois, a position he held twenty-four years (until 1884). After he had filled the position twenty years a new law just passed became operative, making the position a four-year term office, the governor having the appointing power. In recognition of his able and faithful administration of the affairs of the office for so many years, the governor reappointed him public administrator for four years more under the new law.

In 1860 Mr. Rosenthal was admitted to the bar, and later formed a partnership with L. Brentano, later American consul at Dresden; a year later he entered into partnership with Hon. E. W. McComas, ex-lieutenant governor of Virginia, which lasted two years, being succeeded by a partnership with William A. Hopkins, which continued until 1866.

October 9, 1866, he formed a partnership with Mr. A. W. Pence, which continued until May, 1887, a period of nearly twenty-one years.

In November, 1897, Mr. Rosenthal was appointed by the supreme court of Illinois a member of the first board of bar examiners of the state of Illinois for a term of two years. Mr. Rosenthal was one of a committee of the State Bar Association to memorialize the supreme court on the subject of admission to the bar, and



Julius Rosenthal

continued in his efforts to that end until the supreme court had, in November, 1893, promulgated its rule regarding admission in harmony with the wishes of the State Bar Association.

For many years, from 1859 to October 9, 1871, Mr. Rosenthal's office was at 38 and 40 La Salle street, Chicago, and with the exception of a short period directly after the great fire his offices have ever since been on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Mr. Rosenthal has repeatedly been chosen to fill various responsible offices. Among them of a benevolent character may be mentioned the German Relief Society, of which he was a director at the time of the 1871 fire; the United Hebrew Relief Association; and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. Mr. Rosenthal takes a deep interest in American, German and Jewish charity affairs. In 1867 he was elected to fill the position of librarian in the Chicago Law Institute, and which position he held by yearly re-election until 1876; in 1878 he was elected president of the institute, and thenceforth remained a member of the board of directors up to the present time; again holding the office of librarian since about 1886 up to the present time.

In 1872 Mayor Medill appointed him a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, and he was reappointed by Mayor

Colvin in July, 1874, for a term of three years, but owing to stress of business matters he resigned the position in July, 1875.

Politically he is a Republican, and has been since 1856, being the first secretary of the first Fremont Club ever organized in Chicago. As an occasional writer he may be classed with the critics, his contributions having attracted considerable attention. He stands high at the bar, especially in real property and probate practice.

Mr. Rosenthal is a valued member of the Sinai congregation, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi. He is also a member of the Union League Club and the Literary Club, and for many years has been a member and one of the board of directors of the German Altenheim (Old People's Home), in which he takes a special interest, and is also interested in many other charitable associations.

Mr. Rosenthal was married in 1856 to Miss Yette Wolf, of Chicago. They have four children, two daughters, Mrs. Percy G. Ullman, of Chicago, and Mrs. George Pick, of Milwaukee, and two sons, James Rosenthal, of Rosenthal, Kurz & Hirschl, lawyers, of Chicago, and Mr. Lessing Rosenthal, both married. Mr. Lessing Rosenthal is the present partner of his father. Mr. Rosenthal, now nearly seventy-four years of age, enjoys his active law practice as much as ever.

HON. WILLIAM A. REEDER

LOGAN, KAN.

Hon. William A. Reeder, member of congress from the sixth district of Kansas, was born August 28, 1849, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; when four years of age emigrated with his parents to Ipava, Fulton county, Illinois, where, at the age of fourteen years, he began teaching in the public schools, a vocation he followed until thirty years of age, the last ten years of his work being in Kansas, where he was prin-

cipal of the Beloit public schools; moved to Kansas and took a claim in Mitchell county in 1871, and has resided continuously since in this congressional district; during his residence at Beloit was married to Miss Eunice H. Andrews, and shortly after the date of their marriage, August 18, 1876, engaged in the banking business in the city of Logan, Kansas, where he at present resides; in 1890, in partnership with A. H. Ellis

and J. J. Wiltrout, purchased an extensive tract of land on the Solomon river and established the largest irrigation farm in the state of Kansas, which is now operated as a cattle and hog ranch; in 1898 he was elected to the fifty-sixth con-

gress and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress. Politically Mr. Reeder is a Republican, while in religious matters he affiliates with the Methodist church. He is one of the solid men of the state of Kansas.

IRA B. SMITH

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

One of the best known and most active business men of Milwaukee is Mr. Ira B. Smith, senior member of the large wholesale grocery house of Smith, Thorndyke & Brown Company, with branch house at Marinette. He is also president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Wisconsin, a member of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College, a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and a member of its finance committee, and is connected with many other important social and benevolent societies and associations of his state.



Ira B. Smith is a son of the late Governor William E. Smith, of Wisconsin, governor from 1878-1882. He was born at Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1852. Coming to Milwaukee as a young man he in 1872 engaged in the wholesale grocery business with the firm of Mendel, Smith & Co., in which he continued until 1897, when Mr. Mendel retired. The firm name was changed to Smith, Thorndyke & Brown Company, Mr. Smith being the senior member. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married December 12, 1877, to Miss Emma L. Garrison, of St. Louis, daughter of Daniel L. Garrison, formerly president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. They have three children, Mrs. Sherburn M. Becker, Miss Emma Noye Smith and Garrison Schuyler Smith.

DAVID WELLS BRITTON

GREEN BAY, WIS

One of the best-known and highly respected men of Green Bay, Wisconsin, is David Wells Britton, for over fifty years a manufacturing cooper of that city, and whose works are the largest of their kind in the west. The plant occupies a tract of nearly fifteen acres and is finely situated for both lake and rail transportation.

Large shipments are constantly being made to twelve different states and in Canada, and one hundred and thirty men are employed constantly in the manufacture of the product. The immense yards are always full of the finest manufactured stock and his shops are equipped with every description of modern machinery known to the in-

dustry of barrel-making. His workmen are experts in their respective lines, and Mr. Britton is always present, seeing to it that none but the best manufactured products leave his factory.

Mr. Britton was born at Sidney Plains, Delaware county, New York, December 18, 1832, and is a son of Solomon and Amy (Whitney) Britton both natives of New England. When he was eighteen years of age he removed with his parents to Green Bay, where ever since his life has been spent. He is the only surviving child of a family of nine children. Politically Mr. Britton is a stanch Republican. He has often been urged to become a candidate for office, and has served several times as alderman of the city, and performed good work as a member of the city board of health, also as a member of the school board. He was a promoter and organizer

of the Brown County Fair and Park Association, and its first president. He is a stockholder of the Kellogg National Bank and is one of the members of the Green Bay Business Men's Association.

Few business men of Green Bay stand any higher than Mr. Britton. His business record is in harmony with his record as a man, distinguished by unswerving integrity and honesty.

Mr. Britton has been married four times. His first marriage, in 1853, was to Miss Frances Daggett, who died within a year. In 1855 he was married to Miss Jerusha Kelsey, who died the following year. In 1859 Mr. Britton married Mrs. Laura Strickland. They had two children. She died in September, 1890, and in October, 1892, Mr. Britton married his present wife, who was Miss Amy Thrall, a native of New York state.

WILLIAM H. JONES

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. William H. Jones, president of the Plano Manufacturing Company, is perhaps one of the best known men throughout the west. The original harvester works at Plano, Illinois, were established way back in 1863 by the Marsh Steward Company, for the manufacture of the Marsh harvester. About 1870 E. H. Gammon and William Deering became interested in the works, and later purchased them. The machines manufactured at that time carried two men, who rode and bound the grain as cut and delivered to them by the apron carriers. In 1874 an automatic wire binder was applied to the machine, taking the place of the two men. This and other automatic devices were successfully developed upon the Marsh Harvester, until 1877 and 1878, when it had come into common use. In 1879, the partnership of Gammon & Deering having expired, Mr. Deering determined to re-

move to Chicago, which he did the following year, establishing the works at Deering, Illinois. The old works at Plano having thus been abandoned, Mr. W. H. Jones and E. H. Gammon organized the Plano Manufacturing Company and began building harvesters and binders in 1881. The business of the concern has since been a wonderful success and outgrew the location. In 1893, the firm moved to West Pullman, where it has gradually enlarged and improved, until today it affords as perfect facilities as can be found in the world. With adequate railroad connections, it is afforded abundant shipping facilities to all points. The plant is very large and covers an area of thirty-three acres, and employs over two thousand men. Plano machines are now known in every city, town and cross-roads in America and Europe.

Mr. William H. Jones was born in Wales, in

1845, and emigrated to this country in 1857, settling at Columbia, Wisconsin. After his arrival in Wisconsin he engaged in work on a farm, continuing in such employment until 1866, when he became agent of the Dodge Reapers and Champion Mowers at Berlin, Wisconsin. Two years later he was traveling salesman for L. J. Bush & Company, of Milwaukee, remaining in that position until 1870, when he was employed by E. H. Gammon, who had been for years manufacturing and selling the Marsh Harvester, then the only machine of its class in the market. Mr. Jones remained with Mr. Gam-

mon, and subsequently with Mr. Deering, until 1881, as above mentioned, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Gammon.

Mr. Jones is a thoroughly practical man, well versed in all the intricacies of the trade; a man who has had the closest possible connection with both the dealer and the farmer ever since the introduction of improved harvester machinery. He possesses a keen comprehension of their wants in every detail.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Owens. They have a family of three sons.

AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH, A. M.

APPLETON, WIS.

Born at Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut, April 5, 1833. Graduated from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, in 1854. From 1854-6 he was tutor in the University of Wisconsin; 1856-66, secretary and treasurer of the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Company; 1860-63, assistant instructor in mathematics in United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; 1866-1900, secretary and treasurer of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company; 1869-1900, he was engaged in real estate and banking; 1866-99, in insurance and real estate. In 1870 Mr. Smith organized the First National Bank of Appleton, and was its president for more than twenty years; he was one of the original members and president of the Appleton Iron Company; in 1881 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Appleton Edison Light Company, Limited; in 1894 Mr. Smith was made vice-president of the National Association of the Edison Illuminating Companies. In 1866-67 he was State senator from the sixth district, "serving on the committees on education and on corporations, and taking a leading part in the reorganization of the State University." From 1866-74 he was regent

of the University of Wisconsin; has been mayor of Appleton and member of her common council; and trustee of Lawrence University for many years. For twenty-five years he has been trustee of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut. In 1891 he was appointed president of the Wisconsin Board of World's Fair Managers. On October 30, 1860, Mr. Smith married Miss Edna Jewett Taylor, of Madison, who died April 3, 1894, leaving two sons, both of whom have graduated from Wesleyan University.

Mr. Smith's ancestors came from England and came to this country in the first half of the seventeenth century. On his mother's side his ancestors were prominent in the Colonial wars of this country and the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Such names as Captain Timothy Childs and his son, Timothy Childs, Jr., Colonel Easton, Major-General Ledyard, Colonel Foreman and General Thomas Childs are prominent in the history of this country. On his father's side his great-grandfather, Eldad Smith, was one of the earliest volunteers from the State of Connecticut on the alarm from Lexington, and he was afterward a school com-



Aug. Ledyard Smith

missioner of the state of Connecticut. Mr. Smith's ancestors on both sides in many instances received a college education and their names are recorded among the alumni of Williams and Hamilton colleges, and among the professions they adorned after war's cessation were doctors,

ministers of the gospel and teachers, and the educational interests of this country have been promoted by all generations of both sides of the family.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Smith may be found in "American Biography" (Chicago).

HON. JAMES HARDING SOUTHARD

TOLEDO, OHIO

Hon. James H. Southard, member of congress from the ninth district of Ohio, was born on a farm in Washington township, near Toledo, Ohio, January 20, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Hitchcock) Southard. He was educated at the public schools and Cornell University, where he graduated in 1874. He began the study of law in 1875 at Toledo, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and at once commenced practice of law in Toledo, and has

continued it ever since; was assistant prosecuting attorney of Lucas county; afterwards twice elected prosecuting attorney of said county; was elected in 1894 to the fifty-fourth congress; re-elected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses. He is a Mason, Elk, Knight of Pythias, A. O. U. W., K. O. T. M., etc. Mr. Southard is a Republican. He was married March 3, 1883, to Miss Carrie T. Wales. They have three children, two daughters and a son.

HON. JOSEPH BODWELL DOE

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Hon. Joseph B. Doe, adjutant general, state of Wisconsin, assistant secretary of war, attorney, was born March 8, 1855, at Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Joseph Bodwell Doe, a native of New Hampshire, and Anna Jane (Marcher) Doe, a native of Virginia. He was educated at Janesville schools and at Racine College, where he graduated in June, 1874. He then studied law in the office of the Hon. John Winans, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar April 1, 1876; practiced law at Janesville and was city attorney there from April, 1888, to 1890. Governor Peck appointed him adjutant general in 1891, which position he resigned in December, 1893, to accept

an appointment as assistant secretary of war under President Cleveland. Mr. Doe served in this capacity until March 22, 1897, when he resigned and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in April of that year, resuming the practice of his profession. In August, 1899, he was appointed special counsel for the city of Milwaukee.

General Doe enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard in 1878, was afterward corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain of Company A, First Infantry, inspector of small arms and promoted to adjutant general.

He is a member of several social clubs, including the Milwaukee Press Club; a Knight of Pythias since 1878, was C. C. for two terms,

Oriental Lodge, No. 22; Mason in 1893; and Knight Templar. In religious matters an Episcopalian, politically a Democrat, and a leader of his party in his state.

Joseph B. Doe was married September 18, 1878, to Miss Kate Stevens, of Winona, Minne-

sota, who died August 22, 1879, leaving a daughter, Kate. Mr. Doe married Miss Gertrude Britton, of Beloit, Wisconsin, June 29, 1886. They have two children, Julia A. and Arthur B. Doe, now thirteen and eleven years of age.

GRANGER FARWELL

CHICAGO, ILL.

Granger Farwell, the senior member of the firm of Granger Farwell & Company, is a man who stands high in the financial world of the west.

Granger Farwell was born in Chicago in 1857, and is a son of the late William W. Farwell. His early education was acquired at the public and high schools of Chicago. He entered Yale College in 1875 graduating in 1878. After studying law for two years he entered the employ of James H. Pearson & Company, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, becoming a partner in 1882 and so continuing until the dissolution of the partnership in 1890. At that time he became associated with Edwin L.



Lobdell in the management of the corporation known as Lobdell, Farwell & Company. This corporation retired from active business in 1898, when Mr. Farwell became the head of the present banking and brokerage firm of Granger Farwell & Company. The firm are members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, and Mr. Farwell is a member of the Chicago Club, University Club of Chicago and of the University Club of New York, and resides at Lake Forrest, Illinois.

In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, but has never had any desire to hold public office. He is the soul of geniality and enjoys his home life above all else. His superior ability and sterling rectitude of character endear him to all, and make his circle of friends co-extensive with his circle of acquaintances.

HON. JOHN C. BELL

MONTROSE, COL.

Hon. John C. Bell, member of congress from the second district of Colorado, was born December 11, 1851, in Grundy county, Tennessee, and is a son of Harrison and Rachel Bell. He was educated in the private schools of Prof. Rufus Clark and Professors Hampton and Miller, in Franklin county, Tennessee; read law in Winchester, Tennessee; was admitted to the bar

of that state in 1874, and the same year moved to Colorado and commenced the practice of law at Saguache in June, 1874; was appointed county attorney of Saguache county and served until May, 1876, when he resigned and removed to Lake City, Colorado, then the most thriving city in the great San Juan mining region; was elected county clerk of Hinsdale county in 1878, but did

not perform the duties personally; was twice elected mayor of Lake City, and in August, 1885, resigned that position, and, forming a law partnership with Hon. Frank C. Goudy, removed to Montrose, where he has since resided; in November, 1888, was elected judge of the seventh judicial district of Colorado for a period of six years; was elected to the fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, and fifty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also a Knight

Templar, politically a Democrat and an active worker for his party. Judge Bell was married September 1, 1881, to Miss S. E. Abernathy, daughter of Dr. J. J. Abernathy, who was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and who had a national reputation as a physician and as a literary character.

He was for a long time lecturer in the Nashville Medical University, and for years had a standing offer of a chair in the Sewanee University.

M. LESTER COFFEEN

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. Lester Coffeen, of the well-known law firm of Tenney, McConnell, Coffeen & Harding, is a native of New York state, and a resident of Chicago since 1869. He was born at Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, December 20, 1850. His ancestors were early settlers of New England and classed among the foremost citizens of influence, force and ability of the early period of our history. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Coffeen, the first settler of Cavendish, Vermont, was a Revolutionary soldier, a member of Vermont's first constitutional convention and many times a member of its legislature. William Coffeen, grandfather, a soldier in the war of 1812, and William L. G. Coffeen, his father, were respected citizens of the state of New York. William L. G. Coffeen came to Illinois in 1860 and died a few years afterward at Libertyville. His mother, whose maiden name was Helen Lester, originated the establishment of fresh air homes near Chicago for poor working women and children, and the last few years of her life were spent in the support of this worthy charity. She died at Hinsdale, Illinois, in July, 1898.

Mr. Coffeen was educated in Normal, Illinois, and pursued his legal studies in the old Chicago University, from which institution he graduated

with the class of 1871. For a few years thereafter he read law in the office of Van Arman & Vallette, and later served for several years as deputy clerk of the superior court and there learned the practical workings of the courts, being thus prepared by experience as well as theoretically with a thorough knowledge of the duties of his profession. In 1879 Mr. Coffeen formed a partnership for the practice of law with Emory A. Storrs, which continued about a year, when he took up the practice alone, being associated with no partner until 1887. At that time he became a member of the firm of Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, of which the late Judge George Driggs was at one time a member, as was also Judge William E. Church, under the firm name of Tenney, Church & Coffeen. In 1895 Judge McConnell resigned from the bench and became a member of the present firm of Tenney, McConnell & Coffeen, Mr. Harding being admitted to partnership since that time. This firm does a general law practice, its members being men of pronounced ability.

Mr. Coffeen enjoys a good share of the most important practice of the city, and has conducted to a successful issue litigation that has awakened widespread attention. He is a well-read lawyer, thoroughly prepared on the principles of juris-

prudence, and his ability to apply them to the contested points has been shown on various occasions when he has served as counsel or advocate in important legal business. He is very popular in professional circles and has served as secretary and member of the board of managers of the Chicago Bar Association, in which he takes an active interest. He is also a member of the Chicago Club and the Strollers Club of New York City.

Mr. Coffeen was married in 1877 to Miss Martha Martin. Their family consists of two daughters and a son—Henry Martin Coffeen, a member of the Yale University class of 1902. Mr. Coffeen maintains a handsome residence on Calumet Avenue and a country home at Kenilworth, Illinois.

His social qualities are marked, and his genial

disposition and courteous manner make him a general favorite. He is a product of the earnest, intense life of Chicago. Against odds which would have overcome a less dauntless spirit he has made his way to the front rank in the legal profession and has carved for himself a niche in Chicago's Temple of Fame. To his clients as well as to his friends, he gives himself and his utmost powers with lavish prodigality and with the highest sense of duty and devotion. He is warm-hearted, generous and loyal to his friends; he makes new ones wherever he goes, but never loses one. Whether in the bitterness of political strife or the intensity of a lawsuit, his cheerfulness never leaves him. Always self-possessed and always considerate of the feelings of others, he is true and faithful in all the relations of life.

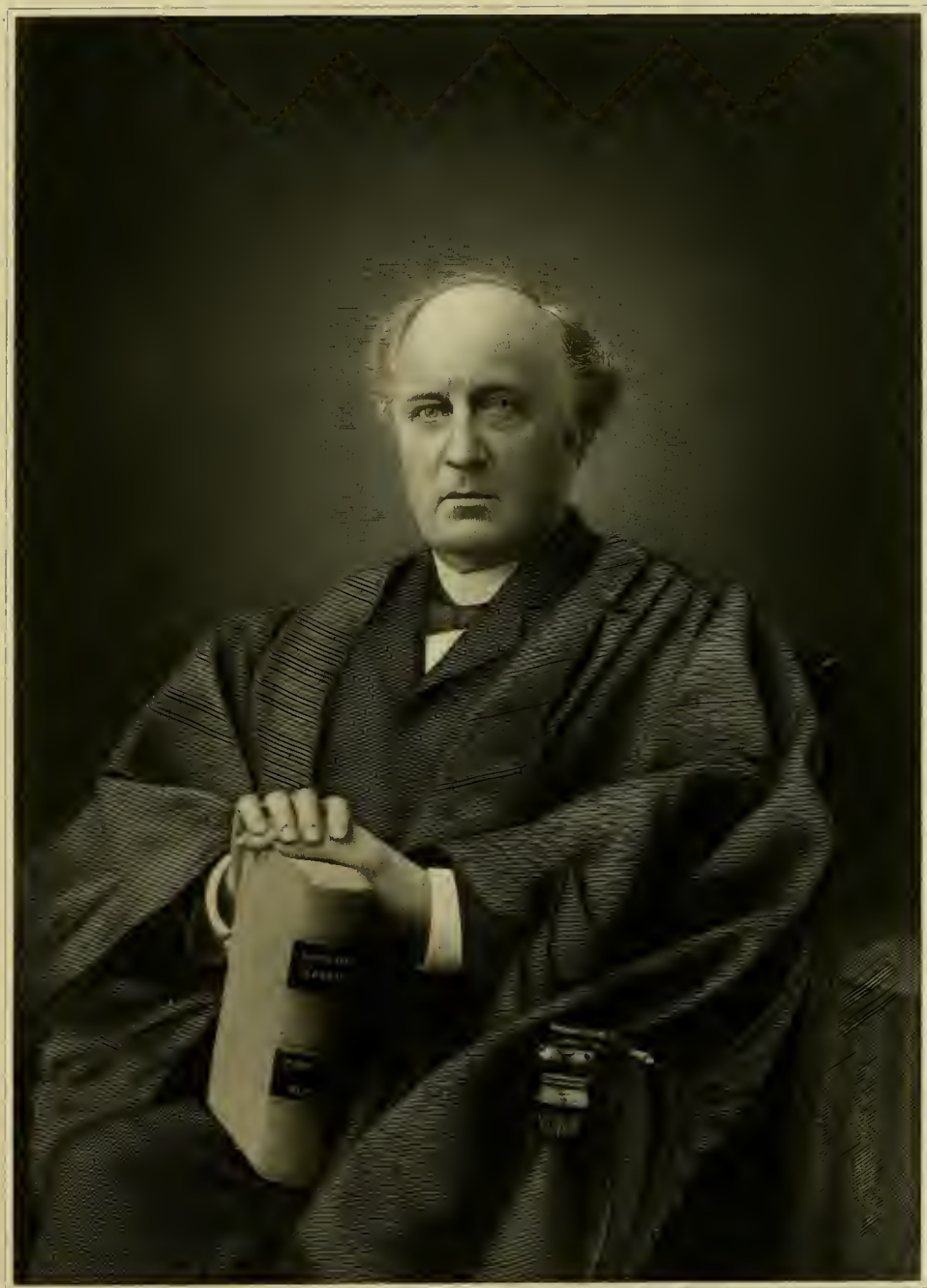
HON. JAMES G. JENKINS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Hon. James G. Jenkins, judge of the seventh judicial circuit of the United States, which comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, is a man of great eminence and stands high in the legal world.

Judge Jenkins was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 18, 1834. His father, Edgar Jenkins, was a well-known business man of the city of New York. His mother was a daughter of Reuben Hyde Walworth, the distinguished jurist who for many years held the position of chancellor of the state of New York. Judge Jenkins was educated in his native state, read law in New York City, and was there admitted to the bar in 1855. Two years later he came to Milwaukee and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. Wisconsin had then just adopted the New York code of practice, and his thorough familiarity with it at once gave him

a marked position of advantage among lawyers trained to an older system. Well read in his profession, clear in thought, forcible in argument and endowed with a rich vein of humor, ever at command, he soon became the favorite of the court room. His work was so bright it often seemed like play, but it was preceded by careful and earnest preparation in his office. He was elected city attorney in Milwaukee in 1863 and held the office for four successive terms. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Theodore B. Elliott. This firm some six years later was joined by General F. C. Winkler, which soon took rank with the leading practitioners of the state. Upon Mr. Elliott's sad death in the Newhall House fire, Mr. A. A. L. Smith came into the firm. Until his appointment to the federal bench in 1888 Judge Jenkins continued in the active and devoted service of his profession, enjoying a large



John J. Leachman

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and profitable practice, a very large share of popularity and the confidence and respect of his clientage. He confined himself to no special branch of the profession and proved his superior qualities as lawyer and advocate in many important causes in the different courts of the state.

In politics Judge Jenkins is a Democrat of the old school. He gained eminence at an early day in the councils of his party. He was a candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1879, received its vote for United States senator in 1881, and has been a delegate to numerous state and national conventions. He is a man of taste and wide reading in general literature.

In 1870 he was married to the daughter of the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, then judge of the United States District Court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. His home in Milwaukee is the nucleus of a refined and intelligent social circle. In 1888 he was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the eastern dis-

trict of Wisconsin, and in 1893 to the position he now holds, that of circuit judge of the seventh judicial circuit of the United States. In all these positions he has fully vindicated his reputation as an able and intelligent jurist. In 1893, the University of Wisconsin, and in 1897, Wabash College, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Judge Jenkins is a man of great purity of character. As a judge he is able, conscientious and fearless. He brought to the bench not only profound learning but also that which is far more useful, a wide experience in affairs and an almost unerring judgment. In his business life he has displayed the same singular sagacity, clear judgment and tireless industry, securing success in an extraordinary degree; often called to posts of honor and responsibility by his fellow citizens, he has always discharged every duty with fidelity. His signal ability has made him a leader in every field of endeavor that he has entered. Yet, his habits of life are simple and he despises ostentation in all its forms.

HON. EDWARD S. MINOR

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Hon. Edward S. Minor, member of congress from the eighth district of Wisconsin, was born December 13, 1840, in Jefferson county, New York, and is a son of Martin and Abigail J. Minor. His mother's maiden name was Abigail J. St. Ores.

Mr. Minor was educated at the Milwaukee and Sheboygan public schools and received an academic education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, as a private, participated in all the expeditions, raids and battles in which the regiment was engaged until the close of the war. He was mustered out as first lieutenant in November, 1865.

After his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1884, at which time he was appointed superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, which position he held for seven years. He is also a licensed master of steam vessels, being interested in steam tugs, etc. He was a member of the Wisconsin general assembly in 1878, 1880 and 1881, and a member of the Wisconsin senate in 1882 to 1886, being president pro tem during the latter term; was also on the Wisconsin fish commission for four years; has held numerous local offices at various times. He was elected to the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses. Mr. Minor

is a member of the G. A. R., joining in 1867; a member of the Loyal Legion, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias and other societies. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Milnor was married in 1867 to

Miss Tillie E. Graham. Six children were born to them, all living, two sons and four daughters. The second son is in the navy and the eldest son is secretary to his father at Washington.

HON. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR

COTTAGE GROVE, WIS.

Wisconsin has many strong characters who stand out among their contemporaries endowed with a personality of rugged strength and vigor peculiarly their own. These qualities were the product partly of inheritance and partly of a condition of affairs which has forever ceased to exist.

When Wisconsin was invaded by the pioneer, when society was scarcely organized and there were no graded schools in which the minds of the genius and dullard could be brought to fill the measure of mediocrity, there was room for development of a type of men that is, unhappily for us, fast passing away. They were strong, brainy, intense men, with whom to think was to act. Stronger men intellectually may be produced with our improved educational conditions, and, no doubt, will be; but it is doubtful if Wisconsin ever produced a class of men, of which Philetus Sawyer, William R. Taylor and Jeremiah Rusk are types, who can do the work which the times demanded better than they did the duty which was laid upon them.

Of all the various characters which have come to Wisconsin to assist in developing her matchless destiny, there is none stronger in native force, richer in solid, self-acquired learning or endowed with a greater versatility than Hon. William R. Taylor, better known from one end of Wisconsin to the other as the "Farmer Governor."

Though born in the United States, and in all his actions, sentiments and feelings a typical

Republican. Mr. Milnor was married in 1867 to theless, is of pure Scotch blood and possesses the sterling qualities of that hardy race. He was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, July 10, 1818. His advent into this world was particularly sad, for he was but three weeks old when his mother died. Thus, bereft of all maternal care, he reached the age of six years, when his father, a sea captain, was lost on the ocean. Left entirely to strangers, his guardianship was entrusted to a family of pioneer farmers who moved to Jefferson county, New York, at that time a wild and sparsely inhabited section. Mr. Taylor spent his boyhood years there, under the care of strangers, who treated him with little love or affection.

The entire educational advantages of our subject consisted of the limited instruction obtainable in the district school, whither he daily walked during the severe winter months, two miles distant. Without money, relatives or friends, his life was one of cheerlessness, but the spirit which fortified his efforts encouraged him to better his condition by leaving his unhappy surroundings and starting to make his own way in the world. Before reaching his sixteenth year he awakened to the necessity of an education, and for several years he alternated at chopping wood and working in the harvest fields to obtain the requisite means to attend school. This unceasing effort resulted in his securing a certificate of admission to the third term of the sophomore class of Union College, at Schenectady, New York. Although he had secured a good academic



W. R. Taylor

education, he was not financially able to enter upon a collegiate course. On the day that four of the class of which he was a member left for college to complete their studies, (two of them were grandsons of old General Brown of Sackett Harbor fame, of the war of 1812), Mr. Taylor went into the sugar bush, and, with his own hands and a team to haul the wood and sap, produced during the season eleven hundred pounds of sugar and two barrels of molasses with which to pay tuition and board bills already contracted. Soon after he began teaching a select school, and later on an academy.

In 1840 he went to Elyria, Ohio, where he joined a class of forty-five young men who were preparing themselves for teaching. At that time the school authorities of La Porte, Ohio, offered an extra price for any teacher who could manage their public school, it having become notorious for disorder and violence. The previous winter three teachers had undertaken the task and failed, so that the school was entirely broken up. This was an opportunity young Taylor coveted. During the third winter under his management it became the premium school of the county.

We next find him running a grist mill, a saw-mill and a cupola furnace. Failing health from overwork caused him to devote his spare time to reading medicine, and in the winter of 1845-6 he attended a five-months course of lectures and clinical instruction in the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio. During his residence in Ohio he was elected captain of a company of Ohio uniformed militia, receiving every vote of the company. Later he was elected colonel. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Taylor came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Cottage Grove, Dane county, where he still resides. His life was for many years one of great activity and incessant toil.

Not content with the ordinary labors of the farm, he resorted to the pineries during the winter months, and as a workman became identified with the hardships of that enterprising class of

our population which has contributed so much to the wealth of the state. The result of the severe experience we have narrated is manifest in the whole character of the man.

During his boyhood and early manhood he was a pupil, teacher, miller, foundryman, raftsmen and lumberman by turns, and, for nearly a third of a century, a practical farmer; therefore his sympathies for the laboring classes, and his interest in the prosperity of the industrial communities, are intuitive and sincere.

Soon after Governor Taylor located at Cottage Grove his neighbors recognized his ability and began to bestow official favors upon him, and for forty years he has hardly been without some public duty to perform. At times he has received nearly all the votes cast, and twice all the votes, for chairman of his town. He has been superintendent of public schools; several times chairman of the county board of supervisors of the capital county of the state; for seventeen years he was county superintendent of the poor until he resigned; was appointed deputy internal revenue collector, and was trustee, vice-president and a member of the executive board of the State Hospital for the Insane, from the time of its reorganization in 1860 until he became governor in 1874. He was a member of both branches of the legislature of Wisconsin. He was for seven years president of the Dane County Agricultural Society; eight years chief marshal and two years president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society; and during the late war was the first man in Dane county to offer a bounty to volunteers for enlistment, which bounty secured four enlistments.

Although a Democrat, and but recently a member of the senate as a representative of that party, Mr. Taylor came out openly for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union upon the secession of the southern states, and he was appointed by Governor Randall as a special agent of the state to visit St. Louis and confer with

General Fremont, who was in command of the Department of the Missouri, with respect to raising and equipping troops to be sent from Wisconsin. His mission was entirely successful, but before the plans agreed upon were put into execution, General Fremont was removed from command and a new order of management instituted by the general government.

In 1873 Governor Taylor was by acclamation placed in nomination for governor by a convention composed of "Democrats, Liberal Republicans and other electors favorable to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office and rigid economy in the administration of public affairs." The state was strongly Republican, and his opponent was C. C. Washburn, then governor. He was elected by a majority of 15,411. The popularity of Mr. Taylor as a political candidate is best demonstrated by the fact that he was the candidate of a minority party when elected chairman of the county board of supervisors, and also when elected member of the assembly, also state senator and governor.

Mr. Taylor performed the duties of governor with remarkable skill and ability. He has rare qualifications for the executive function, coolness, courage and an underlying foundation of common sense and a devotion to what he believes to be right. His appointments in respect to the educational, reformatory and penal institutions under the care of the state were more nearly non-partisan than it has been the good fortune of Wisconsin ever since or before to secure. His high aim was to secure men of peculiar fitness for the management of public affairs, particularly the educational institutions, and thus some of the best men in both parties, independent of pressure, importunity or attack, were commissioned by him. The appointment of the Hon. E. G. Ryan to be chief justice of the supreme court will forever redound to his credit. The action of the Governor in the matter of this appointment will

appear the more praiseworthy when the history of that eventful time is recalled. Then nearly every eminent lawyer in the state was under retainer for some one of the great railway corporations. This was especially true of most of the prominent attorneys whose personal and political relations to the Governor caused their names to be generally regarded among the probable recipients of the executive favor. The great struggle for legislative control of the railways all foresaw must soon be carried upon appeal to the highest courts, both state and national. Throughout the entire country all eyes were turned upon Wisconsin, under its granger governor, the conceded battlefield of the momentous conflict already begun in several states. From the circumstances of the situation the Governor had an important yet very delicate duty to perform. He at once saw, however, that in his appointment of a chief justice he must find some one who was not irrevocably committed for or against, and whose legal attainments, whose personal qualifications and whose high character would at once defy criticism. After long and mature deliberation, meanwhile keeping his own counsel, even from his most intimate friends, the appointment of Mr. Ryan was announced. The selection was universally commended in all quarters. It was hailed with expressions of general satisfaction by all parties whose interests were involved in the great legal conflict then coming on. In the subsequent opinion of the great chief justice sustaining the principle of legislative control of railroads, an opinion afterward affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, the wisdom of Governor Taylor's appointment finds fullest vindication.

As just indicated, the most important work of Governor Taylor's term was the enforcement of the so-called "Potter Law," which aimed to place the railways under state control, limiting charges for transportation of passengers and freight and the classification of freight. (Prior

to this passenger travel on all roads in the state was from four to seven cents per mile.)

At the outset the two chief railway corporations of the state served formal notice upon the Governor that they should not respect the provisions of this law. Under his oath of office to support the constitution and to "take care" that the laws be faithfully executed, he promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws. "The law of the land," said he, "must be respected and obeyed. While none are so humble as to be beneath its protection, none are so great or so strong as to be above its restraints." The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the Governor and his advisers were forced to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of similar legislation in other states, and Governor Taylor was thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequences. The contention extended both to state and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the state over corporations of its own creation. In all respects the state was fully sustained in its position, and ultimately judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the state and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

It might be stated in this connection that Governor Taylor personally induced Judge David Davis, a member of the United States supreme court, to come to Wisconsin and preside at the trial of a test case, and thus was settled by Governor Taylor and his administration a momentous issue between the people and the cor-

poration—an issue vitally affecting all the commercial and agricultural interests of the state.

Among the creditable acts of his administration were those securing \$800,000 from the general government for the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement in the interest of commerce and navigation; dividing the state lands into districts, and making each timber agent responsible for his locality, by which he recovered largely increased sums to the trespass fund; also compelling the Wisconsin Central Railway Company to give substantial assurance that the promised line from Stevens Point to Portage should be constructed; and, by taking such prompt and decisive action against what he believed to be a fraudulent printing claim, that there was saved to the taxpayers of the state more than \$100,000. Furthermore, in view of the recent important litigation on behalf of the state against the ex-treasurers for the recovery of interest money received by them from the banks, the wisdom and foresight of Governor Taylor are shown in a recommendation contained in both of his annual messages to the legislature favoring either the collection of taxes semi-annually without additional cost to the people or providing for the loaning of the surplus in the general fund, obtained by taxation, at a fair rate of interest, thereby giving some compensation for advancing the money so long before needed in the public business. Had Governor Taylor's suggestion respecting the investment of the public funds been followed by the treasurers of the state much individual mortification and public scandal would have been avoided during subsequent years. He was an active promoter of the agricultural department of the State University, and an ardent advocate of farmers' institutes—the educational benefits of which cannot be estimated.

In his last annual message Governor Taylor recommended the passage of some law rendering railway companies liable for injury to their employes resulting from the negligence of co-em-

ployes. His recommendation in this regard was embodied in a bill subsequently passed and known as the "Co-Employe Law," a wholesome measure designed to afford greater security to the lives of the railway employes and of the traveling public as well. He also recommended that in large cities the polls of election should be held open longer in the evening, so that the workingmen could vote without much loss of time.

Governor Taylor instituted suits against a multi-millionaire lumber company to recover damages for its trespass upon the public lands, and his agents secured proof which was deemed by able counsel ample and positive to recover several hundred thousand dollars, but the six years statute of limitation had already run against all but about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This great company, with its two thousand employes, more or less, put forth strenuous efforts to prevent his re-election; that result having been attained, the suit was so defaulted and frittered away that little or nothing was ever realized by the state from the litigation. Within this time the conflict between Wisconsin and Minnesota as to the inlet to Superior harbor reached a crisis, and under his direction the suits involving certain rights in dispute were successfully prosecuted in the federal and supreme courts, but the advantages gained for the state were subsequently lost by compromise or neglect after the close of his term. All these are conspicuous examples of vigor and efficiency in the administration of public affairs during Governor Taylor's term, rarely equaled and never excelled in the history of the state of Wisconsin.

His administration was a reformatory one. Its members started in by paying their own inauguration expenses—a privilege not exercised before in many years, if ever, in the state. Governor Taylor set another example by accepting no railroad passes or telegraph deadheads during his term of office. During his incumbency

and at his earnest recommendation, appropriations were cut down, the rate of taxation diminished, the number of department employes lessened, the expenses of government curtailed in many ways, and the total disbursements for state purposes reduced by many thousands of dollars below what they had been in many years (by careful computation, all other conditions being equal, the legitimate amount, from the records, was between two hundred and seventy thousand and three hundred thousand dollars during his term), and yet no public interest suffered for the want of an expenditure of money.

It remains to be said that Governor Taylor devoted his undivided attention and energies to the public service, attending personally to minute details and the manifold labors of his office—he was governor in fact, not merely in name; and among the long roll of governors, none brought to the discharge of official duties a clearer integrity of purpose or more sturdy devotion to the public welfare than W. R. Taylor, the "Farmer Governor."

In 1842 he married Miss Catherine Hurd, by whom he had three daughters, one of whom died at the age of four years, and another of whom became the wife of ex-State Senator Robert M. Bashford. The third daughter, who is still living, is the wife of I. W. Kanouse. Mrs. Taylor died some years ago, July 1, 1886. Governor Taylor married Viola Titus, a native of Vermont, but then living in Madison. They are the parents of one child, William Robert, Jr.

In concluding this biography, a brief history of his election and administration is proper. The contest in which his party was victorious and the criticism to which the election was subjected, properly belong to this history. It was indeed one of the most remarkable victories ever won in the state. On his election the Republican press of the state, was, with few exceptions, exceedingly fair. It conceded his ability and disposition to make his administration an able one.

But there were, here and there, in this regard, exceptions that arose entirely from partisanship or personal interest. In the midst of this criticism there was a powerful undercurrent of public opinion which found expression alike in both Democratic and Republican newspapers in able support of the Governor. Col. C. D. Robinson, former secretary of state, the able editor of the *Green Bay Advocate*, made the following remark upon the election of Governor Taylor: "No man in the state exceeds him in personal independence, in ability to determine his own line of conduct on any question and in the sturdy determination to act according to his own judgment. It has been our good fortune to be connected with him in official service for many years—that of the management of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison—and we have learned long ago to admire him for these qualities. That board consisted of fifteen members, a majority of whom were of opposite politics, and we do know that every one will indorse what we say of him. In practical ability, thorough honesty, steadiness of character and native independence, Governor Taylor will prove the peer of any governor which Wisconsin has ever had, and that is saying a good deal: for, looking along the list of our chief executives since this state has had a being, it shows a record second at least to no western state, if indeed in the Union. He loses nothing in comparison with Dodge, Dewey, Farwell, Barstow, Bashford, Randall, Harvey, Salmon, Lewis, Fairchild or Washburn. Most, if not all, of those are illustrious names, remarkable, perhaps, more for their practical ability and sterling worth than exalted learning and brilliant attainments, and they form a record of which any state might be proud. When William R. Taylor's name shall have gone into the past with them, it takes an honorable place and second to none in the assembly." And now that the record has been made, what may we say of the emphatic prediction of Mr. Robinson? Have not all his

words been more than fulfilled? And does not the name of William R. Taylor take an honorable place in the impartial history of Wisconsin? These questions may be best answered by the following editorial from *The Milwaukee Daily News*: "Parties and men of all opinions at Madison agree that Governor Taylor has made one of the best governors Wisconsin has ever had. Called to the office in a great crisis in politics, at a time when a party, after being in power for more than fifteen years, had retired and a new party had taken its place, he was surrounded by obstacles, embarrassments, conflicting interests and novel situations from which the highest political skill and adroitness could hardly extricate him without his falling into some errors or mistakes. But Governor Taylor, with a readiness, adroitness, adaptability and force hardly to be expected of one in his place, and surrounded by circumstances like his, has developed an executive of rare capacity, with an understanding of the most intricate public interests, and with a grasp and comprehension of all matters vital to the people, which shows a mind of the highest order and practical ability equal to that of the most distinguished of his predecessors."

Such is the life of one of Wisconsin's most illustrious men. His honorable enterprise and unselfish devotion to every public and private duty have wonderfully impressed the people of Wisconsin. When his term of office expired he was accorded a unanimous nomination by acclamation from the convention of his party. Through the very great and active efforts of the combined lumbering and railroad interests and the corporate powers of the state acting with the opposite party, he was defeated at the polls by a bare plurality of a few hundred votes; but no one familiar with the history of that time will deny that the strength and popularity of his name among the people were the efficient means of electing his associates upon the Democratic

ticket. The Governor, however, retired from office with manifold assurances of the confidence and love of the common people, for the establishment of whose rights he had bravely fought and nobly won. It is meager praise to say that no Wisconsin governor ever accomplished more for the people than he, and this, too, amidst the most adverse circumstances. More enduring than monumental brass or marble, his complete vindication can be read in the opinions of every court, state or national, that during those eventful years passed upon the question of the people's right to control the corporations they had created. Mention has already been made of the suits

Mention has already been made of the suits in behalf of the state he caused to be instituted to protect the people from the unlawful trespasses being committed in wholesale upon the state lands by some of the powerful lumbermen of the State. (His opponent was a rich lumberman.) Also of that important litigation to enforce the legislation placing the railways and corporations under state control as well as the inlet

to Superior harbor. The result of all his efforts in these respects was the combination of powerful lumber interests and the railway companies, not only of the state, but of the whole country, to prevent his re-election and to prevent further efforts in the same direction to protect our state in its property and commercial interests.

The great depression in business during the panic of '73-4-5 caused the discharge of thousands of employes; very many of whom were made to believe it was owing to the Taylor administration; hence all these forces, acting in concert with the opposite party, made a combination too strong and effective for any one individual to withstand, and it was actively alert in all parts of the State, and all the energies of the combination were constantly exerted in the campaign, and so effectively as to accomplish its one purpose, the defeat of the one man who had stood forth more than any other in the observance of his official oath to see to it that the laws of the state were faithfully executed.

ABNER GILE

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Abner Gile left an indelible impression upon the minds of all who knew him. During his long career no citizen of the community was ever more respected, and no man more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. With great abilities, he combined gentleness of heart and temper and an affectionate nature. These traits in his character naturally drew many to him and gave him warm and faithful friends. With him duty was the guide of life, and where duty led he followed, for he lived on a higher plane than most men, having always a profound sense of personal responsibility and an independence of thought

almost phenomenal. No one in distress ever appealed to him in vain, for his heart was full of benevolent love for his fellow-men, sympathetic with their misfortunes and ambitious to be of service to them. He honestly worked his way to a position of eminence and affluence by industry and perseverance, overcoming early difficulties by the sheer force of determination. The many industries with which he was connected remain after he has passed away, monuments to his ability. Such a man is a great blessing to the world, and his death a great loss to his race.

Mr. Gile was born at Gainsville, New York, January 3, 1820, and was the son of Nathan and



Almer Glen



Lydia (Yates) Gile. His early years were spent upon a farm, as his father's occupation was that of a farmer, but this life did not satisfy the ambitious and energetic boy, and on attaining his majority he started out for the great west, determined, if pluck and perseverance combined with work would do it, to obtain a name and a competency for himself. His education was pursued at the district school, and during vacations he assisted his father upon the farm. This hardy life fitted him for that severer test—the school of life, into which he at once took the plunge. Mr. Gile first located at Waukegan, Illinois, and engaged in erecting docks and piers, and, having some money, purchased a farm not far distant. In 1850, in common with many others, he shared in the California excitement, and made the journey overland to the Golden Gate. Here he laid the foundation of his affluence. After a year's time spent in the mining regions, he returned to the states by way of the isthmus, landing in New York City and proceeding in a short time to Wisconsin, which state ever after remained his home. He first settled at Onalaska, and entered upon logging operations, at first by himself and later in company with the late N. B. Holway, under the firm name of Gile & Holway, a partnership that lasted over a quarter of a century, and was dissolved only when the firm's pine timber had been disposed of. Later Mr. Gile removed to La Crosse, and in company with the Hon. C. C. Washburn organized the La Crosse Lumber Company, and erected a very large sawmill. This connection was terminated before Governor Washburn's death.

In 1882, Mr. Gile, in company with Messrs. N. H. and Levi Withee and H. A. Bright, incorporated the Island Mill Lumber Company. Mr. Gile was president of the company during its life, and sold on its account one hundred and fifty million feet of standing pine, partly on the stump and partly cut and delivered in the river.

In addition to his lumber interests Mr. Gile

made many investments in other lines. He was one of the incorporators of the La Crosse Linseed Oil Company, one of the heaviest stockholders and directors of the La Crosse Abattoir Company, one of the original stockholders of the Edison Light and Power Company, a stockholder in the La Crosse Gas Company and in the Brush Electric Light Company. He was a director and vice-president of the Batavian Bank of La Crosse, one of the soundest financial institutions of the upper Mississippi valley, and also held stocks in many enterprises of minor importance. He had heavy investments as well in other sections outside of Wisconsin. In 1892 he interested himself in the manufacture of cypress lumber, with the corporation of McEwen & Murray, Limited, of New Orleans, and also had a large interest in the Park Hotel, of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Mr. Gile was an influential and valued member of the Universalist church, and he, with three or four others, practically supported the society in La Crosse, being a most liberal contributor. In politics he was a staunch Republican, but in no sense a politician, never seeking office or desiring any.

Mr. Gile was a widely traveled man, taking his relaxation from business in that way, and always spending the winters in a warmer latitude. His beautiful residence, "Pasadena," is one of the most handsome in La Crosse.

Mr. Gile was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Smith, of New York. Mrs. Elsie Gile Scott, their daughter, is the only child living. A son a number of years ago was accidentally shot, and his loss was a severe blow to his parents. Mrs. Gile never recovered from the shock, and died not long after in 1877.

Mr. Gile's social qualities were marked, and his genial disposition and courteous manners, attached to him many warm friends. His life was typical of the earnestness and intensity of the west and set an example well worthy of emulation.

SAMUEL K. MARKMAN

CHICAGO, ILL.



Among the younger members of the legal profession at the Chicago bar is Samuel K. Markman, who is a son of Charles and Julia (Gallick) Markman, and was born in Chicago, October 11, 1878. His education was acquired at the Chi-

cago public schools and later at the Lake Forrest University. Later still he entered the Chicago College of Law, from which he graduated in 1899. He studied in the office of Edward A. Rosenthal for five years, and it was during a part of this time he attended the Chicago College of Law. Mr. Rosenthal died in

March, 1900, and Mr. Markman succeeded to his practice, which he is handling with marked success. He makes a specialty of receivership cases and is now acting as such in a dozen or more cases. He enjoys the distinction of being the youngest attorney who ever tried a case in court

of record. He was but seventeen years of age when he tried a case before Judge Clifford for three days in place of Mr. Rosenthal, who was engaged elsewhere, and won the case against one of the best known legal firms in Chicago. He is legal editor of the *National Banker*, a publication devoted to the interests of national banks. Mr. Markman is one of the coming lawyers of the day.

He is noted for the zeal he displays in his profession and the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients. His business is large and constantly growing. Among the personal friends with whom he holds social intercourse he is affable and engaging, unaffected and courteous; to all who approach him, attentive and obliging, and in his friendships is sincere and lasting.

Mr. Markman was married February 24, 1901, to Miss Myrtle Strong, daughter of Charles Strong of Chicago.

HON. HERNANDO DESOTA MONEY

CARROLLTON, MISS.

Hon. Hernando D. Money, United States senator from Mississippi, was born August 26, 1839, in Holmes county, Mississippi, and is a son of Peirson and Triphena Money. His education was completed at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford. He is a lawyer and a planter; served in the Confederate army from the beginning of the war until September 26, 1864, when he was forced to retire from service from defective eyesight. From 1865 to 1875 he was a planter and editor, and in the latter year was elected to the forty-fourth congress; was a member also of the

forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses, or ten years in all, and then practiced law in Washington eight years, or until 1893, when he was elected to the fifty-third and later to the fifty-fourth congress. January, 1896, he was elected to the United States senate for the term beginning March 4, 1899, was appointed to the senate October 8, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. Z. George on August 14, 1897; elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term ending March 3, 1899, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh Congress.

Senator Money was a private in Company K, Eleventh Mississippi Volunteers, Confederate army, at the opening of the war and served later as sergeant major and first lieutenant of cavalry. He has been mayor of Winona, Mississippi; has been a Mason from 1879, also of the blue lodge, council and chapter. He has traveled everywhere

in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii Archipelago, Cuba, France, Germany and Belgium. He is a Protestant and a strong Democrat and a leader in his party ranks.

Senator Money was united in marriage November 5, 1863, to Miss Claudia Jane Boddie.

EDWIN ALLSTON MUNGER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Edwin A. Munger, ex-president of the Hamilton Club and member of the law firm of Washburn & Munger, has in his brief life span attained a distinction equaled by few whose career covers so short a period. As a lawyer, statesman, leader and orator he bears a high reputation that is by no means confined to the locality in which he lives. Possessed of courteous personality, liberal culture and endowed with more than average inborn gifts of eloquence, his friends regard him as a young man of more than ordinary promise. His advance



in public life has been rapid and brilliant, and his success has brought him distinction commensurate with his years and experience. Agreeable and companionable among his associates, generous in disposition, strong and forceful in his personal convictions and persistent of purpose, few among the rising young lawyers of the state or the coming representatives of the people in the near future enjoy more well-merited distinction or are held in higher esteem.

Edwin A. Munger was born in Topeka, Kansas, February 26, 1869, and is a son of Charles Phelps and Vestella (Channing) Munger. His early education was obtained at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Soon after leaving school

Mr. Munger served as a hotel clerk for a while, taught school for a time, and in 1889 came to Chicago, entering the office of J. Young Scammon, and afterward attended the Chicago College of Law, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in January, 1892. Mr. Munger has been a member of the Hamilton Club since 1894, in which year he was a member of the house committee. In 1895 he was a director and in 1897 and 1898 a member of the political action committee. From 1898 to 1901 he was a member of the Third Ward Republican Club, and chairman of the board of directors from 1900 to 1901; a member of the Young People's League of the New Jerusalem church and president of the local league in 1896 and 1897; president of the national league in 1898 and re-elected in 1899. He was president of the Hamilton Club, being elected in May, 1901. During the term of his office the club had the greatest growth in its history. Among other achievements of the Hamilton Club during this year has been the raising of money and purchase and remodeling of the new club house on the corner of Clark and Dearborn streets, now one of the finest club houses in Chicago. Politically he is a strong Republican, and in religion a member of the New Jerusalem church, and on its board of trustees and a member of its executive committee. He was chairman of the committee on Illi-

nois Day, September 16, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Munger was united in marriage in 1892 to Miss Mamena Silke. They have one child, a boy eight years of age.

As a lawyer Mr. Munger stands high at the Chicago bar, where his great earnestness and force of manner give him a strong influence. He has a mind of peculiar power, and his arguments are lucid, logical and clear. He is thoroughly skilled in the science which he practices. Of great discernment, with a sharp faculty of

analyzing evidence and a readiness of resource in argument, he has attained great prominence as a pleader at the bar. He is winning his way daily to a position as one of the leading lawyers of Chicago by the exercise of a well-cultivated mind and ceaseless energy. His home life is ideal and he is the soul of geniality. It is this quality, as well as his superior ability and sterling rectitude of character, that so endears him to those he meets and makes his circle of friends co-extensive with his circle of acquaintances.

HON. ISAAC STEPHENSON

MARINETTE, WIS.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the conditions of life among the people of the northern states of this country were very different from those now existing. The toilers in shops, on farms, or in factories of to-day live in the daily enjoyment of comforts which were unattainable luxuries or entirely unknown to their predecessors of half a century ago.

Everywhere in our own land are found men who have worked their own way from lowly and humble beginnings to places of leadership. Not unfrequently they are found among the trusted leaders and representatives in the councils of the State and nation. It is one of the glories of our country that this is so.

Prominent, and in some respects exceptional, among the self-made representative men of Wisconsin is the subject of this sketch—a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all where he is best known.

Isaac Stephenson was born in York county, near Fredericton, New Brunswick, June 18, 1829. His father, Isaac Stephenson, was of Scotch-Irish extraction; his mother, Elizabeth, *née* Watson, was a native of London, England. His father

was a lumberman and farmer, and the boy passed his early youth on the farm, assisting his father to the best of his ability. He attended the public schools for a short time, but the most of his education has been obtained by observation and in the school of experience. When fourteen years of age he moved to Bangor, Maine, but about a year and a half later accompanied Jefferson Sinclair, as a member of his family, westward, and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he arrived on November 15, 1845. There the boy resumed his studies in the common schools, but about the first of April, 1846, he accompanied Mr. Sinclair to an undeveloped farm, located five miles south of Janesville, Wisconsin, where, during that spring and summer, he broke one hundred and thirty acres of land and helped put in four hundred acres of wheat. The following year they also put in the same number of acres in wheat, but both crops were failures—the first being winter killed and the next ruined by rust.

Mr. Sinclair having become financially interested with Daniel Wells, Jr., in lands in northern Michigan, around Escanaba, the youth transferred the scene of his labors to that section. He



Grace Stephenson

worked hard and faithfully, and during the first season drove a six-ox team, Yankee fashion, with a goad stick; hauled whole trees, and, incidentally, one hundred and fifty spars that were shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee. At that time there were no boats large enough to load these spars and they were lashed to the sides of the vessels. In 1847-9 he was placed in charge of the lumber camps, and in 1850 began taking contracts on his own account for putting in logs. His life at this time was full of hard and perilous work. Even at the present time logging is far from a pleasant occupation. Frequently has our subject been up to his armpits in an icy stream directing the course of logs to the boom. The summer months, at this time, he occupied by sailing on Lake Michigan, and during the warm seasons of 1849, 1850 and 1851 he sailed on vessels carrying freight from Chicago and Milwaukee to Escanaba; and before he was twenty-one years of age he owned the controlling interest in the schooner *Cleopatra*, which, in 1853, was lost about a mile south of Chicago. The summer of 1848 he attended school in Milwaukee.

He naturally became a good judge of the value of timber lands and explored large sections in the upper peninsula of Michigan, locating the more valuable tracts. In July, 1848, the first land office was opened in northern Michigan, at Sault Ste. Marie, and accompanied by Daniel Wells, Jr., and Jefferson Sinclair, he attended the first sale and assisted in purchasing large tracts of valuable timber lands on the Escanaba, Ford and Sturgeon rivers and on Big Bay de Noquet. In 1852 it was decided to build breakwaters along the shore of Lake Michigan in Chicago and Mr. Stephenson, associated with N. Ludington & Company, cut and delivered, during the years 1852-3-4-5, the timber that was used in constructing the first breakwaters built. In 1857 Mr. Stephenson discontinued contracting logs and in 1858 purchased a quarter interest in the property and mill owned by N. Ludington & Company.

Of this business he at once became the managerial head and controlling spirit. In 1868 it was decided to incorporate the business as a stock company and being desirous of retaining the prestige of the old firm name, Mr. Stephenson decided to call the corporation the N. Ludington Company. This company is capitalized for \$700,000, of which Mr. Stephenson owns a controlling interest. He acted as vice-president from the time of its incorporation until 1883. Since then he has served continuously as president. In 1867 he became interested in the Peshtigo Company, of which W. B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor, was the largest stockholder. Of this corporation, capitalized for \$1,500,000, Mr. Stephenson became vice-president. The company built the largest woodenware factory in the world and conducted a large and satisfactory business in lumber and woodenware until October 8, 1871, when its plant in Peshtigo was destroyed by fire, on the same day that the great conflagration in Chicago devoured its retail yards. A loss of nearly two million dollars was entailed by these disastrous fires. The mill and village were immediately reconstructed. At the time Mr. Stephenson became interested in the Peshtigo Company he became convinced that it was feasible to tow barges on Lake Michigan. Mr. Stephenson proved that his theory was correct and started the first tugs on the upper lakes. The Stephenson Transportation Company, operating the steamer *Boscobel* and six barges, resulted from his experiments in that direction. Mr. Stephenson was also instrumental in organizing the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal & Harbor Company, which constructed a canal from Sturgeon bay to Lake Michigan. The construction of this canal came immediately under the supervision of Mr. Stephenson, Jesse Spalding and the late William E. Strong.

Mr. Stephenson is the parent of the Menominee River & Boom Company. This corporation handles more logs than any other boom company

in the world. In 1867 Mr. Stephenson was requested by the lumbermen of the Menominee river to devise plans for a main boom on the Menominee river. This he did and superintended its design and construction from start to finish, improving it yearly. He is president of the company, which is capitalized for \$250,000. It controls some forty dams on the river and its tributaries, and drives all logs on the main river with its system of dams. An idea of the immense quantity of logs handled by the company can be obtained from the fact that in one year six hundred and seventy-five millions of feet of logs were divided through the boom. Very few men have as many large business interests as Mr. Stephenson possesses. He has, in addition to those mentioned above, large financial investments in the following: The I. Stephenson Company, of Escanaba, Michigan, organized about 1886, is capitalized for \$600,000 and claims him as president and manager. In 1873 he organized the Stephenson Banking Company as a State bank, and in 1888 merged that into the Stephenson National Bank, which he then organized, with \$100,000 capital, and now acts as its president. Associated with Daniel Wells, Jr., and Charles Ray, of Milwaukee, he purchased for \$700,000 the plant and property of the Peshtigo Company and reorganized it as the Peshtigo Lumber Company. Of this he is also president. He was also one of the organizers of the Marinette & Menominee Paper Company, which is capitalized for \$750,000, and of which he owns a one-seventh interest. The company's plant consists of three mills and is one of the finest in the west. Mr. Stephenson is also president of the Stephenson Manufacturing Company, which cuts about fifteen millions of feet of lumber yearly and is capitalized for \$50,000. He has large interests in pine lands in the northwest and in Louisiana. The Peshtigo Lumber Company, of which he is president and has one-third interest, owns one hundred and thirty-six thousand acres of land. The N. Ludington

Company, of which he has a controlling interest, and is also president, owns one hundred and thirty thousand acres; and in Louisiana he and his associates own one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of pine lands. Mr. Stephenson is interested in farming on a large scale. He owns a farm of nine hundred acres, five miles west of Kenosha, Wisconsin. On this farm he has one hundred horses, twelve hundred sheep, one hundred and twenty-five cows, besides other cattle. He is interested in a creamery near there that makes three hundred pounds of butter per day. He also owns a farm in the city of Marinette, where he is raising fast trotting horses. He placed the first steamboats on the Menominee and its tributaries. The tug, Morgan L. Martin, was placed on the Menominee river by him. He took the first steamboat into Cedar river; the first into Ford river; the first in White Fish river, at the head of Little Bay de Noquet, and the second steamboat into the Escanaba river.

Politically Mr. Stephenson was formerly a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, 1856, joined its ranks, and has since then been one of the staunchest advocates of the doctrine of true Republicanism. In 1856 he stood on the court house steps in Chicago and peddled tickets for John C. Fremont and other Republican candidates. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with their political preference, and in 1866 and 1868 served in the Wisconsin general assembly. In 1882 he was elected to Congress and after serving three terms of two years each declined a renomination, owing to the stress of his business affairs. In Congress he served on the committees of agriculture, public lands and rivers and harbors, in addition to other minor committees. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, which nominated Garfield. For thirty-three ballots, he cast his vote for Blaine, then believing that the old commander was the strongest candidate, he twice voted for Grant, but on the final ballot cast

his vote for Garfield. In 1892 he was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention that re-nominated Harrison.

Mr. Stephenson has been married thrice—in 1852 to Margaret Stephenson. Four children, now living, resulted from this union. In 1873 he was joined in wedlock to Augusta Anderson. Three children survived their mother. In 1884 he wedded Elizabeth Burns. One son is the issue of this marriage.

Mr. Stephenson stands as the perfect type of generous, symmetrical manhood. All his life he has been an exemplification of all that is best in the human heart and soul. He is proud of his early labors and delights to recall the days when with a broad-ax he, shoulder to shoulder with

his men, attacked the virgin forests. Although possessed of great wealth he never has indulged in outside show, but has preferred to live as "a man amongst men."

Such is the biography of one of the most successful men of the northwest. He carved his way to fame and fortune unaided and alone by constant application and hard work. Gifted by nature with a strong and rugged constitution, he led his men into icy streams and through unexplored forests without injury. Blessed with a logical mind and possessing a most remarkable memory he was enabled to conduct large enterprises successfully and his success is entirely attributable to hard and patient work, combined with a naturally well-balanced mind.

LESTER O. GODDARD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lester O. Goddard, of the legal firm of Custer, Goddard & Griffin, is one of the leading lawyers of Chicago, and one who occupies a prominent position in the foremost ranks of the legal practitioners of the western metropolis.

Lester O. Goddard was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, in 1845, and with his parents removed to Michigan in 1855. His early education was received in the common schools, beginning in New York and continued in Michigan, while later it was supplemented by a course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he matriculated in 1863 and graduated in 1867. In 1869 he began the study of law in the same university, and in 1870 came to Chicago and entered the office of James M. Walker, general counsel of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Mr. Goddard's relations with this road continued for a term of twenty-six years, during which time he was connected with both the legal and operating departments.

In 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and from 1883 to 1887 was the assistant solicitor of the road, from 1887 to July, 1896, he was assistant to the first vice-president, and during this twenty-six years Mr. Goddard assisted in the growth of that road from one thousand to seven thousand five hundred miles, and during this same time—being the formation period of western railroads—all the problems affecting the life and death struggles of railroads for existence, and for protection from excessive granger legislation in the western states, passed through his office.

On the death of William J. Campbell, who had been associated with Mr. Jacob R. Custer and Mr. Joseph A. Griffin, he became a member of the firm of Custer, Goddard & Griffin. In taking this step he was governed largely by the advice of Mr. Philip D. Armour, who for a number of years had retained the firm as general counsel for Armour & Company.

The large business of so great a firm naturally

involves considerable litigation and need of legal advice, and in this connection Mr. Goddard has been engaged since he entered this firm in many of the most important cases which have appeared before the courts. He has also carried on a large private practice as a general practitioner, his efforts, however, being largely in the department

of civil law. Mr. Goddard is a member of the Chicago and Union League Clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars and Mayflower Descendants. He is very popular in social circles.

Mr. Goddard was united in marriage, in October, 1871, to Miss Martha E. Sterling, of Monroe, Michigan.

HON. ROBERT LAIRD MCCORMICK

HAYWARD, WIS.

Hon. Robert Laird McCormick, of Hayward, Wisconsin, capitalist, lumberman, banker and one of the most widely known and successful men of the northwest, has won his present well-merited distinction by his resourceful energetic business ability. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, trained and developed by education, and with many good advantages in the way of friends and opportunities, which he has not failed to improve in the best way, he has won the rich prizes for which so many strive but which real merit only wins.

Mr. McCormick is known to the lumber world more particularly as the secretary and treasurer of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber companies in the north, but is also interested in nine or ten other large corporations more or less closely connected with the lumber business.

Robert Laird McCormick was born October 29, 1847, on a farm in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Alexander McCormick and Jane Hays (Laird) McCormick. There is undoubtedly much in heredity. Mr. McCormick's ancestors were of good stock. His great-grandfather, John McCormick, was born in Ireland, but came to this country at an early age and joined the Revolutionary army from Pennsylvania, becoming an ensign or third lieutenant. One of his great-grandfathers, Colonel Hugh

White, was a colonel in both the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. His mother's father was a Laird, of Scotch descent, but a Pennsylvania Quaker. His father, Alexander McCormick, resided on a farm near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and was a soldier of the Civil war.

Mr. McCormick was educated at the high school, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; at the Tuscarora Academy, Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and at the Saunders Military Institute, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When the war broke out he was but a boy of thirteen, yet he wanted to enlist, and ran away from home and stayed several days at Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, in the hope that he would be able to join a regiment going to the front, but his parents took him home. On leaving school Mr. McCormick first took a position at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, as office clerk with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, now the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In the spring of 1868 he went west to Winona, Minnesota, and took charge of the office of Laird, Norton Company, lumber manufacturers. He spent six years in Winona, but finding the close confinement of office work injurious to his health, in the fall of 1874 he went to Waseca, Minnesota, bought a lumber yard and entered the retail lumber business. He also acted as auditor for Laird, Norton Company and located many new yards in Minnesota and South Dakota, in some of



R. L. McCormick

which he was personally interested with the company. He was also interested in the large stone quarries of W. B. Craig & Company at Mankato, Minnesota. In the fall of 1881 he first commenced the manufacture of lumber at Hayward, Wisconsin, forming the North Wisconsin Lumber Company. Fifteen townships heavily timbered in the vicinity of Hayward were purchased from the Omaha Railroad. Mr. Hayward was a member of the company until 1885, when he disposed of his interests to Capt. Robinson, a banker of Rock Island, Illinois, who is now represented in the company by his son, J. F. Robinson. With these exceptions, the members of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company remain as they were originally, including Fred Weyerhaeuser, R. L. McCormick, W. H. Laird, M. G. and James L. Norton. The late Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, was then vice-president of the "Omaha," and the county in which Hayward is the county seat and in which a large part of the company's timber stood was named for him, and through him the negotiations on the part of the railroad were conducted. The North Wisconsin Lumber Company's timber was located tributary to the Namekagon river, which gave the name "Namekagon soft pine," which has since made the North Wisconsin Lumber Company famous. The mill was completed and began sawing early in 1883, and since that time the company has manufactured over seven hundred million feet of lumber, and during this time Mr. McCormick has been the active manager of its affairs.

Since the founding of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company Mr. McCormick and Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser have been associated together in a large number of business ventures. Together they established the Sawyer County Bank at Hayward, of which Mr. McCormick is president, and which is strongly backed, as its "responsibility is unlimited." Mr. McCormick is also interested with Mr. Weyerhaeuser, and is president of the Mississippi and Rum River

Boom Company, Minneapolis; also of the Northern Boom Company, Brainerd, Minnesota; vice-president of the St. Paul Boom Company, St. Paul, also the Flambeau Land Company, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; secretary and treasurer of the Mississippi River Lumber Company, Clinton, Iowa. A short time ago Mr. McCormick was largely instrumental in bringing about the purchase of the immense tract of timber in the state of Washington by Mr. Weyerhaeuser and his associates and the formation of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, with headquarters at Tacoma, Washington. Of this concern Mr. McCormick is secretary. Besides being a lumberman and banker, Mr. McCormick is extensively engaged in the grain trade, and is secretary and treasurer of the Northern Grain Company. It has elevators and warehouses in Wisconsin and Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, with headquarters and general offices in Chicago. He is also treasurer of the New Richmond Mill Company, which has flour mills at New Richmond, Wisconsin; and vice-president of the Duluth Mill Company, of Duluth, Minnesota.

Mr McCormick is a man of interesting personality and great popularity, a clear thinker and affluent speaker, an able and public-spirited citizen. He has never been a politician, but is a firm supporter of Republican party principles. During the entire time he resided in Waseca, except the first year, he was mayor of the city, and was elected to the state senate of Minnesota in 1880 and served through two regular and two extra sessions with credit to himself and great satisfaction to his district. He was sent as a delegate in 1900 from the tenth Wisconsin district to the national Republican convention, Philadelphia.

With all his great business interests, Mr. McCormick is an earnest student and deeply interested in educational matters, giving of his time and means toward their advancement. He spends many happy hours with his books in his fine library at his home at Hayward. It is his desire

in the near future to escape from business cares entirely and devote his entire attention to study, travel and historical writing. He has devoted much time and research to the early history of the explorers and discoverers of this country, particularly in the Lake Superior region. A few years ago, at the request of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, of which he is president, he prepared and published a "Press History of Sawyer County," and his recent brochure on "Evolution of Indian Education" has been heartily endorsed by the Indian department of the government. He is president of the school board of Hayward and also of the Hayward Library Association, and president of the Ashland Academy at Ashland. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, past master Keystone Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M., Hayward, Wisconsin; past high priest Tyr-

ian Chapter, No. 26, Waseca, Minnesota; past E. Commander Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, Owatonna, Minnesota; past grand commander Knights Templar, Minnesota. He is a member of the order of the Mystic Shrine and also of the Sons of Veterans, and through his ancestry is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, being a charter member of the Chicago chapter, and also of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. McCormick was married July 10, 1870, to Miss Anna E. Goodman, of Ohio, and they have two sons, William L. McCormick, born June 17, 1876, and elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature in the fall of 1900; and Robert A. McCormick, born August, 1885, who is now at Beloit College, Wisconsin, finishing his education.

WILLIAM HENRY FROCHLICH

MADISON, WIS.

One of the best-known men of the state of Wisconsin is the efficient and popular secretary of state, Mr. William H. Frochlich. His name is prominently associated with many public enterprises and business corporations. The notable success he has achieved and the high honors which have been conferred upon him are the best evidence of his ability.

William H. Frochlich was born at Jackson, Washington county, Wisconsin, June 22, 1857, and is a son of Balthaser and Amalia Grosskopf Frochlich. He was educated privately and at parochial public schools at Jackson and in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee. He first clerked as a salesman in a retail mercantile house at Milwaukee from 1874

to 1877, after leaving the Spencerian Business College. He was assistant bookkeeper for the well-known dry goods house of T. A. Chapman & Company, of Milwaukee, from 1878 to 1880, when he established himself in the general merchandise and grain business at Jackson, Wisconsin, with J. G. Frank, under the firm name of J. G. Frank & Frochlich. He withdrew from this business in 1900. He is secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Butter and Cheese Company, a corporation operating several creameries, which company he organized in 1893. Mr. Frochlich was postmaster of Jackson from 1881 to 1893, justice of the peace from 1891 to 1899, town clerk from 1893 to 1899, member of the assembly, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, and secretary of the state of Wisconsin since January 2, 1899, which position he now fills. He is a member of several local clubs and musical societies. His religious



views are Lutheran and politically he is a staunch Republican. His political record is clear and above reproach. He is a leader in his party and has assisted in many hard-fought campaigns.

Mr. Frochlich was married September 21,

1879, to Miss Clara Frank, of Jackson, Wisconsin. They have a family of eight children, John A., Alfred B., Paul E., Amelia P., William L., Robert J., Minnie J. and George W. Frochlich.

DANIEL J SCHUYLER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Daniel J. Schuyler's entire life has been devoted to his profession, the law, in which he has been engaged for over a third of a century. His has been a life of untiring activity.

Mr. Schuyler was born on a farm in New York state, near the town of Amsterdam, February 16, 1839, and is a son of John Jacob and Sally Ann (Davis) Schuyler.

The Schuyler name appears most prominently in the history of the United States, commencing with that of Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler about 1649, who was the first of that name to come to this country and was among the Dutch emigrants who, leaving their native Holland, settled where the city of Albany, New York, now stands. The Schuylers took a very prominent part in the conduct of Colonial affairs. When Albany became an incorporated city in 1686, the first mayor was a Schuyler, who continued in office eight years, and was afterwards president of the King's Council in New York, acting governor, a member of the New York assembly and commission of Indian affairs.

General Philip Schuyler rendered important service to the nation and endeared his name to every true American by his actions in the struggle for independence, being conspicuous as a soldier in the field, a member of congress and afterwards United States senator from New York. He was noted for his bravery and devotion to the cause of liberty, and did much to lay the solid foundation of our great republic. He has been styled

"the father of the canal system of the United States" for his lifelong advocacy of the development of the resources of the country through a skillfully planned system of internal improvements.

One branch of the Schuyler family, descendants of the noted colonist, Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler, located in New Jersey, just before the Revolution, and it is to this branch that our subject belongs. He was born on a farm that had been located by his great-grandfather, and from his father he inherited the sturdy physique, industry, integrity and force of character. His early education was obtained in the schools near his home.

In his early boyhood he manifested marked ability in literature, taking especial delight in history and travels. He essayed literature, and his essays and poems were frequently published in the village newspaper. He eagerly embraced every opportunity for further education, took a six months' course in the Academy at Princeton, New York. After an interval on the farm he pursued his studies at the Academy at Amsterdam, followed by study in Franklin, Delaware county, New York. He next matriculated in Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he remained until 1861. His choice of a profession was the law and later he entered the office of Francis Kernan, of Utica, New York, one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the state. Under Mr. Kernan's direction Mr. Schuyler con-

tinued his readings until 1864, when he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Chicago and has practiced there ever since. He practiced alone for a time, and in 1872 formed a partnership with Judge George Gardner, which continued until 1879, when the latter was elected judge of the superior court.

Mr. Schuyler then formed a partnership with Mr. C. E. Kremer, and this partnership continued until October 1, 1898. Since that time Mr. Schuyler has been practicing with his son, Daniel J. Schuyler, Jr., under the firm name of D. J. & D. J. Schuyler, Jr.

Mr. Schuyler is regarded as one of the foremost trial lawyers of the state, but has also devoted himself largely to commercial, corporation and fire insurance law, and in the domain of the last named his opinions are regarded by insurance

men as authority. In this branch his success has been great and he has tried many cases which have involved large amounts and intricate questions of law. His keen power of analysis enables him to arrange readily the strong points in a case as evidence and use them with effect. As an orator he has great ability.

In 1865 Mr. Schuyler was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Byford, second daughter of Dr. William H. Byford, and to them were born four children, two of whom are living.

In 1897 Mr. Schuyler assisted in organizing the Holland Society, of which he is an active member and has been vice-president and president. He has always manifested deep interest in political questions and is a steady supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Hamilton Club.

HON. MARTIN PATTISON

SUPERIOR, WIS.

The state of Wisconsin has many representative men, and one of these, perhaps one of the best-known men of the northern part of the state, is the Hon. Martin Pattison, of Superior, ex-mayor, capitalist and philanthropist, and one of the largest land owners in the state of Wisconsin. Martin Pattison was born in Niagara county, Canada, January 17, 1841. His parents were natives of New York state. In 1852 Mr. Pattison removed with his parents to Michigan, where he attended school. He later engaged in lumbering, first as a common laborer, foreman and superintendent, and finally engaging in the business himself, first in a moderate way and finally on a large scale. In July, 1879, he moved to Superior, Wisconsin, and located on land south of the city, and purchased several thousand acres of pine land, from which in the winter of 1879-80 he got out square timber for the English

market and engaged in logging on an extensive scale. It is a matter of history that Mr. Pattison was the first man to utilize the Black river in Douglas county for logging purposes. In 1882 he sold out his logging interests and gave his attention to Vermillion Iron Range in Minnesota, on which he spent the following three years prospecting. In 1883 he located the famous Chandler and Pioneer group of mines. He is today the largest individual holder of developed and recognized iron lands in his state and derives a large income from the same.

Politically Mr. Pattison is a Republican. While he resided in the state of Michigan he was elected a member of the school board at the age of twenty-one years, and served by re-election six consecutive years. He also served a term of two years in the legislature of that state. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Douglas county, Wis-



Martin Pattison

consin, served two years, and in 1890 was elected mayor of Superior, Wisconsin, and re-elected in 1891. On retiring from this office, the Superior Leader, in an editorial, says: "Mr. Pattison, now retiring mayor of Superior, goes out of office leaving the city in the best of financial shape, not a dollar of floating debt, sinking funds all full, not an unsold bond nor unfinished contract, the fire department fully equipped, the credit of the city O. K., and three-quarters of a million dollars in the treasury." He was again, for the third time, elected mayor in April, 1896. Mr. Pattison has been a member of the Republican state central committee and a member of the executive committee of that body.

May 17, 1879, Mr. Pattison was united in marriage at Marquette, Michigan, to Miss Grace E. Frink, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Reuben M. Frink. She is a lady of refinement and stands for all that is noble and true. Their beautiful home, "Fairlawn," fronting on Su-

perior bay, is one of the finest private residences on Lake Superior, and represents an outlay of \$125,000. Its beautiful interior finish and many treasures of art and handsome furnishings bear testimony of culture and refinement. They have had eight children, Martha Grace, Byron Martin, Ethel Mary, Alice Irene, Myrna Emmarilla, Vyrna Margaret, Leda Ione and Lois May, the four last named being two pairs of twins. All are now living except Vyrna Margaret and Leda Ione.

Mr. Pattison is a liberal contributor to the churches and to everything calculated to advance the interests of his home city. All charitable enterprises receive his hearty and substantial support. He is a Mason of high standing, being a member of Wisconsin Consistory, thirty-second degree, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Order of Elks.

Such, in brief, is a sketch of one of Wisconsin's illustrious citizens.

JOHN H. HAMLINE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. John H. Hamline was born in Schneetady, New York, on the 23d day of March, 1856, and completed his literary education by graduating at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, in 1875. He then entered the Columbia College Law School and was graduated in 1877, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois. In 1892 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. During his career he has been interested as counsel in some of the most important litigation that has been heard in the courts of the state. With the long line of decisions from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded, he is familiar, as

should be all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy.

Mr. Hamline has served as corporation counsel for the city of Evanston from 1880 to 1884, and was alderman from the third ward of Chicago from 1887 to 1889. He is a valued member of the Union League, Chicago, University, Columbia, Chicago Literary, Sunset, Hamilton and Law Clubs, and at different periods between 1890 and 1897 has served as president of the Chicago Law Club, Chicago Law Institute, Chicago

Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association and the Union League Club. While president of the Union League Club he organized and directed the movement which secured the

passage of the civil service reform act. While president of the State Bar Association he secured the consolidation of the supreme court.

FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT

CHICAGO, ILL.

Frank H. Scott, member of the law firm of Hamline, Scott & Lord, of Chicago, was born at Tipton, Iowa, January 1, 1857, and is a son of Washington S. and Amelia F. (Klein) Scott. He was educated at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and at the Northwestern University Law School of Chicago. The family removed to Evanston from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1864 and to Chicago in 1880.



Mr. Scott was admitted to the bar in 1878, and in 1886 formed a partnership with John H. Hamline, the firm being Ham-

line & Scott, and subsequently became Hamline, Scott & Lord by the admission of Mr. Frank E. Lord.

Mr. Scott stands high at the bar of Illinois. He is vice-president of the municipal Voters' League, ex-president of the Illinois Civil Service Reform League and a member of the University, Union League, Chicago Literary and Chicago Law Clubs, and of the Chicago Historical Society. Politically Mr. Scott is a Democrat.

Mr. Scott was married October 12, 1882, to Miss Edith Kribben, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

JAMES E. KANOUSE

TOWNSEND, MONT.

James E. Kanouse, president of the State Bank of Townsend, Montana, was born at Woodstock, New Jersey, December 18, 1845, and is a son of Jacob A. and Hannah H. Kanouse. He was educated in the Waterbury high school, Waterbury, Connecticut. In 1855 the family moved to Lexington, Illinois, and his father engaged in farming. At sixteen, on the breaking out of the rebellion, our subject enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry at Peoria, under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, participating in battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, Sherman's first raid in rear of Vicksburg to Grenada, and all

the other engagements of the regiment. He served on the staff of General Rosecrans at second battle of Corinth as dispatch bearer to the Sixth Division; was sergeant Company D, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, at the end of the third year's service.

In 1867 he crossed the plains with a cattle train. In 1887 and 1888 he was a member of the house of representatives for the eleventh session, Montana territorial legislature, and in 1889 and 1890 was a member of the constitutional convention.

Mr. Kanouse is a lawyer enjoying a large practice. He is connected with many business enterprise in his state; is president of the State Bank of Townsend since its incorporation in 1899; is largely interested in mines, ranches, sheep, horses and cattle. Politically is a Democrat of the Bryan school. Member of the K. of P., since 1888, Past C. C. "Broadwater Lodge."

Member G. A. R., Wadsworth Post, Helena, Montana, since 1900, and resides on his home ranch three miles south of Townsend, on the Missouri river.

Mr. Kanouse was married in 1867 to Miss Nannie Ballard, of Chicago, Illinois. They have three children: Charles A., Alice and Clara Kanouse.

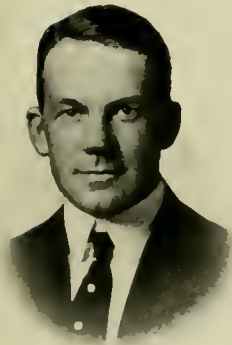
FRANK ELMER LORD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Frank E. Lord, junior member of the law firm of Hamline, Scott & Lord, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, December 12, 1861, and is a son of Edward A. and Nancy E. (Boardman) Lord. Edward A. Lord is a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and his wife was from Danvers. Frank E. Lord was educated at the Holton High School, Danvers, Salem High School, Salem, Massachusetts, and at the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois, taking a classical course and graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1883. He then read law in the office of Mr. Frank H. Scott, his present partner, was admitted to practice in 1886, and in

1889 became a member of the firm of Hamline, Scott & Lord. In practice Mr. Lord has made a specialty of chancery, real estate and corporation matters. He has been a director of the Evanston Public Library, Evanston Hospital and other organizations there.

Mr. Lord is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association and Evanston Club. He has traveled extensively in nearly every state in the Union and been several times to the West Indies. He was brought up in the Congregational church, but is liberal in religious matters. Politically he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Lord has been a resident of Evanston, Illinois, since 1879, and is a bachelor.



HON. JOSEPH E. GARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Judge Joseph E. Gary, the oldest jurist now on the bench in Chicago, has served in the superior court since 1863 without a break until the present time. He has not only proved himself a great judge, but one of the best posted men of his time. He presided at the celebrated trial

of the anarchists and in accordance with the verdict of the jury condemned them to death. No judge ever worked harder or has ever performed greater services. He is eighty years of age, but the weight of years has not borne him down, and all his powers are unabated.

EDWARD SWIFT ISHAM

CHICAGO, ILL.

The late Edward Swift Isham, formerly senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, was born at Bennington, Vermont, January 15, 1836. His American ancestry had its beginning with John Isham, a native of Northamptonshire, England, who, coming first to Newburyport, settled afterwards in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was there married December 16, 1667, to Jane, daughter of Robert Parker, of Barnstable. This pioneer's will was admitted to probate at Barnstable October 10, 1713. His second son, Isaac Isham, was born in February, 1682, and was married May 3, 1716, to Thankful, daughter of Thomas Lumbert, Jr., and his will was probated at Barnstable August 5, 1771. The third son of Isaac Isham was John Isham, born in Barnstable August 6, 1721, who in his youth moved to Colchester, Connecticut, where he married, December 19, 1751, Dorothy, daughter of Ephraim Foote, of that town, and died March 2, 1802. He commanded a company of colonial soldiers in the French and Indian war. His son, Ezra Isham, born in Colchester March 15, 1773, settled in Manchester, Vermont, in 1795, or a little later, and was for many years the leading physician of that region, his death occurring February 8, 1835. Dr. Ezra Isham was married June 21, 1801, to Anna (Nancy) Pierpont, a daughter of Robert Pierpont, of Manchester, Vermont, who was the son of James Pierpont, of New Haven and grandson of the Rev. James Pierpont, for thirty years, from 1684, pastor of the First church of New Haven, and of his wife, Mary Hooker, granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, pastor of the church of Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, who led the migration of that church to Connecticut in 1636, and was the first minister settled at

Hartford. James Pierpont was the cousin of Jonathan Edwards, the younger, of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, and of Aaron Burr.

Pierpont Isham son of Ezra Isham and Anna Pierpont, was born in Manchester August 5, 1802, and died in New York March 8, 1872. He married Samanthe, daughter of Noadiah Swift, M. D., of Bennington, a physician and a citizen of much distinction, and a son of Rev. Job Swift, D. D., who was a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1765, and who was called "The Apostle of Vermont," at his death. Pierpont Isham became a lawyer of distinction and was for a considerable period a justice of the supreme court of Vermont.

Edward S. Isham, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of Judge Pierpont Isham. His early boyhood was passed in that beautiful region bordering New York and Massachusetts, among the Berkshire hills, until sixteen years of age, when in 1850 and 1851 he went to the mountains of South Carolina in search of health and strength. Returning north he completed his preparatory course at Lawrence Academy, Croton, Massachusetts. He matriculated in Williams College in 1853, was graduated in 1857 and by invitation of the faculty returned there in 1860 to deliver a master's oration. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. After studying law, while still in college, and afterwards at the law school at Harvard, he was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vermont, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1858. He had started west intending to locate either in St. Louis or in St. Paul, but on reaching Chicago en route and viewing its possibilities, years passed before he ever saw St. Paul or St. Louis. After a time spent in the law office of Hoyne, Miller



Edw. P. Estlin

& Lewis, Mr. Isham in the spring of 1859 formed a partnership with James L. Stark, a Vermont acquaintance, under the firm name of Stark & Isham, which lasted until 1861. His ability soon gave him a position at the bar, and business came to him freely. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, and spent the greater part of 1865, 1866 and 1867 in Europe, and upon his return he resumed his practice. In February, 1872, the partnership of Isham & Lincoln began. In 1886 William G. Beale was admitted to the firm, which was then known as Isham, Lincoln & Beale.

Of the many eminent lawyers who have honored the Chicago bar Mr. Isham was one of the most noted. He belonged to the inner circle, and his professional life was passed for the most part upon the higher plane of legal work. The care of interests involving largely the care of personal trusts, the conduct of important equity cases, the legal direction of corporate affairs, these matters constituted the greater part of his practice, though he was not infrequently engaged in jury cases. His opinions and his counsel were much sought for the guidance of large financial interests and for the solution of perplexing legal problems. In 1883 Mr. Isham argued before Judge McCreary in the United States court of Topeka, Kansas, the case of Benedict versus St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company, procuring the appointment of a receiver, by which that road was taken from the Union Pacific and reorganized. His firm was instrumental in procuring from Judge Gresham a change of receivers for a portion of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway system east of the Mississippi river. In 1886, during the great railroad strike, Mr. Isham represented the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, securing from the federal courts a temporary injunction against the principal strikers.

Among other cases which he argued, some

of which have become "leading cases," may be noted, viz.: Brine vs. Insurance Company (96 United States 627), with its connecting case of Warner vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company (109 United States 357), Pickard, comptroller, vs. Pullman Southern Car Company (117 United States 34), Rand vs. Walker (Illinois 340), Pullman Palace Car Company vs. Texas & Pacific Railroad Company (11 Federal Rep. 625), Union Trust Company vs. Illinois Midland Railway Company (117 United States 434), Kingsbury vs. Buckner (70 Illinois 514), Central Transportation Company vs. Pullman Palace Car Company (139 United States 24), Windett vs. the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company (130 Illinois Reports 621), Pullman Palace Car Company vs. Central Transportation Company, united States supreme court May 31, 1898.

Almost from its organization Mr. Isham was a member of the Chicago Literary Club, and produced a number of papers before that body. One of his noteworthy papers appears in the Encyclopedia of Political Science under the title of "Social and Economic Relations of Corporations." For the New York Historical Society he wrote a paper, "Frontenac and Miles Standish in the Northwest." In 1898 he read a paper before the Vermont Historical Society in the house of representatives at Montpelier entitled "Ethan Allen; a Study of Civic Authority."

In 1861 Mr. Isham was married to Miss Fannie Burch, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Burch of Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York. There are four children, two of them boys, and two girls. Pierpont, the eldest son, was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1887 and was at Fort Riley with the Seventh Cavalry and afterward with the Third Cavalry at San Antonio, Texas. He resigned from the service finally and is now practicing law. Edward S. Isham, Jr., was gradu-

ated from Yale in 1891 and is in the business of manufacturing electrical machinery in New York.

Mr. Isham died suddenly, February 16, 1902, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City, where he had been spending the winter.

ADOLPH SORGE, JR., M. E.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Adolph Sorge, Jr., mechanical engineer, of Chicago, is a son of Frederick Adolph Sorge and Katherine (Peters) Sorge.

He was educated in a private school, Hoboken Academy, from 1861 to 1871, Stevens Institute of Technology, 1871 to 1875, where he graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer.



He first learned the trade of machinist as volunteer in John Roach's Sons and Brooklyn Navy Yard; he was draughtsman with William Sellers & Company, Philadelphia; West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, New York; foreman of Machine shop of Bliss & Williams, Brooklyn; in Europe in 1880 and 1881, studying European machinery and introducing American machinery. He rebuilt the cement mills of F. O. Norton, and ran the same a year; with Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company until August,

1885; purchased and ran a machine shop in Rochester, New York, until 1891; manager of the Wood-Mosaic Company at Rochester, New York, until 1894; superintendent Fraser & Chalmers until August, 1895. Mr. Sorge then established himself as consulting engineer and general western representative for Cochrane Feed-Water Heaters, Cochrane Steam and Oil Separators, and Sorge Feed-Water Purifying System, with offices in Chicago. April 9, 1902, Mr. Sorge sailed for Europe on another extensive business trip, to be gone for some time.

Mr. Sorge is a member and founder of the Technical Club of Chicago, a member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Western Foundrymen's Association. He has traveled extensively in Europe, United States and Canada. Politically he is a Republican, a man of independent thought and liberal in his views.

Mr. Sorge was married December 1, 1886, to Miss Katie P. Orr. They have no children.

WILLIAM G. BEALE

CHICAGO, ILL.

William G. Beale, member of the law firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, is a representative member of the Chicago bar and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago for eighteen years. As a lawyer, who in the presentation of his cases before judge or jury, he is strong, earnest and convincing, an expert

in the examination of witnesses and one who gives the cases entrusted to his care the deepest study and most earnest thought.

William G. Beale was born at Winthrop, Kennebec county, Maine, September 10, 1854, and is a son of William and Lucinda (Bacon) Beale. His early education was received at vari-

ous schools and Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, graduating in 1877 with the degree of A. B.

Later Mr. Beale came west and was principal of the high school of Hyde Park. February, 1878, he began the study of law in the office of Williams & Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881, while still teaching. At the end of the school year in July, 1881, he entered the office of Isham & Lincoln as law clerk, and in 1885 became a member of the firm, the name being subsequently changed to Isham, Lincoln & Beale.

Mr. Beale was a member of the Chicago Board of Education from July, 1887, to July,

1890, serving as president of that body during the last year of this period and was corporation counsel of Chicago from May, 1895 to April, 1897.

Politically Mr. Beale is a stalwart Republican. He has traveled considerably both in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Beale is a strong lawyer, gifted by nature with a keen mind, which was developed by liberal education, experience and hard study, he has steadily advanced along the lines of mental activity, and is noted as possessing quick insight, superior judgment and resource. He is regarded as a good business man and excellent citizen. Mr. Beale is a bachelor.

HON. JAMES M. SHACKELFORD

MUSKOGEE, I. T.

James M. Shackelford was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 7, 1827, where until the age of twelve he secured his early education and then was placed by his parents in the Stamford University, of Kentucky, and was there tutored by the celebrated James F. Barber, known throughout the world as a great educator. At the age of twenty-one he was elected by a company of volunteers as lieutenant and at the last requisition of the government in the war of 1848 tendered himself and company to the service of the United States, and as commissioned by the government as first lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry. But becoming a soldier under the last requisition, he saw no fighting in this war, which was a sad disappointment to him. On his return he took up the study of law in the office of J. P. Cook and was a little later admitted to the bar, practicing together with Mr. Cook until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he again shouldered his musket and organized the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment of

Infantry and was made its colonel. From that time until the loss of his health in the early part of the war he distinguished himself as a soldier and leader of battle forces, having participated in many hot engagements, among which was the battle of Fort Donaldson. Later in the war, when he had again recovered his health, he organized a company of cavalry in answer to a call of President Lincoln, and started out to capture General Morgan while on that famous raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, which he did in less than forty days. His ability was so marked that in a few months he was tendered a commission as major, which honor he refused and moved to Indiana, where he resumed the practice of law after the war and took an active part in politics, and was elected elector at large and by the electoral college carried the vote of Indiana for Garfield. On the 26th of March, 1889, he was nominated by the president of the United States as the first federal judge of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

HON. WILLIAM J. FISK

GREEN BAY, WIS

Hon. William J. Fisk, ex-president of the Kellogg National Bank, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, has for many years been closely identified with the progress and development of his home city. He has aided all feasible enterprises that would benefit Green Bay, and is justly regarded as one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, and commands that true homage and respect which is ever rendered real worth.

It is interesting to trace the progress of a stout-hearted boy, starting out in life unassisted, except by his own indomitable will, and persistent purpose to succeed, rising step by step, and gaining in the hard school of experience the knowledge which alone is power. It is this record that offers for our consideration the history of a man who, for his probity, usefulness and achievements, affords to the young an example worthy of emulation.

Mr. Fisk was born in the village of Brunswick, Ohio, June 25, 1833; he was the eldest of the seven children of Joel S. Fisk and his wife Charlotte (Green) Fisk.

In reverting to the genealogy of Mr. Fisk we find that he is descended from a long line of ancestors, who for many generations, in both the lineal and collateral branches, were Americans. They were among the earliest settlers of the Colonies, and many representatives have been prominent in the history of the nation. A record of the Fisk family traces the descent of Mr. Fisk to Symond Fisk, Lord of the Manor of Stradbough, Parish of Fairfield, County of Suffolk, England, who lived in the reign of Henry IV and Henry VI (from 1399 to 1422). William J. Fisk is a direct descendant of Phineas Fisk, Esq., who emigrated to the Colonies in 1637, and was one of the first settlers of Wenham, Massachusetts. He was captain of Militia in Wenham,

and constable in 1644; Representative to the General Court in 1653, appointed "Commissioner to end small causes," probably a Justice, in 1654, and his estate was settled by will upon his decease in 1673. His descendants in a large degree followed professional pursuits, and individual members of the family attained prominent positions in the pulpit. They participated patriotically in the Revolutionary war, in which several members were commissioned officers.

Mr. Fisk's father was born in St. Albans, Vermont, and was a son of Solomon Fisk, who settled in northern Vermont. At an early age he became a merchant's clerk and followed that occupation for several years in New York State. He married and journeyed to Ohio, where his eldest child was born. In 1835 he removed to Green Bay and engaged in the lumber business and also opened a mercantile establishment. He was the pioneer lumberman in certain sections of northern Wisconsin, and built the first mill at De Pere. He also erected the first grist mill at Fond du Lac. In 1835, while inspecting the timber and lands of Wisconsin, he walked over the territory between Green Bay and Chicago, by Indian trail. He became a wealthy and successful man. He died May 27, 1877, aged sixty-seven years. His wife passed away April 5, 1877.

Young Fisk attended such schools as the community offered until fourteen years of age. From that time on he earned his own living. His first position was in a land office in Green Bay, in 1848, and while thus engaged he made the maps for the reservation of lands for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The principle of economy was thoroughly ingrafted in him through the friendly advice of John Fitzgerald, a resident of Oshkosh, and a gentleman who



T. J. Smith

took a deep interest in the boy just starting out in life. With his first year's savings young Fisk purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land and in this manner became a property owner before he was sixteen years of age. In 1849 he became an employe of a watchmaker and jeweler, but finding the work too confining for his health, a year later he took a position with a merchant of Fort Howard, named John Grey, at a salary of \$25 per month. After two years in this position he attended the institute at Appleton, Wisconsin, paying for his tuition and board from his savings. At the age of twenty he returned to Fort Howard and at once began trading in the products brought into that town. He had displayed his self-reliance, and his father, believing that he could safely make his own way in the world, encouraged him in that direction by leaving him to his own resources. During his first year he entered into a contract with Chaney Lamb, now senior member of the firm of Lamb & Sons, of Clinton, Iowa, to furnish him 400,000 shingles, at \$2.50 per thousand. Mr. Lamb took a deep interest in the young man and encouraged him. He paid him in advance \$1,000 for the shingles, and Mr. Fisk now says that was the largest amount of money he had ever seen at one time, and made him feel wealthier than he has ever felt since. The money was paid in state bank notes of small denominations and certainly must have appeared quite a large amount to the young man.

In 1853 Mr. Fisk entered the mercantile business in Fort Howard and in 1855 erected a shingle mill. He was the second man to manufacture sawed shingles in the west. His business was prosperous, and he felt that he was on the high road to prosperity, when the panic of 1857 paralyzed the industries of the country. Mr. Fisk, though perfectly solvent, was badly crippled by the panic. Among his possessions were 2,000,000 shingles, but there was no market for them. He therefore suggested to E. A.

Goodrich, now the controlling spirit of the Goodrich Transportation Company, to carry them to Chicago and await a sale. This was done, but it required two years time to dispose of them all.

In 1862 Mr. Fisk sold out his mercantile establishment and canvassed the country in the interest of voting bonds for the construction of a railroad. He was known throughout the country and assisted materially in having the bonds voted. Mr. Fisk took a contract to furnish the ties and timber used in constructing the road between Appleton and Fort Howard, and also for building the railroad company's docks and elevator. Since then he has been operating continually with the Northwestern Railroad, furnishing a large amount of timber and ties for various divisions of the road. In 1871 he furnished the material for the construction of the road to Marinette, and in the following year did the same for the extension from Menominee to Escanaba. When his elder sons grew to manhood he admitted them into the business, and now the firm name is known as W. D. Fisk & Co., and is composed of himself and W. D. and Harry W. Fisk, two of his sons.

For thirty years Mr. Fisk has been connected with the banking business of Green Bay. In 1865 he became a stockholder and director in the First National Bank. In 1870 he became president of the City National Bank, and in 1874, when that institution was succeeded by the Kellogg National Bank, he became vice-president of the latter institution. In 1891 Mr. Kellogg died and Mr. Fisk was induced to accept the presidency. This position he occupied until January, 1902, when he retired from active banking, but still retains the same interest in the bank and remains a director of it. He has been engaged in a great number of business enterprises in Green Bay, all of which have been benefited by his ability. Before the advent of railroads from Green Bay north, communication was carried on by boats in the summer and stages in the winter. He

was largely interested in the Green Bay & Menominee Navigation Company, and during its existence acted as its superintendent. He owned large tracts of timber lands, and at the time of the Peshtigo fire, in 1871, ten thousand acres of valuable timber belonging to him were devoured by the flames; he also lost heavily in the great Chicago fire at the same time. This was a severe blow, but, undismayed, he went manfully to work and soon retrieved his fortunes.

Politically Mr. Fisk is strongly Republican, although of Democratic antecedents. He has never sought, nor does he desire, political positions, but he is one of those who strive to assist others and aims always to assist in the success of the party.

He was alderman of the city in early life, has filled the position of city treasurer, and was also postmaster from 1862 to 1865. In 1875 he was elected a member of the state legislature and was re-elected in 1876 and 1877. He was active in opposition to the "Granger" legislation against railroads, and was chairman of the committee of railroads when the famous railroad act known as the Potter law was repealed.

Mr. Fisk was married to Miss Mary J. Driggs, of Fond du Lac, in 1855, and they had four sons, three now living. Wilbur D. and Harry W. are associated with him in business. G. Wallace is assistant cashier of the Kellogg National Bank, and Frank S. died in 1881, aged twenty-two years. The father and each of the sons have a residence in what is known as the "four-acre lot," the four acres having descended to William J. Fisk from his father.

Mr. Fisk is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights Templar degree; he is a member of no church, but believes in the power of the church for good. The Young Men's Christian Association has found in him a friend and patron. He donated the fund for the erection of their building.

In private life he is the model of a thorough gentleman, his manners are courteous to all, and those who have the privilege of knowing him intimately thoroughly appreciate the innate worth of his character, for his kindness and fidelity to friendship have attracted to him a wide circle of friends in the city where he has spent the greater portion of his life.

HON. J. BLAIR SHOENFELT

MUSKOGEE, I. T.

Hon. J. Blair Shoenfelt was born in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1859. From the public schools of his native town he went to the State Normal College at Huntington, Pennsylvania, finishing his education at the University of Indiana. Upon graduation there he entered the law office of William Johnson, an eminent lawyer, prominent politician and member of congress from Valparaiso, Indiana. Upon the completion of his study with Mr. Johnson he was examined and admitted to the bar in Porter county, Indiana. In the spring of 1883 he removed to

South Dakota, locating at Estelline, here he engaged in the practice of law and also carried on an extensive banking and investment business, serving four years as judge of his county. The time of his residence in South Dakota was that very important period during which the territory of Dakota was divided into North and South Dakota and formed into two states. Mr. Shoenfelt was very active in politics at this critical juncture, giving effective aid in efforts toward the admission of South Dakota as a state and being a member of the constitutional convention.

Removing to Wyoming in 1890, Mr. Shoenfelt continued the practice of law, for four years serving as prosecutor and county attorney of Converse county, and being prominent in state and national politics in Wyoming.

During these years of active legal and political life Mr. Shoenfelt had also many important private interests, both east and west, the prosecution of which required much travel and a consequent contact with men of affairs which has especially qualified him for the important position to which he was called by his appointment as Indian agent in April last. The rapidly changing conditions in Indian Territory, which seem trending so irre-

sistably in the direction of speedy statehood, will make his experience in the formative periods of South Dakota and Wyoming invaluable there. Mr. Shoenfelt is of a very pleasing personality, courteous as an official, quick to grasp the details of matters submitted to him and equally quick in arriving at equitable conclusions. The position to which he has been called has vastly increased in importance with the changed conditions brought about by the Curtis act.

In May, 1882, Mr. Shoenfelt was married to Miss Anna E. Isenberg, of Pennsylvania. They have two charming daughters and a promising young son.

WILLIAM BUFORD CARLILE

CHICAGO, ILL.



William B. Carlile, resident manager for the Mutual Life of New York, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born at Lebanon, January 21, 1870. He is a son of Charles Robert and Mary Prudence Spalding Carlile. Mr. Carlile is one

of the most successful and best-known life insurance men in the west to-day. Early in his career, as a solicitor in the field, he distinguished himself by securing for his company the largest single premium involving an individual life that at that time had been paid for life insurance. This contract, requiring the immediate

deposit of \$136,350 as a premium, was personally negotiated by Mr. Carlile with Mr. James J. Hill, the noted railroad president and financier, of St. Paul.

Later Mr. Carlile was appointed inspector of agencies for the United States and Canada for the Mutual Life of New York, which posi-

tion he held until sent west to Chicago to organize the western special department for his company. During the eleven months of its existence he produced six millions of new business. Appointed to the management of the Chicago general agency, following its merger with the western special department, Mr. Carlile gave stronger evidence of his ability by placing fourteen millions of new business on the books of his company.

Mr. Carlile is an able manager and handles his men with great success. He has been in the field and knows their requirements, and is never too busy to look after and care for their needs.

Mr. Carlile is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union Club, the Washington Park Club and other prominent clubs, and prominent in the Life Underwriters' Association.

He was married April 26, 1893, to Miss Virginia Fontaine, third daughter of Noland Fontaine, a retired merchant and banker, of Memphis, Tennessee.

WILLIAM PORTER VERITY, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Veritys are of English descent, the immediate ancestors of Dr. William P. Verity settling in Ohio at an early date. Rev. Jonathan Verity was a prominent evangelist and revivalist of the M. E. church, and William Verity, uncles both of the subject of our sketch, was a brave soldier in the Civil war, during one of its historic engagements he being the first to scale the breastworks of the enemy.

On his mother's side Dr. Verity is descended from the family of which the eminent jurist, the Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, is a representative. The Blacks of Ohio had numerous children, and of these four sons also saw honorable service in the war of the Rebellion. One, a flag-bearer, was killed in action—shot through the heart while leading a gallant charge—and another, a cannoneer, won distinction on the bloody field of Gettysburg for bravery and ability.

It was in 1850 that the father of Dr. Verity, Matthias, married Miss Cynthia Ann Black, of Ohio, the couple removing to Wisconsin by way of the "prairie schooner." On their journey they passed through the muddy and unattractive but even then energetic city at the mouth of the Chicago river. Like thousands of others, however, they failed to see in its forbidding exterior any promise of its phenomenal future, and, drifting north, they settled on the sand hills of Outagamie county, Wisconsin. It was while residing in the village of Kaukauna, near Appleton, on the 1st of March, 1851, that the parents welcomed the birth of their son, William Porter Verity. After receiving a district and a high-school education and spending one year as a teacher, young Verity, who had now attained the age of twenty years, began the study of his profession under the tutelage of Dr. A. H. Levings, of Appleton. Two

years later, in 1876, he came to Chicago to pursue a systematic course at Rush Medical College.

Dr. Verity took his degree from the above named institution in 1879, and upon competitive examination received the appointment of interne in the Cook County Hospital. He completed the full term of service—eighteen months,—and this experience, invaluable though it was, nearly ended his earthly career, for while performing an operation he was accidentally poisoned and the result was a serious illness of fully three months.

At the conclusion of his internship Dr. Verity at once opened an office on Chicago avenue. This was in 1881, and for twenty years he has remained in the locality where he originally established his practice. Although this has been of a general nature, his professional business has drifted largely into surgical channels, in which specialty he is among the most prominent practitioners on the north side.

As an indication of his standing it may be stated that Dr. Verity served for three years as consulting surgeon to Cook County Hospital, and for some time he has held the position of surgeon to the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Notwithstanding his busy life as surgeon and physician, Dr. Verity is quite a constant contributor to such standard periodicals as the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the *Medical Standard*, the *North American Practitioner* and the *Journal of Neurology and Mental Diseases*. His subjects embrace a wide range, and he has read, also, many papers before various medical societies which have been widely and favorably commented upon.

Dr. Verity is, furthermore, a well-known member of such professional organizations as the Chicago Medical Society, the Academy of Medi-



W. P. Verity M.D.

cine, the Cook County Hospital Alumni Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a Mason in high standing, and, all in all, a busy, able,

straightforward man and physician. In 1890 Dr. Verity was married to Miss Hattie Bunnell, of Chicago, a granddaughter of William A. Goodrich.

JUSTIN D. BOWERSOCK, M. C.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

One of the foremost men in the making of the west is Justin D. Bowersock, of Lawrence, member of congress from the second district of Kansas, a clear-headed man who believes more in doing than in talking. He prefers to be considered a business man rather than a politician, while in fact, he is both. However, until recently he was most widely known on account of his successful business enterprises, but now his distinguished service in congress is adding fame in a new way, for he has carried the same sterling qualities which have dominated his business life into his public duties, which enables him to be classed as an astute, far-seeing politician.

Mr. Bowersock was born in Ohio of Dutch and Scotch descent. He started in life like very many of our great men, as a poor boy. He attended the common schools of Ohio, including the county high school. He began work for himself at an early date, for it is related that while a young boy, during one vacation he worked for seventy-five cents a week, or twelve and one-half cents a day over a "picker" in a wool carding establishment. The meager wages thus earned were turned over to his parents to contribute toward the expenses of the household.

After young Bowersock had completed his course in the common schools he went, in 1860, to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising and grain shipping and built up the largest trade in that thriving city. Like many other sterling people of the northwest he was attracted to Kansas and settled in Lawrence in 1877.

The chief inducement was the possibilities for water power and manufacturing furnished by the Kaw river at Lawrence. The great dam across the Kaw at Lawrence, which was begun in 1872, had been partially destroyed three times by flood. The last time, on May 23, 1877, was five days after Mr. Bowersock's arrival in Lawrence.

Mr. Bowersock immediately bought the property, built the dam, maintained it and enlarged the Bowersock Flour Mill (mill A), built the Douglas County Elevator, Bowersock Mill B (meal), the Lawrence Paper Mill, and caused the water power to be the center of the chief manufacturing industries of Lawrence.

Mr. Bowersock's business enterprises did not stop with the development of the water power. During his first year in Lawrence four of the local banks failed. In 1878 he established the Douglas County Bank, which for many years had a substantial financial existence and was finally merged, in 1890, into the Lawrence National Bank, which he organized. He has been during his business career in Lawrence, president of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Light Company, the Consolidated Barb Wire Company, the Lawrence Paper Company and the Commercial Club. At present he is director in each of the above institutions and president of the Lawrence National Bank and the Griffin Ice Company. He is sole owner of the Kansas Water Power, Bowersock Mills A and B, and the Lawrence Iron Works. Thus, as a business man he has been interested in

nearly all of the industrial enterprises of Lawrence.

While Mr. Bowersock could not be considered as a farmer in the light of a "horny-handed son of the soil," yet incidentally he is a tiller of the soil, managing a two-thousand-acre farm in Saline county.

As a politician Mr. Bowersock has always been a Republican. He has never been solicitous for office, and he never took active interest in conventions until 1898, but whenever the people called him from his business to public duty, nominated and elected him to positions of trust, he obeyed the summons and served faithfully. He was elected mayor of Lawrence twice, serving from 1881 to 1885, during which period the city was relieved of one hundred thousand dollars indebtedness drawing seven per cent. interest. He was a member of the Kansas house of representatives in 1887, and in 1895 he was elected to the state senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. O. Thatcher. While in the Kansas house of representatives Mr. Bowersock was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for the relief of the Quantrell raid sufferers—a bill that had long been hanging fire and which, to some extent, blocked the way to university appropriations. This brought to Douglas county two hundred thousand dollars.

In 1898 Mr. Bowersock was induced to enter the race for congress. This was his first beginning as a political campaigner. He entered with vigor into the canvass and went into the convention with only thirteen votes, forty-five being required to nominate, and came out with the nomination. After a vigorous campaign he was elected by a good majority. He was unanimously renominated by acclamation in 1900, and this in a district noted for long and bitter struggles in congressional conventions. During the first term he began active work in congress and introduced, among other bills, the anti-canteen bill, which became a law, and secured the passage of a bill

through the house appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the State University on account of the burning of the Free State Hotel. This was based on a claim of the Emigrant Aid Company, which was assigned to the university.

At the opening of the session of the fifty-seventh congress he was appointed by the speaker on a larger number of committees than any other congressman. This, in itself shows how thoroughly he is appreciated as a worker in congress, for nearly all of the legislative work of this national body is done through committees. He is a member of the committees on coinage, weights and measures, reform in the civil service, improvements and levees on the Mississippi river, alcoholic liquor traffic, and Kansas member on special joint committee on memorial exercises in memory of McKinley. Mr. Bowersock has a great faculty for details and undoubtedly will make a record on these numerous committees. He gives prompt attention to matters relating to his constituency and never fails to answer every letter sent him.

He has recently introduced a bill in the house to protect the grazing lands belonging to the United States government. It appears from his own statement that he expected the committee, to which it was referred, would remove any possible defects of the bill before it was finally reported for its final passage. Nevertheless he is thoroughly convinced of the right of the bill in general. Some have seen fit to criticise him for this measure, assuming that it is made in the interest of the large stock raisers to the detriment of smaller ones.

Mr. Bowersock has never made any claims as a writer or a speaker, but nevertheless he is ready in expression, a clear and forcible speaker and a pungent writer. In both writing and speaking he eliminates unnecessary material and drives home the essential facts of the case, carrying his audience or his readers with him.

Mr. Bowersock, like all good citizens, is interested in the community in which he lives. He has served as president of the Commercial Club, Merchants Athletic Association and board of trustees of the Plymouth Congregational church and is now acting in the capacity of director of each. He has always taken an interest in special enterprises for the advancement of the town. He has been, for nearly a quarter of a century, a

member of the famous "Old and New" Literary Club of Lawrence.

He was married in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1866, to Mary Gower. He has a fine family of six children, four girls and two boys. Both sons are attorneys in active practice, both graduates of the University of Kansas, one a Harvard law graduate and the other a graduate of the law school of Northwestern University.

EPHRAIM BANNING

CHICAGO, ILL.

Ephraim Banning, an eminent and distinguished member of the Chicago bar, has gained a high position in Chicago and throughout the west as a patent attorney, and his name is connected with many important cases in this branch of jurisprudence. Ephraim Banning was born

in McDonough county, Illinois, July 21, 1849. His mother was a Kentuckian by birth and a sister of the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker, of the supreme court of Illinois; her father was Gilmore Walker, a lawyer of high standing, and her uncle was Cyrus Walker, who likewise distin-

guished himself as an eminent lawyer. Mr. Banning's father was a Virginian by birth, who moved west in an early day, taking an active part in the political and social problems of Illinois and Kansas. From Kansas the family moved to Missouri, where they resided during the Civil war. Two elder brothers enlisted in the Federal cause, while Mr. Banning, then twelve years of age, remained to assist his father on the farm. One brother lost his life in the service, while the other served until the close of the war.

Mr. Banning attended the schools in the neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen en-

tered the Brookfield Academy, later becoming a law student in the office of Hon. Samuel P. Houston, of Brookfield. In 1871 he came to Chicago and entered the office of the firm of Rosenthal & Pence, in the meantime continuing his studies, being admitted to the bar in June, 1872. October following he opened an office for himself and soon had a fair and constantly increasing practice. Some ten years after this he began making a specialty of patent law. In 1877 he was joined by his brother, Thomas A. Banning, and in this year he made his first argument in a patent case, and in a few years the firm of Banning & Banning became widely known as successful patent attorneys. Mr. Banning has since argued many important cases in the United States supreme court and in the federal courts at Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Paul, Des Moines and many other cities. In 1888 he made an extended tour of Europe and in this year Mr. George S. Payson became a member of the firm being succeeded in 1894 by Mr. Thomas F. Sheridan. Mr. Banning is a member of the American, State and Chicago Bar Associations and all other legal organizations. In 1896 he served as a McKinley elector, and in 1897 was appointed a member of the State Board of Char-



ities, and in 1899 was supported by a large following for United States district judge. He is a member of the Union League, Lincoln and Illinois Clubs. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Banning was married in October, 1878, to Miss Lucretia T. Lindsley, who died in February, 1887, leaving three sons. In September, 1889, he married Miss Emily B. Jenne, daughter of the late O. B. Jenne, of Elgin, Illinois.

THOMAS TELFER OLIVER, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Oliver is of French-Swiss stock. His ancestors (named Ollivier), political exiles from Switzerland, took refuge in Scotland, locating in what is known as the Black Forest District. The bearers of the present name of Oliver, both in Scotland and America, are believed to be descended from the Olliviers above mentioned.

Dr. Oliver was one of a large family, his parents being Robert and Isabella (Telfer) Oliver. He was born on May 17, 1830, in Cromartyshire, North Scotland, where his childhood was spent until his seventh year, at which time his family emigrated to Canada, first settling in Quebec. Later, about 1847, they again moved further west and settled permanently in Ontario, where he received his preliminary education.

Very early in life Thomas had shown a strong taste for scientific rather than literary study, delighting in demonstrative work rather than hypothetical conclusions. In direct line with his investigating and logical bent his studies were begun and persistently followed not only to the end of his educational course but all through his subsequent professional life. The intense interest in the phenomena of chemistry, based, as they are, on natural and unchangeable law, drew him naturally to the study of medicine, while his love of higher mathematics gave him, among mechanical pursuits, an unusual aptitude for civil and mechanical engineering. In both these branches his education has been as thorough as long and patient study and congenial tastes could render it.

Dr. Oliver commenced his medical studies in the office of Dr. N. E. Mainwaring, of St. George, Ontario, with whom he remained two years. In 1855 he entered the Rolph Medical College, of Toronto, from which he graduated, receiving his diploma in 1858. Never robust, his close application to study for so long a period left him in a most critical state of health and in no condition to commence the arduous labor of practicing physician, for which in all but bodily health he was now most completely fitted.

The course of study he had pursued prior to his special medical course had, fortunately for him at this juncture, thoroughly fitted him for the pursuit of the profession of a civil and mechanical engineer, and to this he turned with such ardor as to win not only material success but a reputation as a mechanical inventor which he has retained through the later years of his life in the medical profession.

Dr. Oliver's health being recovered, he practiced medicine for a number of years in the south and in Kansas, removing to Chicago in 1874. In this city he has since lived and here he has built up and held a large and constantly increasing general practice, not confined to Chicago, but expanding into the surrounding country. He first located on the south side, his present place of residence. Of late years, although his practice has been general, he has given special attention to diseases of the lungs, liver and kidneys. In these departments he has won eminent success,



J. J. Oliver

and stands as authority on all points pertaining thereto.

Dr. Oliver has five children: Anita, Thomas Scott, Ida May, Bruce and Grant. The Doctor

is unassuming, but independent and self-reliant, and has won the regard and respect of a large circle of friends, which embraces all who know him.

IRA M. COBE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Ira M. Cobe, president of the Chicago Title & Trust Company of Chicago, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1866, and is a son of Mark H. and Eva Cobe.

His education was acquired at the Boston public schools and at the Boston University. His first employment was in newspaper work at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the Suffolk county (Massachusetts) bar in January, 1888, and came to Chicago in 1895.

Mr. Cobe was made president of the Chicago Title & Trust Company in July, 1901. He is a Republican.

Mr. Cobe was the principal promoter of the consolidation of the abstract companies of Chicago and accepted the presidency until such time as a permanent head could be secured.

Mr. Edson G. Keith has been prevailed upon to accept the position as president of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and on July 1, 1902, Mr. Cobe resigns in his favor and will then take a much deserved rest before again actively engaging in business.

Mr. Cobe was united in marriage March 9, 1892, to Miss Annie E. Watts, of Belfast, Maine.

CHARLES A. DAVIDSON

MUSKOGEE, I. T.

Charles A. Davidson, clerk of the United States court, for the northern district of Indian territory, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 5, 1865, and is a son of Charles A. and Mary Elizabeth (Adams) Davidson. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. To obtain a business education he took the position of clerk in the office of Davidson & House, dealers in lumber, building material, box factory, etc. He was promoted in a short time to bookkeeper, and had charge of the financial end of two hundred and fifty men in the employ of the firm. After incorporation of the firm he was elected secretary and treasurer. Their plant burned down five different times, and the last fire, in

1893, compelled him to seek another position. He was individual bookkeeper for Mr. Frank Rockefeller, of Cleveland, for six years, and left his employ to accept the appointment under President McKinley as clerk of the United States court of Indian Territory January 1, 1900.

Mr. Davidson served with the Ohio National Guard five years and obtained an honorable discharge, and then three years with the Cleveland Greys. He is now one of the stockholders in the Muskogee & Clarksville Bridge Co. (Incorporated).

Mr. Davidson is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. A member of the McKinley Republican Club of Muskogee, also an old member of

the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, Ohio. He has traveled extensively in the United States. In religious matters a Baptist, and politically a staunch Republican.

Mr. Davidson was married June 9, 1891, to Miss Katherine K. Moore, of Delaware, Ohio, daughter of the late Frank Moore of the Big

Four Railroad. They have two children, sons, nine and seven years of age.

Mr. Davidson was one of a family of nine children, all living but one, the youngest brother, who was killed in an elevator accident. His father is living and his mother died recently. March 3, 1902.

HON. MARK BANGS

CHICAGO, ILL.

For a period of fully half a century in the history of jurisprudence in Illinois the name of Judge Mark Bangs is prominently associated. He was born at Hawley, Franklin county, Massachusetts, January 9, 1822, and educated at the common schools and at the Collegiate Institute, of Rochester, New York, read law at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Lacon, Marshall county, in the year of 1850.



On January 1, 1852, he was married to Miss Harriet Cornelia Pomeroy, of Lacon. They have two children, Mrs. Nellie Bangs-Skelton, who is a noted musician of Chicago, and Fred A. Bangs, a lawyer, and a member of the firm of Bangs, Wood & Bangs.

Mr. Bangs was elected judge of the circuit court in March, 1859, and was one of the originators of the War Time Union League in June, 1862, being elected president, and served for one year, and was succeeded by Mr. Moulton, of Shelby county. Judge Bangs was elected to the state senate in November, 1869, and in 1873 was appointed by Governor Beveridge, circuit judge to fill an unexpired term occasioned by the death of Judge Richmond. He resided and practiced law in Lacon and the adjoining counties from

1850 until December, 1875, at which latter date he was called without previous solicitation or knowledge to the office of United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, resigning in September, 1879. In the spring of 1860 Judge Bangs formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas M. Shaw, now serving his third term as judge of the circuit court in Peoria and adjoining counties. The law partnership of Bangs & Shaw, and afterward as Bangs, Shaw & Edwards, continued undissolved for seventeen years. In 1880 Judge Bangs formed a partnership with the late Joseph Kirkland for the practice of law in Chicago. This firm was dissolved in 1886 and a new one formed and entered into with his son, Fred A. Bangs, the firm being known as Bangs & Bangs. This firm gave place in 1893 to the present firm of Bangs, Wood & Bangs.

Judge Bangs' ancestry were of the most pronounced Puritan, anti-slavery character. When the intensified anti-slavery spirit was moving against the appalling menace of slavery and when the demand for a new national party was moving the liberty-loving citizens of the country, Judge Bangs was influential in having a state convention held at Springfield, Illinois, in September, 1854, looking to the formation of this new party. He was a young member from Marshall county to the convention. To this enter-

prise he thereafter gave his earnest and unremitting support, and made every Republican national canvass thereafter from Fremont to Hayes, inclusive.

Judge Bangs, with Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune; Enoch Emery, of the Peoria Transcript; George H. Harlow, afterward secretary of the state of Illinois, and a physician of Bloomington, Illinois, met in June, 1862, and devoted a week to careful and complete organization of a political society known as the Union League of America. To this organization Judge Bangs devoted much of the succeeding year, holding conventions in various parts of the country, and, by diligent attention to the interests of the league, causing its influence to be felt throughout the land, especially in the northern states, where it was extremely beneficial in the encouragement and support given to the Union cause thereafter and until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

At the congressional convention held at Galesburg in 1862, wherein Owen Lovejoy was, for the last time, put in nomination for congress, Judge Bangs presided.

The nomination of Judge Bangs for the state senate in 1869, to which position he was elected, came wholly unsolicited. The legislature under that election was the first under the present constitution. The chairmanship of the senate committee of fees and salaries was given to Judge Bangs, by his request, who wrought diligently in procuring the change from a system to enrich clerical agents to some just compensation of other more important and responsible officials.

The appointment to the office of United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois brought him face to face with all the complex and trying exigencies of the conflict between the government and the whiskey influence, and the four years of his incumbency were years of turmoil and perplexity. Large amounts of distilling property were confiscated by the government and several of the distillers were fined and imprisoned.

Throughout his long and honorable career he has given all moral and social reforms his earnest support. Stainless in reputation, he stands to-day one of the most respected members of the Chicago bar.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK

CHICAGO, ILL.

Gen. John C. Black, since retiring from his last public position, has been engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; he is recognized throughout the state for his high legal talents, admired for his splendid oratorical ability, and is known as a statesman of prominence.

John C. Black was born at Lexington, Mississippi, January 27, 1839. He is the son of Rev. John Black and Josephine Culbertson Black.

His father died when he was seven years of age and soon afterward, with his mother, he moved to Danville, Illinois, where he acquired a

common-school education. At the age of seventeen he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, supporting himself by teaching during the five years he spent at that institution, and gaining distinction as a scholar and an orator. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted on the 15th of April, 1861, as a private with the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. He afterward became colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and brevet brigadier general. Until the 15th of August, 1865, he remained in the army, and was absent from the front for

only one month, during which time he was recruiting a company, and while suffering from wounds. He was twice seriously wounded and was three times promoted for distinguished and meritorious service.

At the close of the war Gen. Black took up the study of law, and is now a practitioner at the bar of the various state and federal courts, including the United States supreme court. He first opened an office in Danville and soon became recognized as one of the most able and eloquent lawyers in central Illinois.

In the numerous political campaigns in which Gen. Black has taken part, he has been a constant and earnest Democrat. He was a candidate for Congress in 1866, 1880 and in 1884, and in 1872 was a candidate for lieutenant governor. In 1879 he was nominated for United States Sena-

tor against Gen. John A. Logan, and received the entire Democratic vote of the Illinois Legislature. In 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland, commissioner of the bureau of pensions. In 1892 he was elected congressman-at-large, and served until December 12, 1894, when he resigned his seat in congress to become United States Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, in which capacity he continued for nearly four years, during that time he was nominated for governor of Illinois, but declined the honor. Since May 29, 1889, he has practiced his profession in Chicago. He was recently elected commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Illinois, and also commander of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1867 Gen. Black was married to Miss Adeline L. Griggs.

ORRIN H. INGRAM

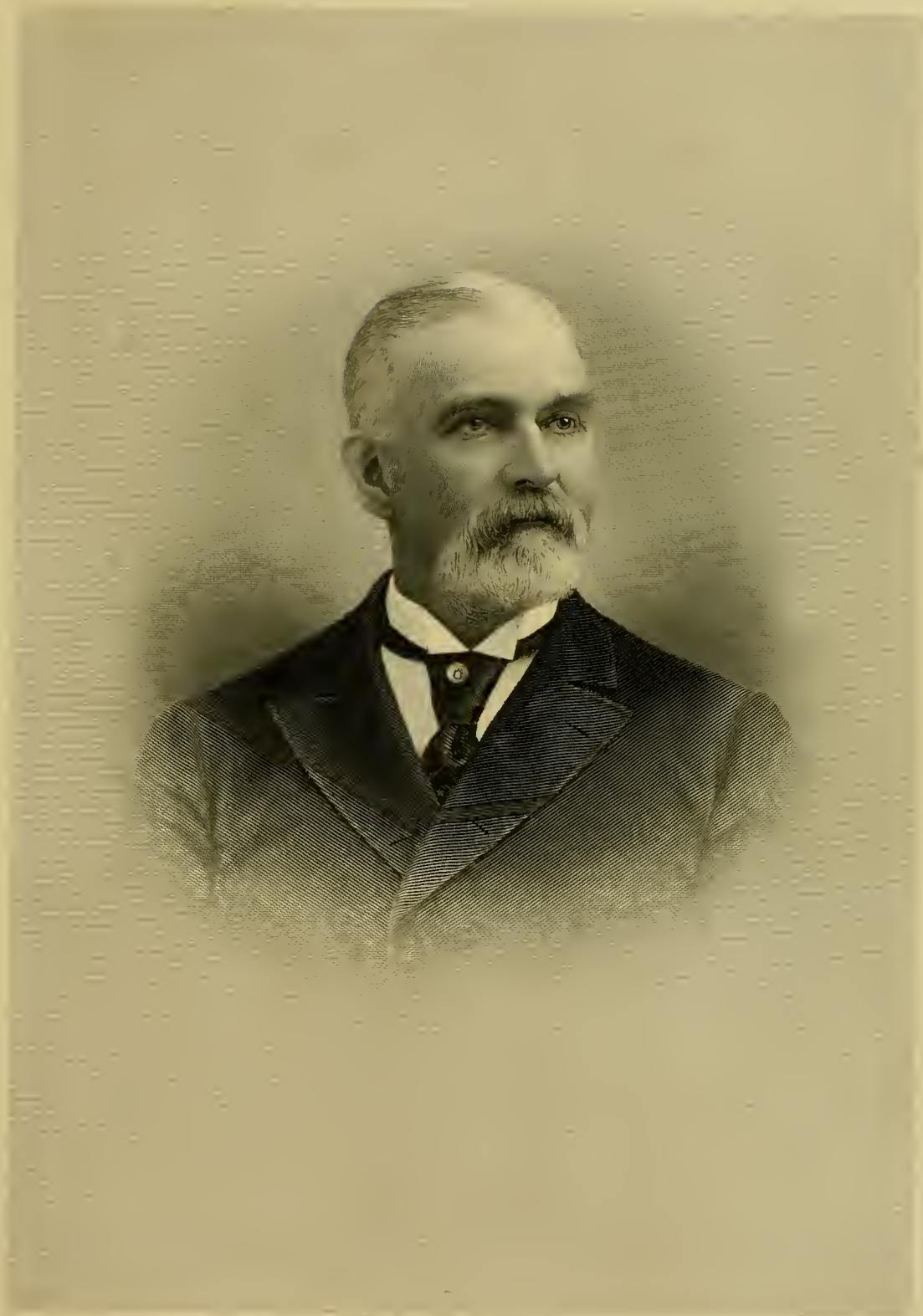
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Personal advancement comes not to one who hopes alone but to the one whose hope and faith are those of striving.

Orrin H. Ingram's full measure of success in life has been determined by his prescience and power to direct his effort toward definite ends. Well may we hold in high regard the results of individual endeavor and personal accomplishment. While many in our great republic have risen from obscurity to affluence, there are comparatively few who have won tributes of admiration and honor for their splendid achievements which have gained them precedence among their fellow-men. In all his relations to home, society, to church and state, Mr. Ingram may be fairly designated as standing among the distinctively representative men of the west. Man's worth in the world is determined by his success and by his usefulness; the estimate of character is based

upon what he has accomplished for himself and the service he has rendered to others. Mr. Ingram used the advantages given him in his youth in the best way; the difficulties he encountered to many would have been stumbling blocks, but to him were stepping stones to higher things. His ambition was one of courage and action; he had no desire to occupy the middle ground, but directed his efforts to the goal of the greatest possible success. To-day he is honored and respected alike for his many great qualities and his many virtues. He is a man whose interest in his fellow-men is broad, deep and sincere. With great abilities he combines gentleness of heart, for he is easily accessible to all classes, believing that personal worth, not advantageous circumstances, make the man.

Mr. Ingram is one of the pioneers of the northwestern white pine business, as he began



O. W. Ingemann

operations in the Chippewa valley in 1857. For many years he has been among the group of men who have been in charge of the lumber industry of the Mississippi valley. He was born at Southwic, near Westfield, Massachusetts, May 12, 1830. His parents, David A. and Fannie Ingram, moved to Old Saratoga, New York, when he was but a child. There his father died in 1841, leaving but slender means for the support of his family. This meant that the boy of eleven years of age had at once to begin his career of self-support. For a number of years he worked on a farm, earning his board and clothing and attending school during the winter months. In 1847 he went to work for the sawmill firm of Harris & Bronson, near Lake Pharaoh, New York. During the winter he superintended cutting logs in the timberland about Lake Pharaoh, receiving during the winter for his work in the woods twelve dollars a month, and thirteen dollars a month in the summer for his services in the mill, but it was not long before he had entire charge of the mill. The location, however, was unfavorable to his health and he accepted a position with Fox & Anglin, of Kingston, Canada, who were building a mill on the Rideau canal, as logging and mill superintendent. It was between 1847 and 1857 that he laid the foundation in experience for his remarkable successes in the west. During this time he superintended the building of several gang mills, among them one for his old employers, Harris & Bronson, at Ottawa. He was learning his business from the ground up, and as he progressed upward establishing his reputation as a practical and successful lumberman. Gilmour & Company, of Ottawa, at that time were the largest lumber operators in the world; they offered him a position at four thousand dollars a year, house rent free and other advantages, which he accepted. For them he remodeled several of their large mills and had entire charge of all operations from the log to the finished lumber. While with this concern he

invented the "gang edger," which since that time has been an indispensable part of every respectable sawmill, and has been of greater advantage to the lumber interests than any contrivance ever introduced. He did not patent the device but gave it freely to the industry, and when later some one else tried to patent it Mr. Ingram furnished proof of his prior claim and his gift of it to the public.

In the winter of 1856-1857 Mr. Ingram decided to start in business for himself, and, although offered a fine salary to remain with Gilmour & Company, he went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which was then, literally, in the woods, without a railroad within a hundred miles of it, and entered into partnership with A. M. Dole and Donald Kennedy, forming the firm of Dole, Ingram & Kennedy. They began lumbering in Chippewa valley, Wisconsin, used a small portable mill with which to saw timber for a sawmill, built a gang-mill and brought the first iron planer and the first iron lathe into the Chippewa valley. Thus began a lumber manufacturing business at Eau Claire which continued until 1900. From this mill they rafted lumber down the Chippewa and the Mississippi, and finally opened a yard at Wabasha, Minnesota, and also one at Dubuque, Iowa, at which latter point they built a mill. In October, 1860, the Eau Claire mill burned, without insurance, resulting in a loss of fifty thousand dollars, but a new one was ready for work in the spring.

The timber in the Chippewa valley was magnificent, but it was no easy thing to get it to the mill or sort, and hold it in the river. Mr. Ingram's firm spent much money and effort in co-operation with the Daniel-Shaw Lumber Company, and with the firm then operating at Chippewa Falls, to build a dam and booms at Eagle Rapids. It was not until Eau Claire and the lumbermen at that point secured a franchise for a dam that lumbering in that city became safe and steadily profitable. In 1862 Mr. Dole retired

from the firm and two years later two of the employes were given an interest in the firm, and it became known as Ingram, Kennedy & Company. In 1865 the steamer "Silas Wright" was built, which did the largest part of the freighting from Reed's Landing to Eau Claire. Mr. Ingram displayed his genius for invention by devising a system of lighters which enabled the "Silas Wright" to ascend the river while other boats of less draught were forced to remain down stream.

In 1880 Mr. Ingram organized the Charles Horton Lumber Company, of Winona, Minnesota, and the following year Mr. Kennedy sold his interests in all their enterprises to Messrs. Delaney & McVeigh, and the Empire Lumber Company was organized with a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars. This company absorbed the interests of Ingram, Kennedy & Company, of Dubuque, and this business was incorporated as the Standard Lumber Company, with five hundred thousand dollars capitalization.

In connection with the improvement of the Chippewa river was the organization of the Chippewa River Logging Company, in which Mr. Ingram's companies took stock. Of the former Mr. Ingram has been a director since its start, and of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, of Chippewa Falls, one of the most successful white pine concerns in the northwest, he has been vice-president since its organization. In 1883 Mr. Ingram organized the Rice Lake Lumber Company, of Rice Lake, Wisconsin, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and has been its president since organization. He is also president of the Empire Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, and vice-president of the Standard Lumber Company, of Dubuque. He was interested in the Hudson Sawmill Company and the Wabasha Lumber Company, both of which concerns wound up their business a year or so ago. Mr. Ingram has heavy investments in many other enterprises in the northwest, as well as on the

Pacific coast, in connection with his stock-holding in the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. Mr. Ingram and Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser have been close friends and business associates for many years.

Mr. Ingram is president of the Eau Claire National Bank, Bank of Rice Lake, and of the Eau Claire Water Works Company; director and treasurer of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company, and among his interests are extensive mines in Arizona, Nevada and Northwest Territory. He is always public spirited and foremost in any feasible plan to benefit his home city. He has erected one of the finest office buildings in the state; a portion of the building is used as a public library, and through the generosity of Mr. Ingram this worthy institution has been given a magnificent home free of charge. In spite of his manifold business interests he has time and money for the pursuit of reasonable pleasure, and for the benefit of others. He has a finely appointed farm in the outskirts of Eau Claire, where he passes a portion of his time; a cottage at Long Lake and a private summer resort up above Long Lake, where he entertains his friends, including many men prominent in the commercial world, in politics and in religion.

Mr. Ingram is a member of the Congregational church and a member of its American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He is a director of Ripon College, of Ripon, Wisconsin, and a Y. M. C. A. supporter. For many years he was one of Dwight L. Moody's staunch supporters, and Mrs. Ingram regularly supported students in the Moody Institute at Chicago, Illinois. In his private life Mr. Ingram is the model of the thorough gentleman, his manners are courteous to all, and his public and personal history is inseparably connected with his adopted state. He has great power of concentration and a memory of remarkable quality. His deeds are indelibly written in the history of his home city so plainly that all may read. He is a product of

the intense life of the northwest; against odds which would have overcome a less dauntless spirit he made his way to the front rank. He is warm hearted, generous and loyal to his friends; he makes new ones wherever he goes, for he is true and faithful in all the relations of life.

Mr. Ingram was married in 1851 to Miss

Cornelia E. Pierce, of Lake George, New York. There are three children, Charles H. Ingram, Erskine B. Ingram and Marion P. Hayes, wife of Dr. Hayes, an eminent physician and surgeon of Eau Claire. Mr. Ingram is domestic in his tastes, spending much time at home, surrounded by his family with his grandchildren.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY

BOONVILLE, IND.

Hon. James A. Hemenway, member of congress from the first district of Indiana, was born March 8, 1860, at Boonville, Indiana, and with the exception of a few years has continued to reside at Boonville. He is a son of William J. L. and Sarah Hemenway. He was educated at the Boonville public schools; was employed at general day labor after leaving school; studied law nights and was admitted to the bar in 1882; elected prosecuting attorney first judicial circuit of Indiana in 1884, re-elected in 1886; and elected a member Republican state committee in 1888 for first district of Indiana, re-elected in 1890 and

1892; elected to congress in 1894, fifty-fourth congress, re-elected to fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses.

Mr. Hemenway has been connected with most of the public enterprises of his town. He is a member of the Grand Tribunal, Knights of Pythias of Indiana, and is also a Mason. Politically a Republican and in religious matters a Presbyterian. Mr. Hemenway was married July 1, 1885, to Miss Anna Eliza Alexander. Her grandfather was Raltiffe Boone, who for so many years was a representative from Indiana in congress.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of the most widely known and popular railroad men of the west is the efficient and energetic general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, Mr. Henry R. Williams. He was born July 14, 1849, at Palmyra, Wisconsin, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Thompson) Williams.

His early education was received at the public and high schools of his native state and with private professors. January 1, 1867, he entered the railroad service, since which time he has been continuously from then to date with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Com-

pany in various positions. For four years he was telegraph operator at various stations; for two years assistant train dispatcher at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; for eight years train dispatcher of the Hastings & Dakota and River divisions at Minneapolis; for one year train master Hastings & Dakota and Iowa & Minneapolis divisions. From January 1, 1882, to September 1, 1885, he was superintendent Iowa & Minnesota division, from September, 1885, to February, 1888, superintendent Southern Minnesota division, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin; from February, 1888, to June, 1890, superintendent Ottumwa

& Kansas City line, being located at Kansas City, Missouri, and Chillicothe, Missouri.

From June, 1890, to March, 31, 1898, he was assistant general superintendent, northern district. March 31, 1898, to February 1, 1900 general superintendent, and from February 1, 1900, to date, the general manager of the road.

Mr. Williams is recognized throughout the west as one of the ablest operating officials now in the service of any railroad in the country. Great improvements in the property of the road have been made under his direction. He has been general manager of the road since February 1,

1900, but had much to do with the operating and construction of the road prior to that time.

Mr. Williams is a man of great executive ability, tireless energy and indomitable perseverance. His entire life has been devoted to his chosen calling, in which he has attained marked eminence, being classed as one of the noted railroad managers of the country. Although a member of several prominent clubs of Chicago, Mr. Williams finds true solace with his family and friends. Mr. Williams was united in marriage, in 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Minneapolis, Minneosta, and has three children.

JAMES P. BUCK, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of February, 1856, Dr. Buck is descended from the German pioneers of that picturesque region, inheriting from them not only an active, sturdy brain but a splendid physique. His parents were John and Rachael (Sherry) Buck, his father being long recognized as one of the most staunch and trustworthy citizens of southwestern Pennsylvania, holding many positions of honor among them. For three years he held the office of sheriff of his county, and in 1874 was elected a representative to the state assembly, serving his constituents for two terms.

Thus it was that the son James early showed a sturdy and studious bent of mind, easily mastering whatever came before him. After passing through the district schools he was sent to Latrobe, Penn., and entering St. Vincent College, finished a classical course, graduating in 1876.

In the meantime he had chosen his life profession, and although he taught school for two seasons after graduating from college, he steadfastly pursued a course of medical reading and was finally matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1879.

During the next five years he followed his profession in the western part of his native state, attaining good success and a large and constantly increasing practice. In spite of this, however, his ambition has gradually outgrown the possibilities of his surroundings, and in 1884 he left the scene of his first professional labors and went to Europe to complete his education preparatory to again taking up his work in a larger field.

Going first to Germany, he studied in the universities of Vienna and Heidelberg, afterward spending some months in Berlin and Prague, practicing his profession in the hospitals of these cities and studying their methods.

Upon the outbreak of the war between Servia and Bulgaria-Romania, in 1885, Dr. Buck accepted a surgeon's position in the Servian army, with the rank and title of captain. During the continuation of hostilities, in company with Dr. Bridge, he remained in the military hospital service, thereby adding to his skill that practical surgical experience which only the emergencies of battle afford.

Dr. Buck retired from the service not only with an invaluable experience in his chosen speci-



J. W. Brock '60

alty of surgery but honored by many tokens of esteem from his immediate superiors and those of even higher rank. He retired, moreover, with a most enthusiastic opinion of the ability, bravery, womanly tenderness and philanthropy of Queen Natalie. Dr. Buck saw much of her work both in the hospitals and on the battlefields, having an especial admiration for her work there and for her labors in behalf of poor girls and the industrial classes in general.

At the conclusion of his service as a military surgeon Dr. Buck returned to Vienna, where he remained for a year as first assistant to Professor Hock in the Eye Department of the Vienna Polyclinic.

While at the University of Vienna he was elected president of the American Club of Physicians, composed of members of the profession then visiting in that city. It was organized to promote the interests of American students, but as it was not amenable to the rules of the university it was disbanded.

After completing this extended and profitable season in Europe, in the autumn of 1887 he located in Chicago for the practice of his profession. Since that time he has continued in general practice, which has constantly increased, the bulk of his time, perhaps, being occupied with surgical cases. Not only is Dr. Buck considered one of the leading operators of the city, but he has in-

vented many improvements upon surgical instruments, some of which have been adopted by various members of the profession and others are employed solely by himself in his private practice. It is an evidence of his high standard of medical ethics that he refuses to patent any of his inventions of a professional nature, believing that if he can do anything to simplify and facilitate surgical operations, make them safer or less painful, he should give the profession and suffering humanity the benefit of his ideas without claim or hope of financial reward.

Dr. Buck's inventive genius does not rest within the confines of medicine, as he has made improvements in the mechanism of the modern bicycle and has perfected several electrical devices which are highly spoken of by experts in that line.

Dr. Buck is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Germania Maennerchor and other organizations, and is not only popular in all circles for his varied abilities but because of the great amount of work which he cheerfully does for the benefit of those who need the services of the physician but are not financially able to recompense him. In fact, he brings to the practice of his profession not only the ability and enthusiasm necessary for success but the courtesies of a gentleman and the sympathies of a large-souled man.

GEORGE W. PIERSON

RED LODGE, MONTANA.

George W. Pierson, lawyer, was born at Atlas, Genesee county, Michigan, May 21, 1869, and is a son of Joseph W. and Hannah (Davenport) Pierson. He was educated at the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar, and located at Chicago, August 1, 1892, becoming a member of the law firm of Waulett, Pierson & Knudson. In 1891 he took the LL. B. degree,

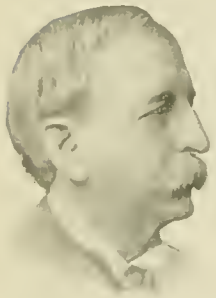
and in 1892 the degree of LL. M. In 1894 he moved to Montana and settled at Red Lodge, May 1st, that year, and commenced his practice, which he has continued ever since. Mr. Pierson was city attorney of Red Lodge from 1894 to 1896, and was the first county attorney for Carbon county, 1895 to 1897. He is now exalted ruler of Bear Tooth Lodge, No. 534, Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks of America, joined in 1899; county central committeeman of Silver Republican party 1896; also state central committeeman for Carbon county. Politically he is

a Democrat. He was married October 27, 1892, to Miss Loretta Mann. Mr. Pierson's grandparents settled in Lapeer and Genesee counties, Michigan, in the early 'thirties.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON

CHICAGO, ILL.



William Penn Nixon, editor, was born at Fountain City, Wayne county, Indiana, son of Samuel Nixon and Mrs. Rhoda (Hubbard) Butler, his wife. His parents were Virginians, of English descent, and were members of the Society of Friends, of which body his grandfather, Barnaby Nixon, was a highly esteemed preacher, who, becoming convinced that slavery was contrary to the law of God, freed the slaves he owned long before his denomination had begun to give testimony against human bondage. Mrs. Butler, by her marriage to Mr. Nixon, brought a strain of Indian blood into the family, as her grandmother was a daughter of the Cherokee nation.

William Penn Nixon, after attending a private school until he was fourteen years of age, spent two years at Turtle Creek Academy, Warren county, Ohio. He then for a year assisted his brother, who was principal of Harveysburg Academy, after which he entered Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, an institution under the care of the Society of Friends. After another year of teaching he entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated in 1853. He taught for two years in Cincinnati, and then took a post-graduate course of four years in law at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and opened an office in that

city; met with flattering success, and continued in practice until 1868. Having taken a vigorous part in politics as a Republican, he was elected to the state legislature in 1864 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Keck; was re-elected for a full term in 1865, and served through the legislature of 1866-67. In the meantime he had become president of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1868, in connection with his elder brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, and other friends, he established the Daily Chronicle, an evening paper, of which he was made commercial editor, but soon became publisher and general manager, and thus acted until a year or two later; but upon the consolidation of his paper with the Daily Times sold his interest. He still continued president and manager of the insurance company until 1871, when it was consolidated with the Union Central Life Company, of the same city.

In 1872 Mr. Nixon became business manager of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, founded by J. Y. Scammon. In 1875 the company was forced to dissolve, and a new organization was formed, in which Mr. Nixon and his elder brother obtained a controlling interest. As general manager and editor-in-chief he carried the newspaper through its critical period, and, pushing it to the front, gave it a high moral tone and a distinct and positive character as a dispenser of political and literary news. In moral and political work and thought it soon became a leader. During the time from 1875 until 1879 Mr. Nixon was editor and

general manager, giving personal superintendence to every department. Willis J. Abbot, in *The Review of Reviews*, in 1896, in an article entitled "Chicago Newspapers and Their Makers," speaks of Mr. Nixon as follows: "More than any other newspaper in Chicago, the *Inter-Ocean* has represented the personality and the convictions of one man. * * * One who knows the *Inter-Ocean* may justly feel that he knows its editor, while he who enjoys the friendship of Mr. Nixon can at all times forecast with almost perfect accuracy the course of the newspaper upon any given public issue. It is this straightforward pursuit of a never-changing ideal; this undeviating progress along the path that never wanders, that gives the *Inter-Ocean* its character and its strength. * * * It is interesting to consider how much the loyalty of its subscribers to the paper may be due to loyalty of the paper's staff to each other. The periodical shake-ups that unsettle almost every other newspaper in Chicago have no parallel in the *Inter-Ocean*. Members of the staff have grown gray in its service. * * * The editorial staff in its harmony and good fellowship closely resembles a great family. It would seem that the kindly spirit of the editor-in-chief, of whom his bitterest political opponent speaks only words of respect and admiration, has permeated the entire force—as it certainly has fixed the character of

the paper." The paper has always advocated the cause of municipal reform, and never hesitates to arraign corruption even in Republicans. In July, 1897, Mr. Nixon sold the controlling interest, but still retains his connection with the company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, as well as publisher. In December, 1897, he was appointed collector of United States customs, and took charge of the office in January, 1898. The business has greatly increased, but it has been conducted without an increase in the number of clerks or of expense to the government.

He has been a commissioner of Lincoln Park since 1895, holding office under Democratic as well as Republican governments. He is a member of the Union League, Marquette and Press Clubs, and for several years was president of the Associated Press. He is a director of the Humane Society and a member of the Ohio Society. In 1896 he was selected by the state Republican convention of Illinois as delegate at large to the national convention at St. Louis which nominated William McKinley for president.

Mr. Nixon was married in Cincinnati in September, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (Ferris) Stites. She died in 1862. He was again married, June 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah E. Duffield, of Chicago, by whom he has three children: Mary Stites, Bertha Duffield and William Penn.

HON. JAMES TIGHLMAN LLOYD

SHELBYVILLE, MISSOURI

Hon. James T. Lloyd, member of congress from the first district of Missouri, was born at Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, August 28, 1857, and is a son of Jeremiah and Francis Lloyd. He was educated at and graduated from Christian University at Canton, Missouri, in 1878; taught school for a few years thereafter;

was admitted to the bar June 14, 1882, and then practiced his profession in Lewis county until 1885, when he located at his present home, where he has since resided; he held no office, except that of prosecuting attorney of his county from 1889 to 1893, until his election to the fifty-fifth congress, to fill a vacancy; re-elected to the fifty-

sixth and fifty-seventh congresses. He is interested in nearly all the public enterprises in his town; is a member of J. O. O. F., of M. W. A. and of K. P. organizations, and has held numerous places of honor in the former. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South,

and was a delegate to the general conference in 1894. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Lloyd was married March 1, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Graves, of Lewis county, Missouri. They have three children living: Olive, Thomas and Ethel Lloyd.

ALEXANDER STUART MCLENNAN, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Although blue blood is not always good blood, in the case of Dr. McLennan it certainly is. The misfortunes and adventures of the two Charleses in the time of Cromwell are fresh in the minds of historical students, it being from their house that the subject of this sketch is descended. The Doctor's paternal grandmother, Charlotte Stuart, was descended from the famous General Stuart, of Garth, who wrote a history of the Scottish regiments, and whose progenitors were of the royal house. Its vigorous and able representative, who is now a resident of Chicago, is the product of many strains of blood, many climes and vicissitudes.

Born in Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, in the year 1846, both of his parents died when he was only three years of age. His father, John McLennan, was the third of seven sons, his grandfather being Roderick McLennan, Esq., of Kililan, Rosshire, Scotland, who in turn was a descendant of John McLennan, of the "Banner," a distinguished character during the wars of Montrose. Dr. McLennan's mother, Catherine Taylor, also a native of British Guiana, was of English extraction, so that, although born in that far-away colony, a true British constitution is his by right of inheritance.

Upon the death of his parents the boy was sent to his paternal grandfather in Scotland, whose wife was of the house of Stuart, as above mentioned. He was educated in the best schools

which the country afforded, and, as is generally admitted, Scotch schools are pre-eminent for their good discipline and thoroughness. Finishing his preliminary education in the Free Church Institution at Inverness, he graduated, receiving the first prize in classics and honors in all other branches.

Realizing that now the real battle of life was before him, he turned toward the American west, where he knew that his opportunities were greater and his achievements would be more gratifying to his ambitious nature. With his uncle, therefore, he emigrated to Canada, but, like many other young men of active mind and body, for several years he wavered as to the life course which he should pursue. For some time he was a teacher. He also took a course in the Kingston Military School, from which he graduated in 1868. Upon leaving that institution he was appointed lieutenant and afterward captain in the Eighteenth Battalion, Army of the Dominion, and saw active service during the Fenian raids of 1870, and received a silver medal from the British government in 1899 in acknowledgment of such valued services.

Being by disposition and education of a reverential nature and a firm believer in the Scriptures of both the Old and New Testaments, the young man felt strongly drawn toward theology, and entered Queen's University with a view of studying for the ministry. He took a course in arts,



Dr. A. W. Leman.

but being unable to reconcile the logic and liberality of his mind with sectarianism and ministerial plans, turned his attention to the secular profession of medicine.

Entering the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, he took a full course and graduated with honors in 1873. Two years later Dr. McLennan moved to Chicago, having been in active practice here for the past two decades. Although previous to his advent to this city he had crowded an unusual number of changes into his young life, since coming here, so pronounced has been his success in his chosen profession, that he has no desire to wander further.

An eminent city physician thus bears testimony to his sterling character, professional and otherwise: "I have been intimately acquainted

with Dr. McLennan for the past eighteen years and consider him one of the foremost physicians of the west. His entire professional career has been characterized by innumerable charities and his many noble traits have endeared him to a host of friends. His scholarly features and soldierly bearing have made him a familiar figure among prominent Chicagoans, and the lucrative practice he enjoys abundantly testifies to his thorough knowledge of the profession he adorns."

Another event should be recorded before closing this imperfect sketch, and one indicative of the Doctor's characteristic enterprise, viz., his marriage to Catherine Anglin, of Kingston, in 1866, when he had not yet reached his twenty-first year.

JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

Joseph Russell Jones, formerly United States minister at Brussels, Belgium, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1823. His father, Joel Jones, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, May 14, 1792, and after marrying Miss Maria Dart, the daughter of Joseph Dart, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, removed with his young family to Conneaut, Ohio, in 1819.

Joel Jones was the sixth son of Captain Samuel Jones, of Hebron, Connecticut, who was an officer in the French and Indian war. The latter held two commissions under George II of England. He returned from the wars and settled in Hebron, where he married Miss Lydia Tarbox, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. Nine of the ten children lived to reach maturity. Samuel the eldest son, was a lawyer, and practiced the profession for many years at Stock-

bridge, Massachusetts. He was a man of fine cultivation. In 1842 he published a treatise on the "Right of Suffrage," which is, probably, the only work of the kind ever published by an American author. From another brother descended the late Hon. Joel Jones, the first president of Girard College; the late Samuel Jones, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Matthew Hale Jones, of Easton, Pennsylvania. From a third brother descended Hon. Anson Jones, second president of the Republic of Texas.

The family are now in possession of a letter written by Captain Samuel Jones to his wife at Fort Edward, dated August 18, 1758. One hundred and ten years previous to the date of this letter his ancestor, Captain John Jones, sat at Westminster as one of the judges of King Charles I. Colonel John Jones married Henrietta (Catherine), the second sister of Oliver

Cromwell, in 1623, and was put to death October 17, 1660, on the restoration of Charles II. His son, Hon. William Jones, survived him, and one year before his father's death married Miss Hannah Eaton, then of the Parish of St. Andrews, Holden, Epenton. He subsequently came to America with his father-in-law, the Hon. Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, where he occupied the office of deputy governor for some years, and died October 17, 1706. Both himself and wife are buried in New Haven, under the same stone with Governor Eaton.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the subject of this sketch is connected by direct descent with the best blood of the Puritan fathers, and came honestly by the virtues which have characterized and adorned his private and official life. His father died when he was but an infant, leaving his mother with a large family and but slender means for their maintenance. At the age of thirteen young Jones was placed in a store at Conneaut, his mother and other members of the family at the same time removing to Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois. This, his first clerkship, gave to his employers great satisfaction. He remained with them for two years, when he decided to follow his family and seek his fortune in the west.

When the leading members of the Presbyterian church were apprised of his determination to depart from them, they endeavored to prevail upon him to remain, offering to provide for his education for the ministry. He, however, declined their generous offer, but not without sincere and grateful acknowledgments of their great kindness manifested towards him, and, taking passage on board the schooner J. G. King, he made his first landing at Chicago, on the 19th of August, 1838. From thence he proceeded the remainder of his journey to Rockton, where he remained with his family for the next two years, rendering such service to

his mother as his tender years and slight frame would permit. In 1840 he went to Galena, then the largest and most flourishing city in the north-west, determined to better his condition, but as his entire available capital amounted to only one dollar, his first appearance upon the scene of his future success was not encouraging. He was glad to accept at a very small salary a clerkship, which he filled for about six months, after which he entered the employment of one of the leading merchants of Galena. Young Jones found in this association appreciative friendship, agreeable surroundings, hearty encouragement and ample scope for his business talents and ambition. Contact with the enterprising spirits of that region soon developed in him those qualities which have since so highly distinguished him as a man of sterling worth and remarkable ability. His employer, perceiving his superior qualifications, his ready adaptability to the requirements of his position, his imperturbable good nature, self-possession, foresight and sagacity, advanced him rapidly and finally to a partnership in the business, which was continued successfully and profitably until 1856, when the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Jones retired. In 1846, while still engaged in mercantile business, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Galena & Minnesota Packet Company. This highly important position he held for fifteen years, giving entire satisfaction to the Company. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected member of the twenty-second general assembly from the Galena district, composed of the counties of Jo Daviess and Carroll. He soon became one of the most active and influential members of the legislature, and was prominently identified with many measures of great public interest, so that his conduct as a representative received the high approval, not only of his own district, but of the whole state.

In 1861 Mr. Jones was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of United States mar-

shal for the northern district of Illinois, having been selected from among many applicants for that important position.

This appointment required him to change his residence to Chicago, and brought him in contact with other and larger interests than those which had previously claimed his attention. In 1863 he organized the Chicago West Division Railway Company, was elected its president, and by his systematic and economical management soon brought it to a high condition of prosperity. In the midst of his exacting duties he found time to take part in various other commercial and manufacturing enterprises, which brought him into notice as one of the most successful and influential men of Chicago. Withal, he discharged his duties as marshal so efficiently, and with such satisfaction to the government, that upon the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's second term he was reappointed, and held the office till General Grant called him to fill a higher and much more conspicuous position. Mr. Jones was one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted friends and enjoyed his fullest confidence. He was summoned by the latter on several occasions to Washington for consultation upon matters of public interest, and, at least once, to confer upon a subject of great personal concern to the president. Shortly after the crushing victory of the Union forces, commanded by General Grant, over the Confederate army at Chattanooga, a movement was set on foot by a number of influential men in New York to give the successful General an independent nomination for the presidency. Mr. Lincoln was too astute and watchful a politician to remain long in ignorance of this hostile movement, and as a matter of course, soon discovered the plans of his enemies. Perceiving at once that the nation's victorious chieftan would prove a dangerous competitor, if he really were ambitious, he regarded as of the first importance to satisfy himself on that point. Recalling the intimacy which had grown up between General Grant and

Mr. Jones, he telegraphed for the latter to come to Washington. Mr. Jones lost no time in obeying the president's summons; on reaching Washington he reported his arrival to the president, stating that he would call whenever it would be most convenient for the president to receive him, and was requested to call at eight that evening, which he did, and was conducted to the president's private office, and closing the doors, Mr. Lincoln said: "Jones, I've sent for you to tell me whether or not Grant wants to be president." Mr. Jones replied promptly, in accordance with what he knew to be the fact: Certainly not; he would not take the office if it were offered to him. So far from being a candidate himself, I know him to be earnestly in favor of your re-election." Mr. Lincoln's countenance relaxed, and the habitual shade of sadness faded from his face, as he leaned forward, and putting his hand upon Mr. Jones' shoulder, said: "My friend, you don't know how gratifying that is to me;" adding reflectively, "No man can ever tell how deep that presidential grub gnaws till he has had it himself."

Immediately after General Grant's election, four years later, he nominated Mr. Jones to the senate as minister to Belgium in grateful appreciation of his patriotic support of the government's policy during the Civil war; in recognition of his services as a member of the National Republican Executive Committee during the political contest which had just terminated, and of his high qualities as a gentleman and citizen. He proceeded quietly to his post, accompanied by his family, took possession of the legation on the 21st of July, 1869, was confirmed in due time, and addressed himself at once unostentatiously but industriously to the mastery of the situation. One of his first duties was to make an elaborate report upon the cereal productions of Belgium, by order of the state department, and the manner in which he did this left nothing to be required. Shortly afterwards he was called

upon to interpose his good offices in behalf of an American citizen who had been condemned to imprisonment. He did so quietly and without display, and succeeded speedily in effecting the release of his countryman. When the difficulty arose with Great Britain in reference to the construction of the Treaty of Washington, no minister was more active than he in disseminating correct information, and in giving public opinion a turn favorable to our interests. In the final extinguishment of the Scheldt dues he served the government with marked capability and intelligence. He has also materially assisted in bringing about an understanding between Belgium and

the United States which will probably enable them to agree upon the terms of an extradition treaty; and he later furnished for the use of the senate committee on transportation an admirable report upon the Belgium railways and canals.

In 1846 Mr. Jones married Miss Scott, the daughter of the late Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas.

In the summer of 1875 Mr. Jones resigned and returned to Chicago, and was soon thereafter tendered the position of secretary of the interior, which he declined and was appointed collector of the port of Chicago.

In 1888 he retired from active business.

HON. ROGER C. SULLIVAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

The name of Roger Charles Sullivan stands out prominently in the business world of Chicago and in the history of Cook county politics. He was born February 3, 1861, in the city of Belvidere, Illinois, and is of Irish parentage. His father, Eugene Sullivan, was a merchant of Belvidere, and his mother was Mary (Sullivan) Sullivan. He is the second eldest of a family of six brothers and two sisters, several of whom are prominent in public life, Boetius H. having served as surveyor general of South Dakota under President Harrison, and Francis J. is the Democratic representative from the nineteenth senatorial district and minority leader of the forty-third general assembly of Illinois.

Roger C. Sullivan early displayed the sterling traits of character for which his race has long been noted. He was educated in the public schools of Belvidere, and after completing the high school course there came to Chicago and entered the Bryant and Stratton Business College, where he received a thorough business training. He was first employed in the mechanical depart-

ment of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, with which he remained several years, when he resigned to accept the appointment of custodian of property of the Cook County Hospital from the board of county commissioners. In 1886 Mr. Sullivan was appointed by President Cleveland to a position in the internal revenue department for the northern district of Illinois. He remained in the government service four years, and in 1890 resigned his position to become the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of clerk of the probate court of Cook county. He was elected by a good majority, and so satisfactory was his administration of the affairs of the office that before the expiration of his term he was selected for party promotion and became the logical and unanimous choice of his party for the office of county clerk at the ensuing election. But in the election of 1894 the landslide, caused by the unsatisfactory condition of public affairs, carried the Democratic party to defeat, and with it many worthy candidates, among them Mr. Sullivan. After his retirement



Roger C. Sullivan

from public office he became interested in the organization of the Ogden Gas Company. After a bitter fight this company secured from the city of Chicago a franchise to manufacture and sell gas in competition with the People's Gas, Light & Coke Company. In the position of secretary and treasurer of his company Mr. Sullivan has displayed great executive ability, and has established this company permanently as one of Chicago's public service corporations.

He is also one of the principal stockholders in the Cosmopolitan Electric Company, which has conduits laid throughout Chicago, and from which will be transmitted electric power for all manner of manufacturing and domestic purposes, such as heating, cooking, lighting, etc., revolutionizing the present manner of living. Mr. Sullivan is a successful business man, and an extensive owner of improved real estate in Chicago, and also owns a large farm in Dakota and other properties. He has always maintained an interest in county and state politics, is a member of the Democratic state central committee and has represented the fifth congressional dis-

trict of Illinois in the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1896 as a delegate.

Although always a busy man, both in business and politics, a member of many clubs and societies, and fond of out-door sports, golf, yachting, etc., yet Mr. Sullivan is decidedly a home man. He has a kindly heart, the openness and generosity of which has brought sunshine to many hard lives and lightened many a heavy load.

His success in life is the result of an unconquerable ambition and indomitable energy, rightly directed.

Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Iroquois Club, the County Democratic Marching Club, the Menoken Club, Sheridan Club, Catholic Order of Foresters, Garfield Park Council of the National Union, Royal Arcanum, Elleserlie Golf Club, Young Men's Institute and Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Sullivan was married in 1884 to Miss Helen M. Quinlan. They have five children, and reside in a beautiful home on Washington Boulevard. They also have a fine summer home upon the shores of Fox Lake, Illinois.

MARSHALL FIELD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Marshall Field, merchant and financier, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, August, 1835, and is the son of John and Fedelia (Nash) Field. He is of puritan descent, his earliest American ancestors having settled in New England about 1650. The Field family are of Norman extraction and records are extant of their having settled in Normandy as early as 912.

Marshall Field grew up on a farm and received the thorough industrial training of the New England country boy. He acquired a common school and academic education, and at the age of seventeen went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and engaged in a dry-goods establish-

ment. In 1856, soon after attaining his majority, he came to Chicago and entered the employment of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, one of the pioneer mercantile houses of the city. He displayed a genius for business and four years later was taken into partnership with the firm, which became known as Cooley, Farwell & Company, and a short time afterward as Farwell, Field & Company. The firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter was formed in 1865 and in 1867 when Mr. Palmer retired the business had assumed vast proportions. In 1881, Mr. Field purchased Mr. Leiter's interest and has since continued the business as Marshall Field & Company. The present

retail establishment covers almost an entire square in the heart of the retail business district of the city and is one of the finest buildings in the West. The wholesale business of the firm is carried on in a massive granite structure and is one of the most notable buildings of its kind in the country. Mr. Field has had for many years the largest dry-goods business in the world.

In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Field's investments are extensive and varied. His career is remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men, and the vast-

ness of their commercial operations. He has studiously avoided anything that might appear ostentatious and has been liberal in the bestowal of charities, exercising always a careful discrimination in selecting the object of the beneficence. Conspicuous among his contributions to public enterprises was his donation to the University of Chicago of a tract of land worth \$300,000, and \$100,000 in cash; and \$1,000,000 to the Field Columbian Museum. The museum will ever remain an enduring monument of his generous endowment.

JOHN CHARLES SHAFFER

CHICAGO, ILL.

John C. Shaffer, president of the Evening Post, of Chicago, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 5, 1853, and is a son of James and Ann M. (Crout) Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer was educated at Baltimore, and began his life as a tele-

graph operator, and subsequently entered the grain business, to which he devoted his attention from 1876 to 1886. He has achieved a position of wide influence as a business man, and many successful operations have marked his career. His acquaintance east, west and south among leading bankers and prominent

railroad men opened up to him many opportunities for useful and profitable investment. The consolidation and reorganization of the street railways of Indianapolis, Indiana; the construction of the Asbury Park & Long Branch electric line, on the coast of New Jersey; the development of the street railway and electric lighting plant of Vicksburg, and the erection of the Pioneer grain elevator, of Cleveland, Ohio, mark some of the steps in a business career of which

he may well be proud. Mr. Shaffer resides at Evanston, Illinois, and his beautiful home contains, besides a fine collection of rare books and autographs, valuable paintings and a number of curios and other rare works of art.

In April, 1901, Mr. Shaffer entered upon a new career, that of journalism, and purchased the Evening Post, of Chicago, and has demonstrated in his editorial capacity marked ability and success and has proved a valuable accession to Chicago journalistic work. He is keenly alive to the responsibilities of his trust, and has the entire confidence of his friends. He is a man of strong convictions, but tolerant in his views believing that both public and corporate rights should be respected and protected. Since his purchase of the paper he has increased its circulation fully fifty per cent., and has made it one of the leading papers of Chicago. Mr. Shaffer has traveled extensively both in England and the continent, as well as everywhere in the United States. Politically he is a Republican, and as a journalist his services will be of great value to his party.

Mr. Shaffer is a valued member of several



clubs and social organizations. He belongs to the Union League, Athletic, Marquette, Caxton and Evanston Country Clubs, also to the Glen

View Golf Club. Mr. Shaffer was married in 1878 and has two sons, Carroll and Kent Shaffer.

BENJAMIN F. FELT

GALENA, ILL.

Shortly after midnight, Monday morning, July 31, 1899, Mr. B. F. Felt was released from pain, and Galena suffered an irreparable loss in the death of one of her most highly honored citizens. Mr. Felt was first stricken with his fatal illness on the 15th of December, 1896, and except for occasional drives, was confined to his home until his death.



Benjamin F. Felt was born at Plattsburg, New York, January 3, 1821, and passed his boyhood days in the limits of his native town, where he attended the common schools until his father became paralyzed, which misfortune was followed within a year by the mother's death. He then worked the family farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which, in the spring of 1842, he removed to Galena, Illinois, and entered the employ of his brother, Lucius S. Felt, as clerk, a position he occupied for the ensuing four years, earning in this time one thousand and fifty dollars, seven hundred dollars of which he saved. His theory has been that any one receiving one dollar a day can save money if he spends but ninety cents of it, and to the adoption of this theory in practical form may be ascribed Mr. Felt's later success.

In 1846 he was enabled with his savings to engage in the grocery business for himself, which he did, and continued therein for forty-five years, or until 1891, with unvarying success. For the last thirty-five years of this period

he occupied the same store continuously. In 1891 Mr. Felt retired from active business and devoted himself to caring for the various interests that he possessed, as the result of long years of industry.

Mr. Felt has been a stockholder of the Merchants' National Bank since its organization and a member of its board of directors since the death of his brother, whom he succeeded, in 1876. He was at one time interested in a bank in Iowa and was the owner of considerable real estate. He traveled quite extensively, visiting among other places, the Pacific coast several times.

During all the years of his residence in Galena, Mr. Felt was foremost in advancing the city's prosperity. In 1894 he formed the idea of founding a free public library for the benefit of his fellow citizens—a project in which he was strongly encouraged by his daughter, Anna. He at first tried to interest other citizens, offering to be one of ten who should contribute the necessary funds: there was no one his equal in liberality and generosity, and he was compelled to abandon that mode of procedure. Mr. Felt, however, had decided that Galena was to have a public library, and he did just what might have been expected of a large-hearted, generous man, paid the entire expense himself. With the modesty that characterized all of his acts of benevolence—and they were almost numberless—he made it a condition that the name of the library should be the Galena Public Library and Reading-Room.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Felt was

always a liberal contributor to the best interests of the city of his home, and was one of her most popular and respected citizens, yet he never allowed his name to be used in connection with any public office, although he could unquestionably have been elected to any position within the gift of his townsmen. He had no desire for political preferment, his only interest in politics being that of a citizen desirous of good government.

Mr. Felt's success was due to economy and prudence, and his career forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by determination and energy, in a land where all avenues are open and exertion is untrammelled.

Mr. Felt's interests were many, varied and widespread. He was keenly interested in all benevolent and patriotic measures. He contributed largely and frequently to such work as he believed tended to the betterment and general up-

lifting of his country. He believed the solution of the colored problem was in the education of the colored race, and he contributed regularly to this cause. He was always an active member of the Presbyterian church ever since he came to Galena, and was elder in the First Presbyterian church for more than twenty-six years. Mr. Felt was a liberal contributor to all church benevolences, and to the Y. M. C. A. work throughout the country. He was especially interested in the American Sunday School Union, and a regular contributor to the work of the King's Daughters among the lumbermen of the north.

On the 11th day of September, 1854, he was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Platt, of Plattsburg, New York, who still survives him. Three children of this union are now living, Z. C., in business in Denver; Anna E.; and B. F., Jr., who is engaged in farming at Everly, Iowa.

HON. EDWARD SALOMON, LL. D.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

Edward Salomon, ex-governor of Wisconsin, lawyer, scholar, patriot and statesman, occupied the gubernatorial chair during the stirring period of the Civil war. His name occupies a conspicuous and honorable place among the long line of strong and able historical characters representing the public men of Wisconsin.

Edward Salomon was born August 11, 1830, at the village of Stroebeck, near Halberstadt, in Prussia. He is the son of Christoph Salomon, born at Stroebeck, October 11, 1786, and died at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, February 27, 1872, and Dorothea Salomon, *nee* Klussmann, daughter of a physician, born at Stroebeck, June 24, 1793, and died at Manitowoc, December 8, 1871. Edward Salomon's ancestors on his father's side were farmers. His mother's family were largely

represented by physicians and clergymen. The entire family belong to the Protestant Lutheran church, in which he and his brothers and sisters as well were also brought up. From 1806 to 1815 his father served during the Napoleonic wars in the Westphalian Russo-German and Prussian armies, first as a private and afterward as an officer; he was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and was decorated with the old renowned Iron Cross of Prussia and other decorations for meritorious conduct in the field; after the war he held a modest position in the civil service of Prussia until the family came to America in 1855, residing thereafter at Manitowoc. Edward Salomon had three brothers and two sisters, all of whom came to the United States and have died here. The eldest brother



Edward Salomon.

was Charles Eberhard Salomon, of St. Louis, Missouri, colonel and brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers during the Civil war; the next eldest was Frederick Salomon, of Wisconsin, first colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, afterward brigadier general and brevet major general of the United States Volunteers during the Civil war, and the third and youngest brother served as a private in the Union army.

Edward Salomon was educated in the public school at Stroebeck and the college (Realschule) at Halberstadt, from which he was graduated in 1847. He then studied at the University of Berlin, principally mathematics, natural history and philosophy. In October, 1849, he came to the United States, where his two elder brothers had preceded him; the eldest, Charles E., having participated in the revolutionary movements in Prussia in 1848, becoming then a political refugee and thus eventually causing the transplantation of the entire family to America. Edward Salomon first went to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where his brother Frederick was then living, and successively taught school, was surveyor and deputy clerk of the circuit court until December, 1852, when he entered, as a law student, the office of Edward G. Ryan, at Milwaukee, then one of the most prominent members of the bar of Wisconsin, and afterward chief justice of the supreme court of that state. Under his able and experienced direction he studied his profession, remaining in the office until 1856, after having, upon personal examination by the judges of the supreme court at Madison, been admitted to the bar, January 25, 1855. In 1856 he became a citizen of the United States and in the same year entered into partnership with Winfield Smith, afterward attorney general of the state, under the firm name of Smith & Salomon, which partnership continued until he left Wisconsin in December, 1869. Mr. Salomon held a marked position at the Wisconsin bar. Well read in his pro-

fession, clear in thought, forcible in argument, and earnest of purpose, he enjoyed a large share of popularity and the confidence and respect of all. Among his contemporary brethren a few only are now surviving, among whom may be mentioned Judge James G. Jenkins, General F. C. Winkler, of Milwaukee, and E. Mariner.

Mr. Salomon was married May 14, 1858, to Elisa, *nee* Nebel, of Liege, who died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, December 3, 1899. They had no children.

In the general election in November, 1861, Mr. Salomon was elected lieutenant governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket and presided over the senate during the following winter. Upon the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, April 19, 1862, he succeeded him as governor of the state during the years 1862 and 1863. The history of his administration is part of that of the state during those troublous years and part of the history of the war of the Rebellion. When he became governor very optimistic views prevailed at Washington concerning the speedy suppression of the rebellion and recruiting for new regiments had been stopped by the war department; but soon afterward a lack of troops became painfully apparent and further large calls for volunteers followed in quick succession, under which he organized, during the spring and summer of 1862 fourteen new regiments of infantry, from the Twentieth to the Thirty-third Regiments, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, both inclusive, besides furnishing a large number of new recruits for the older regiments and organizations already in the field. Wisconsin then had only about one million of population, and in many parts of the state the crops could not be gathered for want of men. In organizing new regiments he appointed from the older organizations, already in the field, a meritorious private or non-commissioned officer as second lieutenant of each new company, and a meritorious captain or other commissioned officer as one of the field officers

of each new regiment, in order as far as possible, to give some experienced officers to each new organization and also to reward merit. There was no law or rule of promotion then existing in Wisconsin, while under the then existing system of the volunteer army the governor of each state had the appointment of all officers of the military organizations of his state, and the filling of all vacancies while in the service of the United States. His power was absolute in that respect. In order to do justice, avoid undue influence or arbitrary action and promote the efficiency of the Wisconsin troops. Governor Salomon made fixed rules of promotion for the filling of all vacancies of officers occurring in the military organizations in the field and strictly adhered to them, by which he had the satisfaction of earning the thankful recognition of officers and soldiers not only, but of high general officers in command of them.

In November, 1862, Governor Salomon carried into effect the so-called state-draft in several counties in the state, which had failed to furnish their required number of volunteers under the previous calls. This draft took place under a general authority and order of President Lincoln, in pursuance of an act of congress, and is distinguished from the conscriptions of subsequent years made directly by United States officers under certain later acts of congress. Wisconsin is the only state in which the state draft was enforced; in New York and Pennsylvania orders were issued and steps were taken to enforce it, but in both it was finally abandoned for fear of popular displeasure and violent opposition. Insurrectionary opposition did occur in Wisconsin, but by precautionary measures and the prompt employment of sufficient military force the executive suppressed it and successfully enforced the draft, even without any bloodshed, organizing the Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry from the drafted men. In executing the draft he had caused to be ar-

rested and held in military confinement over one hundred persons, as ring-leaders of the insurrectionary and riotous proceedings, to be tried by court martial or military commission for forcibly resisting the draft. This proclamation the supreme court of the state afterward decided to be unconstitutional in a habeas corpus proceeding, and thereupon, after Governor Salomon had ceased to be governor, he was sued for alleged false imprisonment of the arrested ring-leaders. At the trial the insurrectionary character of the forcible resistance was proved and the governor held not liable for damages in a civil action for such forcible measures as had been taken to suppress the insurrection. The court decided accordingly and dismissed the complaint, which decision was, on appeal to the supreme court of the state, afterwards affirmed. See *Druecker vs. Salomon*, Vol. 21, Wis. Rep., page 621. In regard to Governor Salomon's administration William De Loss Love says in "Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion," "Throughout his term of office the war raged with unabating fury, and his principal labors were wisely directed towards supporting the general government in its gigantic struggle. Had he been otherwise than loyal to the core, the danger would have been incalculable. The facts speak for themselves, and facts, not pompous praise, are the record of history. But this fact may properly be noted here, that every man does well who properly fills his place, whatever that may be; and to have filled well the place of governor of a loyal American state during two years of the war of the rebellion is no trifling commendation of honor."

September 22, 1862, Governor Salomon took part in the meeting of governors of northern states, held at Altoona, in the Alleghenies, for the purpose of inducing President Lincoln to issue an emancipation proclamation as a necessary and proper measure; but upon arrival there it was found that the president had anticipated them

by the issue of his famous emancipation proclamation of that date. Gladly they congratulated him upon his action in a personal visit and by assurances of hearty support in the energetic prosecution of the war. By a special session of the legislature called by Governor Salomon for that and other purposes, a law was passed upon his recommendation, giving to the Wisconsin soldiers in the field the right to vote at elections which otherwise they would have been deprived of by their absence from home and without which vote gross injustice might have been done, for those opposed to the war had not volunteered but remained at home.

In 1857 Governor Salomon was elected by the legislature a member of the board of regents of the University of the State of Wisconsin, he took an active part in the management and was, for a number of years afterward, president of the board, resigning shortly before he left the state. When he became a member of the board, the affairs of the university were in a deplorable condition for want of sufficient income, principally because the capital funds, to the extent of about \$100,000, had been largely used in the erection of buildings, and the proposition was seriously urged and considered in the board to close the institution and perhaps to distribute its funds among other colleges. To this he was utterly opposed and took the position that the division of the funds for buildings was in contravention of the spirit of the grant of the funds by the United States, that the state should have provided the buildings and should refund the principal so diverted, or at least annually the interest thereon, about seven thousand dollars. The university in its crippled condition had then few warm friends and many opponents, but by dint of argument and perseverance, the legislature finally substantially adopted his views and made appropriations, which enabled the board of regents to preserve and develop the institution, which since then and for many years past has

become an honor to the state and to the west. He also urged upon the legislature the embodiment of the Agricultural College and its fund with the university, in order to give strength to both, which was done. In 1862 the board of regents of the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

In December, 1869, Governor Salomon left Wisconsin to take up his residence in the city of New York, principally on account of the health of his wife. His departure was deeply regretted by the people, the press and the bar, and he was held in the highest esteem by all classes. He was given a public farewell dinner in Milwaukee on December 11, 1869. Mr. O. H. Waldo expressed the regrets of the Bar Association and on its behalf made a presentation of the Wisconsin Reports. He took up and followed his profession in New York City until May, 1894, when he retired from practice, and has since then been living at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, where the climate and other conditions of life were more favorable to his invalid wife, who died there in December, 1899. In New York City he was counsel for the Germania Life Insurance Company, the German-American Bank, the German Savings Bank and the German Consulate General. In the latter capacity he had the conduct of the extradition cases of fugitives from Germany and was thus enabled to assist in settling the formerly very uncertain practice and principles applicable to that peculiar branch of the law. He obtained and maintained a high and honorable position at the Bar of New York. His firms were successively, Salomon & Burke, Salomon, Hall & Dulon, Salomon & Dulon and Salomon, Dulon & Sutro.

Politically he acted with the Republican party from the time that Mr. Lincoln was first a candidate for the presidency, except that he supported Mr. Cleveland's first election. He always took an active part in national and state elec-

tions. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the well known "Committee of Seventy," which was organized upon the discovery of the gross and scandalous frauds of the infamous "Tweed Ring," and did much to rescue the city from that band of plunderers. Of this Committee of Seventy he was chairman of the Committee on Legislation, which drafted and urged the adoption and passage by the legislature of the necessary reform measures.

During the German-French war of 1870 he was president of an organization in New York City of German Americans, which extended its activity throughout the United States, for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the

sick and wounded German soldiers, and which collected and transmitted over a million dollars for that purpose. He was also president of the great German Peace Festival held in New York City to commemorate the peace upon the conclusion of that war. In 1875 he was one of the ten founders, and, until 1888, the president of the German Legal Aid Society of New York, which since its foundation has given gratuitously most valuable legal aid and assistance to many thousands of poor annually, for the first twenty years, mainly to natives of Germany, now to the poor and distressed of all nationalities, therefore changing its name to Legal Aid Society of New York.

HENRY M. MENDEL

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Henry M. Mendel was born in the city of Breslau, Province of Silesia, Germany, on October 15, 1839, and received his early education in a private school, but later entered the gymnasium (equal to our better colleges), where he remained until he left his fatherland for the "land of the free and the home of the brave." He arrived in Milwaukee on the 24th day of August in the year 1854, not quite fifteen years old, on the memorable day for the city, when it was visited by its most destructive conflagration. He found work as clerk in a store at a salary of ten dollars a month, board and lodging included. His opportunities were not such as he desired to enable him to acquire the use of the English language, so he accepted a position in the office of the county register of deeds as copying clerk, where after two years' service as such he became deputy register of deeds. Returning again to mercantile pursuits, he accepted a position as bookkeeper with a manufacturing establishment, where he remained until the fall of 1865. In that

year, at the close of the Civil war, he started in business with Marcus Stein, under the firm name of Stein & Mendel, which succeeded and prospered, when in 1871 he retired from the firm to engage in the manufacture and sale of clothing under the firm name of Adler, Mendel & Company, and in 1879 he again changed his business connections, and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco as an officer in the Western Steam Tobacco works, where he remained until 1882, when he sold his interest to his partner and prepared to visit his old fatherland and the near relatives still living there. But this plan could not be carried out as concerning himself, because Ex-Governor William E. Smith, a good friend of Mr. Mendel, insisted upon the formation of a partnership between the two, which was effected in the spring of 1882 and resulted in the establishment of the well-known and highly reputable wholesale grocery and importing firm of Mendel, Smith & Company. Ex-Governor Smith died early in 1883, about eleven months



Henry M. Mendel.

after the original firm of Smith, Mendel & Company had organized, and it devolved upon Mr. Mendel and his junior partner, the older son of the ex-governor, Ira B. Smith, to continue the business. The latter represented the estate of the governor and later his younger brother, Grant Smith, became a partner in the business, but unfortunately this terminated after one year's duration by the untimely death of the much-lamented and talented young business man. The firm of Mendel, Smith & Company, which was under the management of the senior partner, had in a comparatively short time grown to one of the largest and most influential business concerns in the west.

In 1897, after over forty years of incessant and fruitful labor, Mr. Mendel was forced to relinquish the further management of business of any kind owing to sudden collapse from overwork, and retired to private life, and his interest in the firm which his sagacious activity had built up passed to a stock company, which is continuing the business. Mr. Mendel is a close student of finance and economics and his opinion is often sought in matters pertaining to these practical sciences, and on which he writes in terse and convincing manner.

Mr. Mendel was married in 1869 to Isabella, the daughter of David Adler, Esquire, and his family consists of his two sons, Dr. Edwin M. Mendel, now practicing physician in New York, a graduate of Harvard College, the University of Breslau, Germany, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University of New York; Alfred M. Mendel, a graduate of the high school and for a time a student at the university at Madison; his daughter, Elsie P., the wife of Dr. Samuel H. Friend.

The social position of Mr. Mendel is equal to that attained as a business man. He has occupied many positions of trust and honor with remarkable success owing to his indomitable energy and resource. Nearly forty years ago he

was the chief mover in building the first large Music Hall, and which was remodeled under his management, now the Academy of Music; for some years he was conspicuously engaged in arousing interest in an exposition building, and he succeeded in securing for it a large sum of money. He was for many years a director and vice-president of the Exposition Association and a member of the building and finance committee; for a long term a director of the Merchants' Association, and for years has represented this body at the annual meetings of the National Board of Trade, where, as an assistant to that indefatigable worker, Jay L. Torrey, he helped to outline and carry to successful termination the enactment of the national bankrupt act. Mr. Mendel is much devoted to the study and practice of the arts, especially music, which has found in him a staunch devotee and supporter. He is one of the oldest living and honorary members of the Milwaukee Musical Society, and has been its presiding officer repeatedly; also of the Arion Club, whose honorary member he is. In 1883 he was elected president of the North American Saengerbund, a national organization of many thousand members, which had its National Musical Festival in Milwaukee in 1886, and of which, as of the "Bund," Mr. Mendel was president. The festival was managed by him from its inception to its successful close, and under his leadership and plans minutely directed and executed the festival became the greatest of its kind ever known in this country. It brought about one hundred thousand strangers to Milwaukee and carried its fair name in glory to all quarters of the civilized globe. He was also the organizer, promoter and during their existence the president of the Milwaukee Conservatory of Music and the vice-president of an Art Association. Mr. Mendel is one of the charter members of the "Deutsche Club," and an honorary member of the Milwaukee Press Club, a member of the Milwaukee Club, also of the German Press

Club, a director in the National German-American Teachers' Seminary, and has been the promoter of everything which might have tended to advance the prosperity of the city and is one of the pioneers among its citizens who has given more than his share of time and money to make Milwaukee what it is to-day. Mr. Mendel has many

scholarly attainments and contributes to newspapers and periodicals on topics of practical import, finances and art matters. He must be regarded as a typical German-American of the class which has shared much in the development of this country and whose work must leave an impression upon the attainments and culture of its future.

W. CLYDE JONES

CHICAGO, ILL.

W. Clyde Jones, corporation lawyer, author and orator, is a man of distinguished professional attainments. For the short time he has been practicing law in Chicago he has made a name and position for himself that is truly remarkable.

Mr. Jones was born at Pilot Grove, Lee county, Iowa, December 27, 1870, and is a son of Jonathan Jones, who is of Welsh descent, was a Quaker, and in 1833 moved from Harrison county, Ohio, and settled in the southeastern part of Iowa,

where he pre-empted government land and later laid out the town of Pilot Grove. Mrs. Jones was of English ancestry and from the Quaker family of Buffingtons, of Pennsylvania.

When W. Clyde Jones was three years of age his parents settled in Keokuk, Iowa, where he acquired his education. After leaving high school he entered the Iowa State College, taking the course in electrical engineering and graduated with honors in 1891, being one of two in scholarship, standing at the head of the list of graduates from the institution up to that time. He was then engaged for some time in designing machinery and the installation of electrical apparatus, having assisted in installing in the

iron mines of Michigan the first electric lamps employed in mines.

Coming to Chicago he attended the evening sessions of the Chicago College of Law. During the day he was employed as an electrical expert, serving as an expert witness in litigation involving electrical matters. In 1893 he received a prize from the Electrical Engineering Magazine for an essay on "Electricity at the World's Fair," since which time he has been a frequent contributor to electrical and scientific journals. An article on the "Evolution of the Telephone," by him, has become classic and has been published and republished by many periodicals.

Mr. Jones was one of the founders of the present Chicago Electrical Association, and in 1896 was its president. He is a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, of New York. In 1894 he graduated from the Chicago College of Law, and the following year pursued a post-graduate course, receiving a degree from the Lake Forest University. His graduation thesis, entitled "Trusts and Trade Monopolies," was published in a number of law journals. In 1896 he read an exhaustive paper before the Northwestern Electrical Association on "The Legal Rights of Electrical Companies." In 1896 he commenced the practice of law and in 1899 formed a partnership with Keene H. Addington,



under the name of Jones & Addington, which partnership still continues. His practice is mostly corporation law, and he is counsel for a number of large companies. He is retained largely in cases involving electrical questions. In 1898 Mr. Jones was retained by the automobile companies to contest the ordinance of the Board of South Park Commissioners excluding automobiles from the boulevards and parks on account of danger from frightened horses. After a bitter fight in the courts the ordinance was declared void. This was the first decision in which the rights of the automobiles on the streets and roadways were established. In 1899, during the Fall Festival at Chicago Mr. Jones acted as chief aide to President McKinley, having charge of the arrangements for the President's reception. He also acted in the same position during the Grand Army Encampment in 1900. Mr. Jones has

taken an active part, as a speaker in all national, state and municipal campaigns of the Republican party since 1896, and frequently delivers addresses at college and high school commencements, and on similar occasions. He is a fluent speaker, a brilliant orator and a successful lawyer.

Mr. Jones was married in 1896 to Miss Emma Boyd, of Paullina, Iowa, and they reside in Hyde Park. He is a member of the Hamilton, Union League, East End and Midlothian Country Clubs, and is president of the National Alumni Association of the Iowa State College. He is also a member of the Chicago Law Institute, Chicago Bar Association and the Civic Federation and is one of the advisory committee of the Legislative Voters' League. Co-jointly with his partner, he is the author of "Jones & Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois."

MORTON TAYLOR CULVER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the prominent and clever younger members of the Chicago bar is Morton Taylor Culver. He entered upon his professional career before he was twenty-two years of age and made a specialty of realty and commercial law, but is

thoroughly informed in all the branches of jurisprudence. Mr. Culver resides at Glencoe, of which village he was president for two years up to April 1, 1902. Previous to this he was attorney for the village for two years.

Morton T. Culver was born in Chicago, December 2, 1870, and is the son of Morton and Engenia M. Taylor Culver. He was educated in the public schools and completed the law course in the Northwestern Law School, graduating in 1890, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he arrived at legal

age, but later attended the Kent Law School, of Chicago, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1894. He entered upon his professional career in 1892 and has since engaged in the active practice of law.

For nine years Mr. Culver was a member of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, the regiment which made such a brilliant record in its service in Cuba during the war with Spain. Mr. Culver is a representative Republican and an active worker for the party's success. He is a member of the Glencoe Republican Club, of which he was secretary for several years. He is also a member of the A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 676, A. F. & A. M., of Highland Park, Illinois, and of Unity Council of the National Union, at Evanston.

Mr. Culver was married in June, 1899, to a daughter of Thomas Hawkes, of Chicago.



DR. BYRON ROBINSON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Byron Robinson prides himself on being country born and bred. His father and mother, William and Mary Robinson, came to this country from England in 1845, and located on a farm in central Wisconsin, near Hollandale, where they lived together for over fifty years. Here his father died, while his mother still resides on the old homestead.

Dr. Robinson's early life was spent on the farm and his education was commenced in the classic log school house. He afterward worked his way through the Mineral Point Seminary, and later through the Wisconsin University, where he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. S. He was assistant to the professor of chemistry during his senior year at the university, and while principal of a high school the two years following graduation studied medicine with Dr. U. P. Stair. He then entered Rush Medical College, completed the course in 1882 and went to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1884 Dr. Robinson left for Europe, spending two years in studying surgery and gynecology in Heidelberg, Berlin and London. In 1887 he again went abroad, this time spending an entire year in Vienna in the study of his chosen specialty, gynecology. In 1889 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery in Toledo Medical College, which he occupied for two years, gaining the reputation of a capable and clear clinical teacher. In 1890 he crossed the ocean again, and spent six months with Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, England. In 1891 he came to Chicago and was elected to the professorship of gynecology in the Post Graduate Medical School. In 1887 Dr. Robinson began a series of original investigations in intestinal surgery. He made over two hundred experiments on the intestines of dogs, and as a

result devised, for intestinal anastomosis, the cartilage, the rawhide and segmented rubber plate, and the rawhide anastomosis button, which can be employed without sutures. He originated the "stove pipe" operation to displace circular enterorrhaphy, and in vagination for circular enterorrhaphy, without sutures; also two methods of preventing intestinal invagination subsequent to operations, one, the rubber tube, and the other, which is of more value, the suturing of the distal gut end to the proximal bowel mesentery.

Dr. Robinson has been for years a liberal contributor to the leading medical journals. He is the author of "Intestinal Surgery," "Automatic Menstrual Ganglia," "Urachial Cysts," "The Abdominal Brain and Automatic Visceral Ganglia," "Landmarks in Gynecology" and the "Peritoneum," which appeared in 1897. He has published a life-sized chart of the sympathetic nerve, drawn from nature. He is the originator of the utero-ovarian vascular circle, frequently called "the circle of Byron Robinson," and the view that in the condition of visceral ptosis gastro-duodenal dilatation is due the compression of the superior mesenteric artery, vein and nerve on the transverse segment of the duodenum. He published a book on colpo-perineorrhaphy in 1898. He has published a wall chart, entitled "Byron Robinson's Landmarks in Gynecology, in the Tractus Intestinalis and in the Peritoneum," with colored drawings valuable and suggestive alike to instructors and students. Dr. Robinson is attending gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital and consulting surgeon of the Mary Thompson Hospital. He is professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the Illinois Medical College and Harvey Medical College. He has for years conducted a post graduate school of gynecology and abdominal surgery.

He was married in 1894 to Dr. Lucy Waite,



Byron Robinson

of Chicago. Dr. Robinson is pre-eminently an investigator. He is a close student and is unknown to the social clubs of the city. When not actually engaged in his practice he is to be found at his desk or in his den, where are to be found all the necessary aids and instruments for the dissections and experiments which have founded the basis for all his writings. Here he takes his recreation and finds his pleasure in his work. In preparing the first volume on the peritoneum he dissected the peritoneum and viscera of one hundred different species of fish. He is now engaged in the dissection of the peritoneum of amphibious birds and mammals for the second volume of that great work, which is to be descriptive and comparative. Some have doubted that all this work could be done personally and practically by one engaged in such a large surgical practice as Dr. Robinson is known to have, not being able to realize the enormous amount of work that can be done by one man in perfect health who does not frequent clubs nor waste one hour of the twenty-four in any kind of dissipation. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Robinson has the reputation in the profession of being one of its most conscientious and arduous workers. His reputation as a writer is not confined to this country, his articles having been published in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* of Edinburgh and copied in many British, French and German journals. He has contributed his full share to the development of gynecology and abdominal surgery in America. He was the first to announce (1894) that appendicitis was due to trauma of the psoas muscles, and is one of the most skillful operators for that disease in the country to-day. It was he who also first announced to the medical world that gonorrhoea is a cause of rectal strictures and vesiculæ seminales. Dr. Robinson is a born teacher, as his many students scattered all over the United States can testify. His forceful manner in

demonstration, whether it be a dissection or a surgical operation on the living subject, impresses the student and becomes a mental picture not easily erased. His extensive researches on the sympathetic nerve, chiefly embodied in his book entitled, "Abdominal Brain and Automatic Visceral Ganglia," have been repeatedly announced by the foremost authorities as not only of merit and value but as epoch making. When "Robinson's Landmarks in Gynecology" appeared, Mr. Lawson Tait, the greatest surgical genius of this age, said, "The classification of the subject is very original." Of Byron Robinson's most extensive work, "The Peritoneum," Prof. Howard Kelley said, "It looks like one of the best pieces of scientific work that has come out of this country."

Prof. Henry Lyman says of him: "Dr. Byron Robinson is a man of ability in original research. He is remarkable for industry in a department that is not ordinarily cultivated by practicing physicians."

Mr. Lawson Tait in 1891 remarked, in an introduction to the late Prof. Reeves Jackson, of Chicago: "Dr. Byron Robinson has been a pupil of mine for six months. His name is already as well known on your side as on this side of the Atlantic by researches in abdominal surgery, and I am sure from my experience of him he is a man who will make his mark in our department." In this connection, moreover, may be quoted the words of those eminent surgeons, Drs. Nicholas Senn and Christian Fenger, than whom none are better qualified to form an enlightened and unbiased estimate of the true value of the life work and researches of their brethren of the profession. Dr. Senn, writing of Dr. Robinson, makes use of these words: "He is one of the most hard working men in the profession. His work on the histology and surgery of the peritoneum is epoch making. His experimental investigations have become a part of American medical literature. Work is his recreation." And Dr.

Fenger added this tribute of unstinted praise: "Dr. Byron Robinson reminds one of the plodding, hard-working European scientists, who subordinates everything, social and material, to his work. His research on the peritoneum and the sympathetic nervous system have made his work known wherever earnest work is honored. His treatise on the peritoneum is unique of its kind and is a classic. His results are based upon thousands of personal investigations on the human subject and on animals, as well as upon a careful perusal of the voluminous literature of the subject. His 'Bibliography of the Peritoneum,' occupies more than one hundred pages of the work and is here for the first time compiled."

Dr. William J. Gillette, professor of abdominal and clinical surgery in Toledo Medical Col-

lege, in an address on the growth of medicine and medical institutions in Toledo, said, "As yet, however, Toledo has not produced a great commanding medical genius, though there have lived and worked here two men of genius. I refer to Dr. J. H. Pooley and Dr. Byron Robinson, of Chicago. These men without doubt were the strongest medical men who ever resided within the borders of the city. They were not fully appreciated when with us, but, after all, this is the fate accorded always to men of their stamp. The time is sure to come when most of us will be forgotten. Not so, however, with these two. It will come to pass that the profession here will consider it one of its greatest honors that they once lived and labored with us. Dr. Byron Robinson started experimental medicine in Toledo from which many lives have been saved."

ALBERT HALE VOLLINTINE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Albert Hale Vollintine was born on a farm near Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, August 14, 1863. He and his sister Elizabeth Irene, now Mrs. C. A. Sattley, being twins. Their parents were George Wesley Vollintine and Mary Martha Vollintine, who had a family of fourteen children, eight daughters and six sons, ten of the children are still living, four daughters and six sons. The parents celebrated their golden wedding, September 2, 1895, and still reside in Taylorville.

Albert Hale Vollintine attended the country school near Taylorville until fifteen years of age, then the public school at Taylorville until eighteen; entered Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois, in 1883, from which he was graduated in June,

1887, when he returned to Taylorville and took up the study of law in the office of W. M. Provine and later in the office of John G. Drennan. September, 1889, he entered Union College of Law, Chicago, taking a two years course in one year and graduated in June, 1890. Having also taken the state examination at Ottawa, Illinois, for admission to the bar; he was admitted before graduating from the law school. Mr. Vollintine then entered the law office of Smith, Helmer & Moulton, Chicago, where he remained about a year, and was later connected with the firm of Black & Fitzgerald for three years, since which time he has practiced alone.

Mr. Vollintine is an active and aggressive lawyer and is meeting with success in his chosen profession. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Marquette Club, Knights of Pythias, and of the National Union. He is a



member of the Evanston Avenue M. E. church, dedicated in June, 1902, and took a prominent part in the erection of this church, is superintendent of the Sunday school, having held this position for the past five years. He has always been active in church and Sunday-school work and is now treasurer of the Chicago Methodist Social Union, which is represented by all the Methodist churches in Chicago and vicinity.

Mr. Vollintine was married, October 24, 1893, to Miss Minnie E. Goodenough, daughter of William B. Goodenough, a member of the firm of Hamilton & Merryman Lumber Company of Marinette, Wisconsin, but for many years a resident of Chicago. Mrs. Vollintine before her marriage was connected with the public schools of Chicago. They have had two children, Francis G., who died in infancy and Martha Elizabeth Vollintine, now a year and a half old.

MARVIN A. FARR

CHICAGO, ILL.

Marvin A. Farr, the well-known real-estate man of Chicago, was born in Essex county, New York, in 1853. He is a son of George W. and Esther (Day) Farr. Through both parents he traces his ancestry back to the seventeenth century. His grandfather was Randall Farr, before whom there were four Stephen Farris, the first one of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1675.



While still a child Mr. Farr's parents left New York and took up their residence in Michigan. After the customary attendance at public schools Mr. Farr entered Carroll College at Waukesha, Wisconsin, at which place in due time he graduated. He then continued his education under special instruction, and subsequently supplemented his studies with extensive travels through the United States and other American, as well as European, countries.

In 1873 Mr. Farr located in Chicago, entering the employ of Messrs. H. H. Porter and James B. Goodman, who were engaged in the lumber and real-estate business. His interests in

real-estate matters have always been keen and his wide experience along these lines have well qualified him for an active and influential part in such affairs. As a fitting tribute to the esteem in which he is held he was elected president in 1897 of the Chicago Real Estate Board. He was at one time manager of the West Chicago Land Company, but at present he confines his attention entirely to real-estate matters. Mr. Farr is a member of many social organizations in Chicago. Among them are the Union League Club, of which he was the first vice-president, the Chicago Literary Club, the Midlothian Country Club, the Kenwood Club, of which he was for two or three years president, and the Illinois Club, of which he was for some time secretary. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party; has taken an active part in public matters pertaining to property interests and civic decency, but has never been a candidate for political office. He holds membership in the Kenwood Evangelical church.

Mr. Farr was married in 1886 to Miss Charlotte Camp, only daughter of the late Isaac N. Camp. They have one child, Newton Camp Farr,

EDWIN REYNOLDS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The leaders in the history of the world are few; it is the rare exception when one man steps from the beaten paths to stand far in advance and point the way to greater possibilities and higher achievements. The mind seems loath to accept a new truth, an unfamiliar idea, but advancement presents an ever broadening view. Many men possess one or more of the essentials that lead to success, but it is the possession of all that makes a man a leader in his profession. The true measure of individual success is determined by accomplishment; there is no other test. The truly famous men of the day are those who have created, either in connection with the wonderful industrial and mechanical progress of the times or in the realm of mental activity. The part which Mr. Reynolds has had in the practical application of steam is as widely known as is the industrial development of the United States. Although his work has been largely identified with the name of the great manufacturing company of which he is an officer, it has not prevented his own name from becoming famous by his new methods of application of old and sound engineering ideas.

Edwin Reynolds is an eastern man by birth and training. He was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, March 23, 1831. He owes his early education to the public schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist. After considerable experience along this line he took up his residence in Aurora, Indiana, as shop superintendent for Stedman & Company, manufacturers of heavy machinery for plantation use. At the breaking out of hostilities, at the commencement of the Civil war, Mr. Reynolds returned east, but he was no longer merely a machinist; his name was already becoming known and his abilities recog-

nized as one of the greatest engineering experts of the country. He was engaged from 1858 to 1867 in perfecting various types of machinery, and much of this work is in constant employment to-day, undisplaced by the continual development of new mechanical and engineering ideas.

Mr. Reynolds entered the employ of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1867, and in 1871 became its general superintendent. He remained in this position until 1877, when he associated himself with the late Edward P. Allis, of Milwaukee, and began the development of various improvements of his own on the Corliss type of engine. He left what was at that time the greatest engine manufacturing establishment in the world, with full faith in himself, in Milwaukee, and with the man he had chosen to associate himself. His courage was well rewarded, for the new venture grew and prospered. Mr. Reynolds remained identified with Edward P. Allis & Company, and upon the death of Edward P. Allis was made one of the trustees of his estate and at the formation of the Edward P. Allis Company became vice-president. In 1900, when the Allis-Chalmers Company was formed, a consolidation of the business interests of the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Fraser & Chalmers Company, Chicago; the Gates Iron Works, Chicago, and the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, he became chief engineer of the Allis-Chalmers Company, one of the strongest consolidated interests in the United States.

Mr. Reynolds' success as a mechanical engineer is largely due to his deep insight into the fundamental principles underlying the science of mechanism and his ability to apply them in designed machinery. The instances have been



Edwin Reynolds

almost innumerable in which Mr. Reynolds' productions have worked radical changes in current engineering practice. He designed for the old Joliet Steel Company a blowing engine entirely different from any that had hitherto been contracted. Among the designs submitted by engineering experts all over the world, Mr. Reynolds' was unique. H. S. Smith, at that time president of the company, had sufficient insight to perceive that it was worked out on sound engineering principles, and clearly an advance upon current methods. So far it was only a design which had not been tested, but it secured the contract, and the completed engine more than fulfilled expectations, and had not been running a month before Andrew Carnegie had perceived the advantages of the new construction and had given the Allis Company a duplicate order, which afterward resulted in five million dollars worth of business in that class of work.

The modern pumping engine is another development of Mr. Reynolds' genius, both those for high pressure duty and the ones for handling a very large volume of water over a slight lift. The direct connection of a steam engine to a generator upon the same shaft was first accomplished by Mr. Reynolds, and this type of low-speed, direct-coupled engine and generator is now the standard for economical performance the world over, and is manufactured in units of ten thousand horse power, and with a weight approaching nearly one thousand tons.

The use of more highly developed forms of steam engine, with economy of steam, in factory and power houses which hitherto had employed more primitive and initially less expensive types, is one of the developments with which Mr. Reynolds has probably had more to do than any other man in the entire history of the steam engine.

Among Mr. Reynolds' more recent engineering triumphs are twelve thousand horse power engines for the Manhattan Street Railway Com-

pany in New York. These engines are a novel design, brought out to meet the exacting conditions in a great street railway system. They are the largest stationary engines ever built, and weigh nearly one thousand tons each, and before the first of these engines had been built or tested about two million dollars worth of this same size and type had been ordered and the orders accepted, facts which show the extent of the confidence reposed in Mr. Reynolds and his ability to successfully carry out a new undertaking by both the engineering and financial world.

Another innovation is his Worcester type reversing engine, a simple combination of a horizontal and a vertical engine, both connected to the same crank pin and driving the same shaft. By the use of this design one end of the shaft is left free for direct attachment to the rolls, and the expensive and complicated system of gears and shafts previously used are all done away with, making what is universally admitted to be the simplest and best rolling-mill engine ever designed.

Mr. Reynolds has recently been engaged in work on new shops to handle the great business he has built up. These are erected on a tract of one hundred acres near Milwaukee, and nearly three million dollars has been spent on them during the past year. These shops are so designed that one may be sure that, expand as it may, the business which they are designed to handle can never expand in a way which it will be difficult for the shop organization to follow. Each department is so designed that it may be extended without interference with any others, and not only that, but without disturbing in any way the portion of the shop then in operation. This, in itself, is an engineering feat which has never before been accomplished, and Mr. Reynolds has erected, as a monument to his skill, the finest, largest and most skillfully designed engine building shop to be found anywhere in the world.

Mr. Reynolds' worth is thoroughly appreci-

ated among the people who know him best. Some years ago the University of Wisconsin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D., and more recently has given his name prominent place on the frieze of their new engineering building, among the names of those who have given the world its engineering triumphs, from the first steam engine to the wireless telegraph.

The tastes and talents of this highly gifted

man are general. There is no subject of great human interest with which he is unacquainted or to which he has not given sympathetic support. His interests have been identified with those of Milwaukee for a quarter of a century, and he is to-day one of its solid and representative citizens. Companionable and warm-hearted, admiration of his masterful abilities is united with warmer admiration of the man.

GEORGE SAWIN

CHICAGO, ILL.

George Sawin is numbered among the ablest members of the Illinois bar. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago for many years and has acquired a truly enviable position before the public and in the esteem of his fellow members of the legal profession.



Mr. Sawin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 14, 1834, and is the fourth son of John and Charlotte (Lash) Sawin, the father being of Scotch and the mother of Welsh ancestry.

George Sawin was educated at the public schools of Chelsea, Massachusetts, where his parents resided, and later at an institution under the charge of William D. Swan, at Boston, and from which he graduated. At the age of eighteen years he entered the office of Mr. Samuel E. Guild and Hon. George S. Hillard, both prominent lawyers of Boston, and studied under them two years, when, about finishing his course, he was compelled by failing health to relinquish his studies. He settled in Chicago in 1854, and in 1855 took a position in the mercantile house of W. & S. L. Mills, as credit man for Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In 1856 he

associated himself with Adam Carlyle. They laid out the town of De Soto, on the Mississippi river, in Badaxe county, Wisconsin, and invested his all in a sawmill, icehouse, warehouse and other improvements. The panic in 1857 ruined the venture and Mr. Sawin returned to Chicago, after losing all he possessed, and took a position with the dry goods firm of Stacy & Thomas, where he remained until 1859, when the firm went into liquidation. He then became clerk in the postoffice under Hon. Isaac Cook, postmaster. Being in the night service, he had time to study part of the day, which he improved in the law office of Hon. James P. Root, and was admitted to practice in both the state and federal courts. Mr. Sawin then formed a partnership with Gilbert C. Walker, who later was first governor of Virginia after the war, and Hon. James P. Root, under the firm name of Root, Walker & Sawin. He was afterward successively in the firms of Sawin & Mattocks, Storrs, Kellog & Sawin, and Chase, Munson & Sawin. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifty-eight Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in December, 1861, left Chicago for Fort Henry, as quartermaster of that regiment. Except a short time spent in Springfield upon the reorganization of his regiment, he was constantly in the field, serv-

ing a great portion of the time on the staffs of Generals Smith, Morrow, Dodge and Sweeney. He was in the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of Tennessee, and was in the Red River expedition as acting major on the staff of General Morrow. In the battle of Pleasant Hill he led a brigade and had two horses killed under him. He was with General Sherman in the "Meridian raid." During his whole service he was noted for bravery and received the sobriquet of "The Fighting Quartermaster."

After the war he returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of his profession and formed a partnership with Charles B. Wells, the firm being known as Sawin & Wells. This association continued for about nine years, when Mr. Wells died. Mr. Sawin then associated himself with D. C. Jones, and this partnership continued about four years. He then formed a partnership

with Mr. Herman Vanderplough, the firm name being Sawin & Vanderplough, which arrangement was continued for five years and then dissolved. Mr. Sawin has since practiced alone.

Politically Mr. Sawin is a Democrat, and in religious belief an Episcopalian. He is a past eminent commander of Knights Templar, and since the war has been connected with various veteran organizations and now holds the position of colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois U. V. U.

Mr. Sawin was married, in 1855, to Miss Caroline L. Rush, daughter of Elijah C. Rush, of Janesville, Onondaga county, New York.

Mr. Sawin as a citizen is everywhere known as possessing the highest integrity. As a lawyer we can pay him no higher tribute than to state that he is by all regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in this state.

HON. GEORGE A. TRUDE

CHICAGO, ILL.

The talents of George A. Trude were early recognized, with the result that he was placed upon the bench before he had attained his thirty-third birthday, being the youngest judge who had ever occupied the superior court bench in

Cook county. He was appointed to this position by Governor Tanner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Goggin, which occurred in 1898.

George A. Trude was born in Lockport, New York, in 1866, and is a son of Samuel and Sally (Downs) Trude. He has lived

in Chicago since his seventh year, however; acquired his education here and graduated at the Union College of Law, a department of the Northwestern University, before he was

twenty-one years of age. He began the practice of his profession in the office of his brother, A. S. Trude, and speedily won a reputation for legal ability far beyond his years. He was early drawn into public life, in which he has fulfilled every prediction of his friends.

In 1892 he was appointed city attorney of Chicago to fill a vacancy. So well did he discharge the duties of this office that he was elected in the spring of 1893 to the office by a large majority, running twenty-five hundred votes ahead of his ticket. At this time he was but twenty-six years of age, and was the youngest man ever elected to the position. In 1895 he was again the candidate for the same office, and though defeated ran ahead of his ticket twenty-two thousand votes.

In 1896 he was nominated attorney general



of Illinois much against his wishes, and suffered defeat in the Republican landslide, although he polled about forty thousand votes more than the national ticket. In 1897 he received the nomination for circuit judge of Cook county, and although the ticket was defeated by the old bench, he polled five thousand votes more than his running mate. In 1898 he was judge of the superior court. He retired to private life and has since given all his time to his practice, which is large and lucrative. He is looked upon as one of the most enterprising and popular attorneys at the bar. Although not a native of this state, he has passed almost his whole life within its boundaries, and here, where he is so well known, nothing but good is said of him. He stands high in pro-

fessional circles, and is no less a favorite in the political rank of the Democratic party. He has always been a thoroughly reliable, practical and efficient official. Mr. Trude is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married June 15, 1899, to Miss Fannie Smith, of Chicago, daughter of the late Judge Sidney Smith. They have one child, a boy one year old.

Mr. Trude is possessed of a splendid physique, courteous personality and liberal culture, and his friends regard him as a man of great promise. Agreeable and courteous among his associates, yet strong and forceful in his personal convictions, few among the younger lawyers of the state enjoy more well-merited distinction or are held in higher esteem.

ARTHUR BURR PEASE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Arthur B. Pease, attorney at law, member of the firm of Pierson & Pease, and one of the representative members of the Chicago bar, has won honorable distinction by the capable manner in which he has cared for the litigation entrusted to his care. Liberal educational advantages have well fitted him for a professional career. An able advocate, well versed in the law, he has served as counsel in many important cases. His success has come to him as the reward of recognized ability.

Arthur B. Pease was born at Shoreham, Vermont, February 25, 1866, and is a son of Lyman W. and Maria (Bingham) Pease.

He pursued his studies in the Sherman Collegiate Institute of Moriah, New York, and at Middlebury College, of Middlebury, Vermont, graduating at the latter institution with the class of 1890, receiving the degree of A. B. Two years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He then went abroad and entered

Kaiser Wilhelm's University at Strassburg, Germany, where he pursued a special course of ethics, political economy and ancient history.

The following year Mr. Pease came to Chicago, where he matriculated in the law department of the Northwestern University, pursuing the studies of the junior year. At this time a number of the professors of the law department resigned, in order to form the Kent College of Law in Chicago. About half the students of the junior college followed the professors and continued their studies in the new college. Among them was Mr. Pease, who graduated with the first class, in 1893, from that now famous law school. The same year he was admitted to the bar and practiced law the succeeding two years in connection with Walter M. Howland. In 1895 he became the senior member of the firm of Pease & Allen, and this firm gained considerable prominence at the bar.

In May, 1890, Mr. Pease associated himself



Arthur B. Lane

with Mr. Louis J. Pierson, under the firm name of Pierson & Pease, which partnership still continues.

Mr. Pease is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and belongs to the Booth Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity. He is also a valued member of the Kenwood

Club, the Kenwood Country Club, the Chicago Bar Association and other social organizations.

Mr. Pease has traveled extensively both in the United States and in Europe. Politically he is a Republican, but has never held office, as he prefers giving his time to his business.

BENJAMIN THOMAS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Benjamin Thomas, president and general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co., was born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1841. His father whose ancestry originally came from Wales, was born in Coopertown, New York, in the year 1810 and died in 1884 at Waverly, New York. His mother, whose ancestry were from the north of Ireland, was born at Shoreham, Vermont, in 1804, and died in 1873, at Newark, New Jersey. His parents removed from Towanda to Newark, New Jersey, in about the year 1854, his father being a hat manufacturer.

Benjamin attended school at Towanda until thirteen years of age and later public schools at Newark, and later night school and was employed while attending night school by the American Printing Telegraph Co., with local office in charge of W. H. Knapp, a man of considerable prominence at that time in telegraph circles. Shortly after Mr. Thomas had learned to operate, the company was absorbed by the Morse Majestic Telegraph Co. (now the Western Union) and the American printing instruments were abandoned. Mr. Thomas thus had to commence all over again, which he did and soon became a good Morse operator. About this time when some sixteen years of age, he, realizing his education was deficient, gave up his position and attended the Lyceum at Jersey City, where he

studied hard, paying for his tuition and board by teaching until he was prepared to enter Brown College at Schenectady, New York, as a sophomore. Because of the expense attending college he was unable to carry out his plans. While preparing for college he studied and became a good Latin scholar and mathematician and taught these branches for a long time. It may be said that his studies have really never been discontinued and one of his principal recreations is in reading Latin and French works.

Soon after leaving the Lyceum he accepted a position as telegraph operator at Port Jarvis, New York, with the New York & Erie railroad, now the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. He was soon promoted to division operator and put in charge of the Delaware division operators. In rapid succession he was appointed night train despatcher, day train despatcher, chief train despatcher and trainmaster. In August, 1873, he was made acting superintendent of the Delaware division, the company not being willing to appoint so young a man without giving him a trial. Becoming satisfied, in December, 1873, Mr. Thomas was appointed division superintendent, which position he held for eight years. On June 1, 1881, he was appointed superintendent of transportation of the Erie system with headquarters in New York City, and later assistant general superintendent and then general

superintendent, filling the last position for four years. August, 1887, he resigned and soon afterward was appointed general superintendent of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, now the New York, Pittsburg & Cincinnati Railroad Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and at the same time was elected a director of the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad and also of the Belt railroad of Chicago. September 15, 1888, he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Chicago & Western Illinois

Railroad and Belt Railroad Companies, and in January, 1890, was elected president of both the same companies, which position he still holds.

Mr. Thomas is in every sense a clear headed and capable railroad man; one of the best in the country. His experience with the property of which he is now connected shows this. When he became connected with the Chicago & Western Illinois Railroad it was scarcely paying operating expenses, but under his careful management it is now a dividend paying road.

JOHN HOWARD McELROY

CHICAGO, ILL.

John H. McElroy, member of the celebrated law firm of Coburn, McRoberts & McElroy, whose specialty is known as "patent law," was born at Catlin, near Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, January 29, 1867, and is a son of John

Johnston McElroy, a physician of prominence, and Harriet M. (Thompson) McElroy. He was educated at the common and high schools at Rossville, Illinois, and graduated from the high school in 1882; then attended Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois, until 1884, when he entered De Pauw University at Greencastle,

Indiana, where he remained until 1888, excepting the winter of 1885-86, when he taught school at Alvin, Vermilion county, Illinois. He graduated with the degree of A. B., also receiving the degree of A. M. in 1891. During the winter of 1888-89 he taught in the Danville, Illinois, high school, and began a special course of civil engineering at the Illinois State University at Champaign in the fall of 1889, which he dropped in February, 1890, to take a clerkship in the office of the chief of engineers,

U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., which position was received as the result of a competitive civil service examination. He resigned in 1891 to enter the examining corps of the United States patent office, which appointment was also received by competitive civil service examination. While in Washington he studied law in the Columbian University, receiving the degrees of LL. B. in 1892 and LL. M. in 1893. He then took special courses in the National and Georgetown Universities, having for professors such men as Justices Brown, Brewer and Harlan, of the supreme court of the United States. He resigned from the patent office in 1896 and came to Chicago, where, owing to his patent office experience, he was retained as a patent expert in several litigated cases, among others a bitterly contested case in which Mr. L. L. Coburn was opposed. One of the results of this litigation was the formation in 1897 of a partnership with Mr. Coburn, which has been succeeded by the firm of Coburn, McRoberts & McElroy, which now represents the patent, trade-mark and copyright interests of many of the largest manufacturing interests in Chicago, and which has clients distributed all over the United States.



Mr. McElroy is by nature equipped with unusual mathematical and mechanical ability, and that, with his extended experience with complicated machinery and processes in various acts, enable him to quickly perceive the vital features of any invention, the comprehension of which is so essential to the successful preparation, attack or defense of patent rights.

Mr. McElroy is a member of the Y. M. C. A. since 1883; Beta Theta Pi college fraternity since October, 1884; is a member of the Hamilton Club since October, 1898, and Sons of Veterans since 1896, Camp No. 6, Chicago; Apollo Club since October, 1896. He is a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. McElroy was married August 31, 1899, to Miss Cora L. Allen, of West Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Nelson and Mary Allen, and an alumna of Northwestern University, of the class of 1888, and prominent in the Alpha Phi Greek Letter Society and the Alumni Association of that university.

Mr. McElroy is one of those men whose personality attracts attention in any company, being set off by his affable and courteous manners and dignified bearing. He possesses marked executive ability and disposes of business with as much dispatch as is consistent with obtaining the best results. He is by nature, education and habit admirably fitted for his calling.

ALBERT L. COE

CHICAGO, ILL.



The late Albert L. Coe was born at Talmage, Ohio, in 1835, and was the son of the Rev. David Lyman Coe and Polly (Hayes) Coe. He was educated at the Painesville Academy, at Painesville, Ohio, and the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ohio, leaving at the age of seventeen years to engage in business. His grandfather was a noted Abolitionist and his home was one of the stations along the celebrated underground railroad. Young Coe drove many a load of runaway slaves up to the different points on Lake Erie at the rear of Ashtabula, securing passage for them to the Canadian shore, the trips being made at night. He was selected for this because of fearlessness and good horsemanship. This service continued from his ninth to fourteenth year. In 1853, when about eighteen years of age he settled in Chicago. In 1854 he entered the coal business

under the firm name of T. R. Clark & Company, the firm being Thomas R. Clark, Benjamin Carpenter and Albert L. Coe. Three years later Mr. Clark retired and the firm became Coe & Carpenter, and this continued until the war of the Rebellion. In 1861 Mr. Coe enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry as a private, serving four years, or during the war. Before leaving camp he was commissioned second lieutenant. Most of his service was in the Army of the Cumberland, under Generals Pope, Rosecrans, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman and Grant. He did detachment service at the headquarters of the First Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, and also of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, participated in the capture of Island No. 10, was at Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, in the campaign from Nashville to Chattanooga, and the battle of Missionary Ridge, taking part also in the Atlantic campaign, being one of those who marched with Sherman to the sea; was also in the march from Savannah through the Caro-

linas to Washington, and was in the grand review at the close of the war. He received a captain's commission but was never regularly mustered in that rank owing to the continued active operations in the field of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was mustered out of service in November, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. Subsequently he became a member and helped to organize the Illinois National Guards; from 1875 to 1880 served as major and quartermaster on General A. C. Ducat's staff, and was on duty during the riots in this city in 1877. Upon returning to civil life he engaged in the real estate business, and in January, 1868, formed a partnership with A. B. Mead, under the name of Mead & Coe, which continued until his death.

Mr. Coe was married in March, 1864, to Miss

Charlotte E. Woodward, daughter of Joseph Woodward, a prominent merchant of Mansfield, Connecticut. He was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of Chicago and was a member of the Loyal Legion and George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; was also an active member of the Citizens' League. He was a director in the Auditorium Association for many years; treasurer of the City Missionary Society for five years and was president of the Royal Trust Company for years, also president of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A. In religion he was a Congregationalist; in politics, a Republican. Mr. Coe aided in organizing the Royal Trust Company Bank and was its president for several years.

Mr. Coe died July 24, 1901.

HON. THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK

DETROIT, MICH.

Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock, lawyer, mayor, congressman, is a man whose advance in life has been rapid and brilliant; his success has brought him distinction in both public and private life. As a lawyer he is able and well read, industrious and indefatigable in all he undertakes, a forceful advocate; and as a pleader before both judge and jury he has few if any superiors. As mayor his administration was marked by great executive ability. As congressman he served his party and state faithfully, winning distinguished honors and serving on important committees, secured legislation peculiarly desirable to his district.

Thomas A. E. Weadock was born in County Wexford, Ireland, January 1, 1850, and is a son of Lewis and Mary Cullen Weadock. The family is of Flemish origin although for many generations it has been prominent in County Wexford. The parents came to America in 1850, locating on a farm near the town of St. Marys,

Ohio. Here Thomas attended school until his father's death, which occurred in December, 1863, when, as he was the eldest son at home (his elder brother being in the army), he had to attend to the management of the small farm. During the time that he was thus actively engaged in farming, he continued a course of home study and reading. He managed the farm until his brother returned from the army in 1865, and then went to Cincinnati and engaged in a printing office, but soon returned to St. Mary's and attended school, and for five years carried on his own studies while teaching. He entered the law department of the Michigan State University in 1871, and during vacations read law in Detroit. Graduated March, 1873, as B. A., and was admitted to the bar in Detroit, April, 1873, and in Ohio, in June of that year. He commenced the practice of his profession in Bay City, Michigan, early in 1874, being for a time associated



Thomas A. Meadoel

with Graeme M. Wilson, the firm name being Wilson & Weadock. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Wilson in 1877. July 12, 1877, Mr. Weadock was appointed prosecuting attorney for Bay county, by Judge Sanford M. Green, serving until December 31, 1878. Later he was associated with his brother, John C. Weadock, which partnership has continued since 1883. In 1895, after the close of his congressional service, and in order to have a wider field, he moved to the city of Detroit, where he has taken part in much of the important litigation of that metropolis. Among his clients are the New York Life Insurance Company, the Northwestern Mutual Life, National Salt Company and others.

Mr. Weadock is a strong Democrat and has always been very active in politics. He has taken the stump in every campaign from 1874 to 1896, has attended nearly every state convention; was chairman of the Bay City convention in 1885, and the Grand Rapids convention in 1892. He was one of the four delegates at large to the Chicago convention in 1896. Served on the committee on resolutions, signing the minority report. He did not support Mr. Bryan and has taken no part in politics since that time. From 1883 to 1885 he was mayor of Bay City and acted as ex-officio chairman of the police commission, the library trustees, etc., and after his term as mayor expired, he was appointed a member of the school board. In 1890, by unanimous vote, he was nominated for congress, being elected by the largest majority ever given to a congressional candidate, and being the one Democrat ever elected from that district without fusion with the Greenback party. During his term he was on the committee of rivers and harbors. He was unanimously re-nominated in 1892 and elected.

In the fifty-third congress he served on the committee on Pacific railroads and was chairman of the committees on mines and mining. He was

author of the bill raising the pay of the men in the life saving service, a supporter of a larger navy, even against his party. On June 8, 1894, he made his most notable speech, exposing the American Protective Association, so-called, of which millions of copies were circulated. He procured the passage of the joint resolution admitting the statue of Pere Marquette to Statuary Hall, in the fifty-second congress, which failed to receive the president's signature. He aided in the passage of the same resolution in the fifty-third congress, the resolution being introduced by Hon. George H. Bricker, of Wisconsin, which state presented the statue.

Mr. Weadock has always been more or less prominent in church affairs. He was a delegate to the Catholic Congress held at Baltimore in 1889 and that held at Chicago in 1892, and is the author of the historical papers on "Father Richard" of Michigan, delegate in congress, 1823 to 1825, and the only Catholic priest ever elected to congress; and on Father Marquette, the missionary explorer. Both of these papers were read before the United States Catholic Historical Society at New York City, and attracted widespread and favorable criticism. They also appear in the historical collections of Michigan. He led the movement in the Ancient Order of Hibernians to raise fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of a chair of Gaelic language and literature in the Catholic University of America at Washington and delivered the address there on presentation of the fund.

In 1874 Mr. Weadock was married to Miss Mary Ellen Tarsney, of Saginaw, Michigan. She was a member of a well known family. Her brothers are Hon. T. E. Tarsney, of Detroit, congressman of the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses; and Thomas J. Tarsney, of Denver, Colorado, who has been adjutant-general of Colorado. All are lawyers by profession.

Mrs. Weadock died March 11, 1889, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. His

second wife, Nancy E., was a daughter of Col. Daniel S. Curtiss, of Washington, D. C., and has borne him one child, a son.

Mr. Weadock has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1880, and is on the executive committee of the Detroit Bar Asso-

ciation. He is also a member of the Michigan Historical Society and the Detroit Club. He has a well selected private library, including a collection on the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and many rare works on Napoleon, whom he regards as the greatest man in the history of the world.

JOHN A. BROWN

CHICAGO, ILL.

The young man, a brief sketch of whom is given below, is well and favorably known to the bar, not only in Chicago but throughout the middle west, as a careful, painstaking, conscientious and profound lawyer and a dignified gentleman

whose industry, ability and personal opinions the result of patient investigation and deliberation, have made him a man of strong and lasting convictions and a leader among men.

John A. Brown was born at Tannersville, New York, on June 21, 1876. His parents were James Brown, a prosperous farm-

er, who died when John was about five years of age, and Catharine (Goggin) Brown, a daughter of John Goggin, who was a well-known and wealthy resident of Springfield, Illinois. His early education was obtained from his mother and afterward from a private tutor, finishing at North Division high school in 1895. It was the desire of the family to have him take a thorough college course, including a law course, at any university he desired. The young man readily offered to take the law course, but when his family insisted on the literary course first, he refused the offer, saying that in that period of time he could make a name for himself from his work that would take him further along than the literary course at college could do, and to prove he

meant it he at once secured a position as a clerk in the circuit court clerk's office, where he soon learned all connected with that office. Hoping the first few months would dampen his ardor and urge him to seek the college course that had been marked out for him, he was not permitted to attend any law school, but his uncle, the late Judge Goggin, with whom he lived, examined and drilled him continually in the law. For several months, unknown to his folks, he attended the evening classes of the Kent College of Law. Judge Goggin finding this out and seeing that his nephew was determined to advance in spite of all that was put in his way to try and influence him to take the university course, secured for him a position with the law firm of Lackner & Butz, he still continuing his law course at Kent College of Law, from which he graduated, receiving the degree LL. B., and finishing his legal course with a degree of LL. M. from Illinois College of Law, and was the second student from that institution to pass the bar examination, which he did in 1898, six months before receiving his degree. Upon finishing, the board of trustees offered him a position upon the faculty, which he refused.

Upon retirement of state's attorney Jacob J. Kern a partnership was formed with Elisha S. Bottom, and Mr. Brown associated himself with that firm. Shortly after the death of Mr. Bottum the firm was changed to Kern & Fullen,



Mr. Fullen having been formerly United States district attorney of Iowa, Mr. Brown being the third member of the firm. In 1901, after the retirement of Mr. Fullen, the present firm of Kern & Brown was formed.

Mr. Brown is a bachelor and resides in the twenty-first ward, and although he has never held any political office, is prominent in Democratic circles. In 1900 he was president of the Alumni Association of Illinois College of Law, and in 1901 was elected a member of the board of trustees of that institution. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Press Club of Chicago, the Lincoln Cycling Club, orator of Illinois Council, No. 615, Royal Arcanum, alumni member of Stone Chapter of Lambda Epsilon and one of the officers of its grand chapter.

Mr. Brown has been connected with many prominent cases since his admission to the bar, among which might be mentioned the Trawley

and Macko murder cases, the famous tenth ward election cases, the Tug Trust case, the coroner's cases for the Undertakers' Association, the Jorgenson case, "Sandy" Walters case, the unconstitutionality of the Malaeto law, all the so-called bucket shop, quotation and ticker cases against the Central Stock and Grain Exchange, which litigation has been continuous for the last few years, besides defending a number of personal injury cases for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

His tastes are domestic, and the cares of business laid aside, his highest delight is to share and enjoy the pleasures of his home. His youth and vigor give promise of many years of usefulness and satisfaction. When "life's fitful fever" shall be over it will be proper for the memorist fittingly to portray a character which can be only partially commenced by the contemporaneous biographer.

HON. FREDERICK A. WILLOUGHBY

CHICAGO, ILL.

The subject of this sketch, the Hon. Frederick A. Willoughby, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 24, 1841. He was educated in the public schools, Russell's Military Academy and Hopkins Grammar School. He studied law in Yale University, was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and, after practicing a few years in New Haven and Norwich, came to Galesburg. In this Illinois city, by reason of his culture and ability, he quickly took high rank not only at the bar but in educational circles. He was early elected a member of the board of education and then to the city attorneyship. In 1883 he was elected a member of the state legislature from the district comprising Knox and



Fulton counties. In the passage of the Harper High License Law, which was the principal measure of the session, he had a conspicuous part. Mr. Willoughby was the leader of the high license Democrats and by courtesy had charge of the bill in the house. With him were associated these other high license Democrats: William A. Day, afterward second and third auditor under Cleveland, Sidney Gear, Francis M. Great-house, James M. Gregg, Erneis R. E. Kimbrough, John B. Felker, Andrew Welch and John W. Moore. Mr. Willoughby's able championship and skillful management of the bill had much to do with its passage. It was a great advance over existing legislation on the liquor traffic and has been regarded as a model.

Mr. Willoughby was also vitally interested in the important litigation instituted by the city

of Galesburg against the Shelton Water Company. The effort of the city was to have the franchise declared void because of the failure of Mr. Shelton to fulfill its provisions. Mr. Willoughby represented the city. The case was fought through the higher courts and was won by the city. This case is but one of many in

which the legal talents of Mr. Willoughby have been proved to be of a high order. As an able and successful attorney he is given a high place not only by the Knox county bar, with which he was prominently identified for many years, but also by the Cook county bar, with which his lot has been cast more recently.

ARTHUR DIXON

CHICAGO, ILL.

There is a particular interest attaching to the career of Mr. Arthur Dixon, as he has so directed his ability and efforts as to early gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of Chicago. In private and public life he is always the same reliable, honorable man and citizen. The true measure of success is determined by what a man has accomplished, and Mr. Dixon's life is pre-eminently one of action and successful accomplishment.

Mr. Dixon was born in the north of Ireland, County Fermanagh, of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were Arthur and Jane (Allen) Dixon, who had four sons and a daughter, of which Arthur is the only surviving son. His father was a man of more than ordinary intelligence; he was a farmer, a country school teacher and a successful country attorney. From his parents Mr. Dixon has inherited many of the sterling traits of character that have marked his entire life. When but eighteen years of age he came to the United States, attracted by the many opportunities in the new world. He first visited friends in Philadelphia, leaving there July 4, 1858, for Pittsburg, where he spent three years in the nursery business. In 1861 he came to Chicago, the most promising city in the world, and entered the grocery store of G. C. Cook, but very soon after began his business career on his own account, in a retail grocery, which he success-

fully conducted for two years. The commencement of his present industry was occasioned by a seeming accident. In payment of a debt, he was obliged to take a team and wagon, and with this small beginning, he began a teaming business in 1863 at No. 299 Wells street, now Fifth avenue. From the beginning success attended the venture until now it is the largest transferring company west of New York City. It is not always those who hope and strive who succeed, but to those who add to those traits of character, ability, earnestness, clear perception and honorable dealing.

Mr. Dixon is a public-spirited man and has been connected with the many movements which have contributed to the city's welfare and progress during the past thirty years. In the spring of 1867 he was first elected alderman from the second ward, on the same ticket with Mayor Rice. From that time until April, 1891, when he voluntarily declined to longer remain a member of the city council, he was re-elected with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, and has the honor of having served longer than any other alderman of Chicago. He has been called the "Nestor of aldermen" and "Watch-dog of the city treasury." On June 1, 1891, Mr. Dixon was presented by the city of Chicago with the following resolutions, richly bound and superbly illuminated and embossed. This volume



Yours truly
Arthur Dixon

is prized by him, and is considered one of his richest treasures.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Chicago, held April 27, 1891, the following preamble and resolutions endorsing the official actions of Alderman Dixon were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the city council of the city of Chicago is about to lose the services of its oldest and best-known member through his voluntary, and we hope, temporary retirement from the political field of action,

Resolved, That we, the colleagues, some of many years, others of short acquaintance, tender to Alderman Dixon on this occasion the expression of our heartiest good wishes for his future, and also the expression of our appreciation of the loss the council and the city sustain through his withdrawal from our municipal legislature.

Resolved, That we place on record our conviction of his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the taxpayers, and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him; and further, we record the expression of our hope that his zeal, his earnestness and ability may soon be utilized for the public in some new capacity; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be, and is, hereby directed to spread this preamble and the resolutions upon the records of the council and present to Alderman Arthur Dixon a suitably engraved copy of the same.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN, Mayor.

JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE, City Clerk.

As a member of the city council, Mr. Dixon was a recognized leader in debate, a practiced parliamentarian, and an authority in the interpretation of the powers and provisions of the city charter. He advocated, among other important measures, that of the city owning its own gas plant, of high water pressure, building sewers

by special assessments, the creation of a public library, the annexation of the suburbs, the building of viaducts over railway crossings, the drainage law, the city's interest upon her public fund, and the extension of fire limits. He was chosen president of the council in 1874 and was re-elected to that place for six years. At various times he served as chairman of the finance and other important committees. He was appointed by the mayor one of the executive committee of arrangements for the World's Columbian Exposition, and was also one of the committee that was instrumental in arranging and passing the ordinance providing for the loan of five million dollars for the exposition. In April, 1892, Mr. Dixon was elected a director of the World's Columbian Directory, and his services and counsels in that capacity were invaluable in the prosecution of this enormous enterprise. He is a staunch defender of Republican party principles, and has been a member of city and county Republican central committees for more than thirty years, and has frequently served as chairman of the same. He was the first president of the Irish Republican organization in Chicago in 1868, and one year later was president of the national Irish Republican convention, held in Chicago, and was treasurer of that organization. He was also elected president of the Irish Literary Society of Chicago.

Mr. Dixon represented the first senatorial district in the twenty-seventh general assembly of Illinois, and as a member of that body had charge of measures and rendered services of great value to the city. Among the bills introduced by him, which were passed by the legislature, was one providing for the location of the Chicago Public Library, the drainage canal, and the one authorizing the mill tax and special assessment.

He was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated James Garfield for the presidency. He is a member of several clubs, including the Union League, Calumet,

Hamilton and Sheridan Clubs, having been president of the Hamilton. He is also director in the Metropolitan National Bank, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Grand Trunk Railroad, the Consolidated Stone Company, and president of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company.

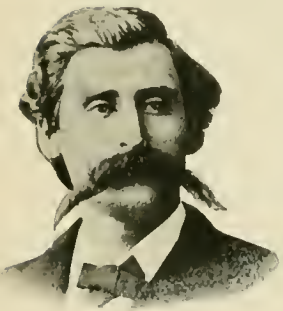
In 1862 Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Ann Carson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and fourteen children have been born to them, of whom thir-

teen are now living. In his public and private life Mr. Dixon is above reproach; his social qualities are marked and his genial disposition has made him a popular favorite. He is warm hearted, generous and loyal to his friends. Whether in the bitterness of political strife or the intensity of a warmly-contested debate, his cheerfulness never leaves him, and in the home circle he is the ideal husband and father.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KRETZINGER

CHICAGO, ILL.

George Washington Kretzinger was born in the state of Ohio. His father, Rev. Isaac Kretzinger, is a clergyman of the United Brethren denomination. Their ancestors came from Germany at an early date, settling in the state of Virginia. Young Kretzinger was ambitious for an education. He attended the common schools and prepared himself for college. During his first college year the war of the Rebellion broke out, and young Kretzinger left school, volunteered as a soldier and became a member of the famous Black Hawk Cavalry. During the progress of the war Mr.



Kretzinger was captured and paroled, and, while awaiting exchange, he again entered college and pursued his studies assiduously until the exchange was effected, when he returned to his regiment and remained in the service until the close of the war. When discharged from the service he once more entered upon his studies at college, and graduated with high honors before reaching his twenty-first year.

Mr. Kretzinger decided to enter the legal profession. He secured the position as a teacher in a classical school in Keokuk, Iowa, where he

taught for two years with success, during which time he prosecuted the study of law under the patronage and direction of Hon. George W. McCrary, who afterward became secretary of war under President Hayes, and judge of the United States circuit court in Iowa. Mr. Kretzinger completed his law studies in the office of Henry Strong, and when admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with Judge Hannaman, of Knoxville, Illinois, which continued until 1873. Mr. Kretzinger then moved to Chicago, and formed a partnership with the late John I. Bennett; later on Albert H. Veeder became a member of the firm. This partnership continued for some time, when Mr. Kretzinger and Mr. Veeder continued the practice of law together, but Mr. Kretzinger finally withdrew from the firm for the purpose of associating his brother, Joseph T. Kretzinger, with him in the practice of law.

Mr. Kretzinger has made corporation and railroad law his specialty, and he has been identified with much important litigation involving questions of this kind. In 1877 he accepted the general solicitorship of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, also of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad and of the Chicago & Paducah. The Chicago & Iowa Railway Company, at the time Mr. Kretzinger became its general solicitor, was

deeply involved in difficulties which were regarded as beyond redress, but Mr. Kretzinger's masterly insight into corporation law enabled him to place the rights of his clients upon firm ground, and it was able to redeem itself from hopeless bankruptcy and place its affairs upon a sound foundation.

Mr. Kretzinger is an able advocate. His oratory is both convincing and eloquent, and while intensely logical and terse, his speeches are all illumined by the images of a brilliant imagination. Mr. Kretzinger is in the prime of life, is a splendid specimen of physical manhood and has the respect of a large and widening circle of friends.

At present he is general counsel of the Monon Railroad, of the Diamond Joe line of steamers, of the Hot Springs Railway Company and

the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Company, of Arizona. This is an important road, being the only north and south road in that territory. Mr. Kretzinger incorporated this company and is now, and has been from the beginning, one of its directors.

George W. Kretzinger was married August 29, 1878, to Miss Clara J. Wilson, of Rock Island, Illinois. They have one son, George Wilson, and a daughter, Clara Josephine.

Mr. and Mrs. Kretzinger have a delightful home in the suburb of Austin, surrounded by large and beautifully kept grounds.

Mrs. Kretzinger is a graduate of Vassar College, and a woman of rare intelligence. She has been a member of the Austin Woman's Club since its organization, and for two terms was its president.

JOHN C. KING

CHICAGO, ILL.

John C. King, a talented and successful lawyer, formerly senior member of the law firm of King & Gross, with offices at No. 89 East Washington street, Chicago, was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his literary education in

St. Mary College in 1871. After the completion of his collegiate course he engaged in teaching school in Cincinnati for one year, and during that time attended lectures at the Union College of Law, ex-Governor Hoadley being one of the instructors of the institution. Mr. King

was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1873, and for five years thereafter was a member of the law firm of Morrow & King. In 1878 Mr. King came to Chicago, was admitted to the bar of Cook county and for twenty-

four years has maintained a foremost place in the profession in that city. From 1880 until 1895 he was largely engaged in the practice of criminal law. He never loses sight of a single point that will advance the interests of his clients and at the same time give to each its due importance, never failing to keep in the foreground the main point at issue and that upon which the decision of a case finally turns. He has a splendid oratorical power, is earnest, eloquent, forceful and logical, and while touching the emotions of his hearers, he never fails to convince their intellects at the same time.

Since 1895 he has practically retired from the practice of criminal law and gives his attention to civil litigation. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of all departments of jurisprudence, and in the various branches of civil law has also won some notable victories



which entitle him to rank among the distinguished men who devote their energies to such practice. It was in 1891 that Mr. King formed a partnership with Mr. Alfred H. Gross, under

the firm name of King & Gross, a connection that continued until May 1, 1901, since which he has practiced alone, being ably assisted by his son, W. J. King, who is a young lawyer of ability.

JAMES LESLIE GATES

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

James L. Gates, of Milwaukee, is one of the best known business men in the state of Wisconsin, where his extensive operations have been carried on for years. His dominant qualities are energy, decision, action, which show clearly in all his operations and business affairs. His success is the best evidence of his character and ability.

Mr. Gates was born in the Adirondack mountains in New York state, December 22, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Jane (Hewett) Gates, who trace their ancestry in a direct line to General Gates of Revolutionary fame. Daniel Gates died in 1885, and Mrs. Gates, still living, is now seventy-three years of age.

James L. Gates' educational advantages were limited, as his entire schooling covered a period of only three months. The great school of experience and self-education did much for him, however, and his knowledge of practical affairs is unquestioned. In 1855 his parents moved to Neillsville, Wisconsin, and there he began his battle of life. When but sixteen years of age he was foreman of a logging camp on Black river. He was later instrumental in the building of the railroad from Merrillon to Neillsville, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Mr. Gates surveyed the line himself and at his own expense.

In 1879 he started a bank at Neillsville and operated it successfully for three years and sold

out, but leaving it strong financially and one of the foremost banks of its kind in the state. The largest mercantile firm in Neillsville is Gates, Stanard & Company, and of this firm Mr. Gates was the founder and is the senior partner. He erected a number of buildings in Neillsville, including two of the finest brick blocks in that place. He put in electric lights at his own expense, and was instrumental in securing the telegraph and telephone service for the town. He built charcoal kilns and arranged for the United States signal service reports, and in many other enterprises was always the chief promoter. Mr. Gates is interested in the Lake Superior country, where he owns many acres of timber and mineral lands. He was one of the promoters to secure from the United States and Canadian governments the franchises to build the railroad through Sault Ste. Marie and was a director of the company organized for that purpose.

His chief interest, however, are in pine lands. He never was interested in saw mills, but was a heavy operator in logs. In 1882-1883, Gates & Hewett banked forty-one million feet of logs, and the following season twenty million feet, while in 1885 he alone banked thirty-six million feet, an amount exceeded by few. His present holdings in pine lands in Wisconsin and Florida, where he is heavily interested, exceed seven hundred thousand acres. Mr. Gates is a large property owner in Milwaukee and other places. He is a strong



James L. Fatur

writer on public affairs and has contributed many articles of note on the coinage of silver and tariff matters.

Politically he is a Republican, but not an office holder or seeker, his business affairs occupying all his time and attention. He is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Gates possesses many noble traits of character, and as a citizen, is everywhere known as possessing the highest integrity. He is regarded as a man of affairs, while his courteous, affable manner renders him a general favorite among his business associates as well as among his friends.

Mr. Gates has been twice married. His first

wife was Miss Lydia Eyerly, of Neillsville, who died April 11, 1884, leaving two children, Robert L. and Edith Gates.

On July 2, 1885, he married Miss Katherine Meade. They have two children, Harry and Helen Gates. Mrs. Gates' American ancestors came to America on the Mayflower, and she has in her possession a Bible that was brought over on that voyage. This valuable relic was printed in 1611 and was on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893.

Mr. Gates has resided in Milwaukee since 1886, where he has a beautiful home in Prospect avenue.

HENRY CHARLES LYTTON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry Charles Lytton, merchant, is one of the representative business men of Chicago. He was born in New York city July 13, 1846, of English parents. He attended public school and was graduated when fourteen years of age at the Free Academy (College of the city of New York), and a year later started on his business career. After spending nine months in a law office he became entry clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house, afterwards being bookkeeper. Then followed three years spent in St. Louis, Missouri, with a large retail house, when he returned to New York, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then spent ten years in partnership with his brother in a retail business in Michigan, and again returned to New York, where for three years he was traveling salesman for a large New York wholesale concern. He then accepted a partnership and sole management of a large retail business in Indianapolis. In 1887 he came to Chicago and started a business, naming it "The Hub," which has since become one of the leading houses of Chicago and is known throughout the west. It is devoted entirely to

the sale of men's and boys' attire. Mr. Lytton's business ability, progressive methods and sterling worth have made him a commanding figure in the commercial world. Mr. Lytton is quite a philanthropist in his way. Every summer he distributes among the poor large quantities of ice and each winter large quantities of coal. He was the first man who offered to subscribe to the World's Columbian Exposition, taking a large block of stock. Mr. Lytton is a member of the Union League, Washington Park, Hamilton and many other Chicago Clubs, also of the National Arts, and Lotus Clubs of New York city. He is vice-president of the bureau of justice and a life member of the Chicago Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society.

He married at the age of twenty-five a South Carolina lady and they have four children. His only daughter was married to a famous Swiss artist, August Reuzeges, who has executed well-known portraits of many celebrities, among whom are the Pope and several of the celebrities of Europe, also of President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS

CHICAGO, ILL.



George Mills Rogers, who has attained eminence in law and politics while yet in the prime of manhood, and who is regarded by competent judges of the qualities of men as being yet far from the height of his possibilities, was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, April 16, 1854. He is an inheritor of political and legal skill, his father, John Gorin Rogers, having twice been honored by a place in the electoral college, besides having acted as a prominent member of the convention that nominated Fillmore to the presidency. Afterward the elder Rogers held the high position of judge and chief justice of the circuit court of Cook county. His mother's father was the Hon. B. Mills Crenshaw, formerly chief justice of Kentucky.

George Mills Rogers came with his parents to Chicago in 1858, when he was barely four years of age. The present metropolis of the great northwest was then an ambitious but crude city of one hundred thousand inhabitants. He received a preliminary education in the public schools of this city, passed thence to the old University of Chicago, and finally entered as a student of Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1876. After this thorough academic training he took a law course in the Chicago Union College of Law, and graduated with honor. But while mastering the theory of law in college he had been studying the details of practice in the office of Crawford & McConnell. Admitted to the bar in 1878, Mr. Rogers entered into partnership with one of his former preceptors, Samuel P. McConnell, who afterward earned the distinction of circuit judge. The partnership endured until Mr. Rogers was ap-

pointed assistant city attorney, a position for which he has demonstrated his fitness by the eminent service he performed as attorney for the Citizens' Association, a volunteer organization of the reforming and progressive elements of the municipality. As attorney for the Citizens' Association Mr. Rogers assisted in preparing and promoting the passage of the original reform city election law, and was the author of the first primary election law that was enacted, and which is generally spoken of as the "Crawford primary bill," doubtless because of its introduction to the general assembly by Senator Crawford. In 1880 Mr. Rogers was honored by a nomination as a candidate for state senate and demonstrated the influence of his character for integrity and ability by reducing the usual Republican majority of two thousand to less than eight hundred. For several years he acted as vice-president of the Cook county Democracy, but becoming weary of his fruitless efforts to effect reforms in party methods, he allied himself with the eminent Democrats who founded the Iroquois Club, which was organized for effect upon national politics, leaving local issues to local politicians. He was elected vice-president of this club. Early in 1886 Mr. Rogers was appointed city prosecuting attorney, but resigned the office in April of the next year in order to travel with his wife, whose health demanded a change of air and scenery. On his return, in November, 1897, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney. He resigned this position in March, 1888, and re-engaged in private practice. In 1889 he was appointed a master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county. This office he still holds. In 1893 Mr. Rogers was named as one of the four Democrats nominated on a non-partisan judicial ticket by the lawyers of Cook

county, and though the ticket failed to secure the endorsement of the Democratic convention, which refused to endorse a ticket upon which four first-class Democrats were associated with an equal number of first-class Republican lawyers, yet at the bar election he received the highest number of votes cast for any of the non-partisan candidates. Since then Mr. Rogers has pursued the even tenor of his way as a highly successful practitioner. He is now at the head of a firm of which State Senator Joseph P. Mahoney is the junior member. Mr. Rogers is a highly influential member of the Chicago Bar Association; he is a member of the board of managers and is

secretary of the association. He is a member of the Iroquois, University, Saddle and Cycle, Edgewater Golf, and Law Clubs; is eminent in the I. O. O. F., and is now serving his fourth term as president of the order of Phi Delta Phi, an organization with chapters in all the chief law colleges of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Rogers was married June 3, 1884, to Miss Philippa Hone Anton, of New York City. The family of Anthon has given many celebrated men to the learned professions, one of whom is remembered as a professor in Columbia College, and others standing high as lawyers and clergymen.

ALBERT CRANE BARNES

CHICAGO, ILL.

Albert C. Barnes, first assistant state's attorney, is distinctively a great trial lawyer, being both forceful and convincing before judge and jury, and possessing all the essential qualifications of the able advocate.

During the period he has served as assistant state's attorney he has made a reputation throughout the state, as one of the most earnest and successful lawyers ever appointed to this position. He is a man of untiring industry possessing the power of keen analysis, close reasoning and precision in the preparation of

cases, and no lawyer is heard with greater expectation or interest at times of noted trials. He is an eloquent speaker, and, when occasion requires, a master in retort and sarcasm.

Albert C. Barnes was born at Addison, Vermont, and is a son of Asabel and Ellen Crane Barnes, whose ancestors were among the early New England colonists. He was educated at the

University of Vermont, graduating in 1876 with the degree of A. B. and at the Albany Law School, in Albany, New York, graduating in 1877 with the degree of LL. B., being admitted to the New York state bar the same year. After further study in law offices in Keeseville and Plattsburg New York, he went to Washington, D. C., and through a civil service examination was appointed to a position in the United States General Land Office, which he held from 1879 to 1883, when, desiring to utilize his experience, he went to the then new territory of North Dakota. He was appointed by its governor one of the commissioners to organize Bottineau County, and in 1884 was elected its first district attorney, but in 1885, seeking a more promising field for the practice of his profession, he came to Chicago and has since engaged in the active practice of law.

He has served as assistant state's attorney under Mr. Deneen's administration since 1896 up to the present time, and in that period has successfully prosecuted many of the most noted



criminal cases of recent years. Mr. Barnes is a Republican, usually attends the Presbyterian church, is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Hamilton Club, the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution, of which he was president for the year 1901.

Mr. Barnes is a man of great natural ability, and highly educated. Close study, hard work and the careful discipline of a strong mind have been the great factors of his success.

He was married in 1895 to Mrs. Jessie Welles Griswald, of Chicago, Illinois.

ALONZO CLARK MATHER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Alonzo Clark Mather, president of the Mather Humane Stock Transportation Company, is a direct descendant of the Mather family which held such distinguished place for nearly one hundred years in the early history of New England. The first of that name to come to this country was one Richard Mather, who arrived in Massachusetts, August 17, 1635, from Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, England, and who, together with his son, Increase, and grandson, Cotton, may be named as those best known of this name in colonial days. Cotton Mather, who was distinguished for his observance in a single year of more than sixty days of fasting and prayer, was almost the last, and at the same time, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the great Puritan divines. An editorial in the Boston Herald, of recent date, speaking of the Mather family in Boston in the early days, says of them, "The Mathers were two centuries ago so prominent in New England that the snapping of the little finger of one of them could bring about a revolution," and of Cotton Mather, "With his big wig, with his beaming eyes, with his great yet comely face and scholarly dignity of bearing as he walked about the streets of Boston, he had at least the port and bearing of a nobleman, and it is in this aspect that he is known and honored to-day." With the generation following Cotton Mather the name died out almost completely, as has been the case with so many other family names then prominent; and

there are few to-day who can trace their descent from the Mathers of colonial fame.

Alonzo Clark Mather is a son of William and Mary Ann (Buell) Mather, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, where he was born. His education was obtained in the Fairfield Preparatory School, an institution originally founded by his grandfather, Moses Mather, as a medical college, and which had a prosperous career as such from 1802 to 1825. His father, who, for nearly forty years, was known as one of the foremost writers and lecturers on natural sciences and chemistry, was also identified with this institution, serving as its president for nearly a quarter of a century. Our Mr. Mather entered this school in 1860 and remained there until 1864, with the exception of one year, during which time he filled a position at Springfield, Massachusetts. His course of study completed, he went to Utica, New York, and for a period of about a year was employed in the mercantile business. His inclinations were strong toward this line of work, and although his father wished to make a professional man of him, he started out in business for himself at the age of nineteen, and began the moulding of his own fortunes at Little Falls, New York. Ambitious, however, for a larger field, he came west to Quincy, Illinois, a year later, but his ambition to operate on a still more extensive scale led him to establish himself in Chicago in 1875. Here he engaged in the wholesale men's



Alanzel Matter

furnishing business in Madison street, and for twenty years was numbered among the successful merchants of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Mather's Stock Car Company is a matter of recent growth, and it is interesting to know how he became engaged in it. In 1880, while making a trip to New York for the purpose of buying goods, an accident caused the sleeping car in which Mr. Mather was a passenger to be sidetracked several hours beside a stock train. He was kept awake all night by the moans of the cattle, and in the morning he saw in the car opposite that there were no less than five dead bullocks, and others wounded, caused by their restless and famished condition. This suggested to Mr. Mather the idea of building a stock car in which cattle could receive such attention while in transit as would insure their being delivered at the end of their journey in a healthful condition. He sketched a design of such a car, had it patented, and used every effort to get the railroads interested in it; but without avail. At last, however, he had a car built and equipped at his own expense, and in 1881 it was sent on its first trip, filled with cattle, from Chicago to New York. The trip, which was favorable in every respect, attracted much attention from the railroads, the shippers and the public generally, and in recognition of his successful efforts to improve the condition under which the cattle were transported, the American Humane Association awarded Mr. Mather a gold medal of beautiful design in 1883, which he justly prizes above the many which have since come to him.

Being engaged in other business at the time, Mr. Mather was unable to give his stock car business the attention it deserved. Other companies sprang up, however, which seriously threatened his prospects. Consequently he began to pay more attention to the matter, with the result that in 1895 he sold out his mercantile business and devoted his whole time to promoting the interests

of what has come to be known as the Mather Stock Car Company.

To give an idea of the extent and magnitude of this business, it may be said that at present there are from one to three trains a day carrying nothing but the Mather car, despatched from Chicago to New York. Besides these, the company owns about three thousand cars, operated over different roads throughout this country and in Canada, with complete success. Mr. Mather is also interested along other lines, one of which is that of developing the power of Niagara river at the city of Buffalo proper. Believing that his idea possesses many advantages over the method of obtaining power at the falls and its subsequent transmission to Buffalo at considerable loss, Mr. Mather some years ago purchased land on both sides of the river within the city limits of Buffalo, and in 1895 a bill was introduced in the New York legislature seeking to grant him the privilege of putting his idea into operation. The bill, which passed the lower house by about eighty-five votes out of one hundred and twenty, and the senate by about thirty-five out of fifty, and which was approved by the mayor and common council of Buffalo, was vetoed at the last moment by Governor Morton.

Mr. Mather is of an inventive turn of mind, and has patented many inventions which are to-day in general use, among them being the Mather Automatic Car Coupler, with which his own cars are equipped and which is extensively used by various railroads. He is also the inventor of a glove fastener, of which over a million pairs have been sold and are still in universal use. Some years ago Mr. Mather designed and patented a plan for operating the boats on the Erie Canal with electricity, and using the towpath for the railbed of an electric train service between Buffalo and Albany. This, he believes, is one of the possibilities of the future. He has also devoted much thought and study tending toward

developing the great tidal and wave powers of the sea into commercial utility.

Mr. Mather is a member of the Union League Club, and was also one of the first members of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, when they had their armory on Lake street, over a store, and he still endeavors to give them his hearty sup-

port both financially and morally, although he is not much of a clubman, preferring to spend his leisure hours in study and working out his various inventions. He is possessed of a very pleasing personality, genial manners and true courtesy, which have endeared him to his many friends.

JOHN A KING

CHICAGO, ILL.

In the financial circles of Chicago the name of John A. King stands high, and in which he is ranked as one of the ablest financiers. He is a thorough typical American of that class that have been so prominent in the upbuilding of the great west, and is president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank. For about forty years he has been a representative business man and citizen of Chicago, and has been completely identified with all that is to the best interests of the city, and an honest worker at all times for its advancement and improvement.



For many years he was counted among the leading wholesale merchants of the great western metropolis, and achieved a reputation for ability, integrity, business foresight and sagacity in the management of all affairs. Like so many of America's famous men, Mr. King comes of good old colonial stock on both sides. The King family was originally from France, while the Hadleys were of English extraction. Both branches were early settlers of New England. John A. King's father, William M. King, was born in the old town of Salisbury, Connecticut, and spent his early years in the Puritan land of sturdy habits. In 1821 he removed to the town

of DeWitt, Onondago county, New York, where he bought a farm and also engaged in the manufacture of lime and plaster. In 1829 he married Hannah Hadley, daughter of Hiram Hadley, of Middleburg, Vermont, descendant of another distinguished New England family. John A. King was born on his father's farm in the town of DeWitt, Onondago county, New York, in 1834. He was but six years of age at the time of his father's death, and he passed from the sports and frolics of early boyhood to the stern realities of life at a very early age, for in 1843, when he was but nine years old, the family necessities obliged him to seek employment in order to assist in its support. In that year he went to work for Ansel Murray, of Syracuse, and was employed in drawing pump logs. During the winter months he attended the local schools and strove earnestly to acquire an education. For several years he continued to work at teaming in the summer and attending school in the winter. At the age of fifteen he entered the employment of a grocery firm, D. B. Brickford & Son, and was soon recognized as a valuable employee. From Brickford's he went to the Mechanics' Bank of Syracuse as messenger, remaining with this bank for several years, and rising through various grades to the position of teller. On leaving the bank Mr. King engaged in the mercantile business at

Toledo, Ohio, meeting with considerable success. But after two years he sold out and made a trip through Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, seeking a suitable opportunity for the employment of his business ability and untiring energy. In 1861, not finding the opening he sought, he came to Chicago. In a short time after arriving here he secured employment with the leading distilling firm of S. M. Nickerson & Company as bookkeeper, and remained with that house for some years, later becoming treasurer of the corporation in which it was finally merged. Mr. Nickerson, the head of this firm, is the well-known ex-president of the First National Bank of Chicago.

In March, 1867, Mr. King went into the wholesale drug business with two partners. Two years later he bought out the interest of one, and sometime afterward, that of the other, continuing the business as sole proprietor. The great fire of October 9, 1871, swept away his store with thousands of others. Mr. King did not know of the fire until six o'clock Monday morning, when it was still burning furiously in the heart of the city. He had a team hitched up and at once started out to see what could be done, and what he accomplished is not only strikingly characteristic of the man but affords a clew to the secret of the remarkable success which has always attended his business ventures. Meeting on the street a man who was in his employ, he told him to instruct all other employes he could find to go to his partner's house, which was nearer than his own. On the way to his store, then a heap of ruins, he met a director of the bank with which he did business and asked him for a loan of money, enough to buy a new stock of goods. Mr. S. M. Nickerson, the director in question, told him he was surely the first applicant. He went to his partner's house about eight o'clock and soon the men in his employ began to come in, as he had ordered. Mr. King asked his

partner if he had gotten a store, and he said, "No, there are no stores." Mr. King insisted that there were stores to be had and that he was going to have one. His partner remonstrated, saying, "We will get no insurance; the insurance companies will all stop." "It matters not," said Mr. King, "my wife and children must live." In an hour he had a store on West Lake street. Before noon his books were in the store and he was at work fitting it up for business. Two weeks from that day his men were selling goods in all the western states. He was the only wholesale druggist among those burned out that got a store. Mr. King carried on the business successfully until January, 1888, when he sold out to Morrison, Plummer & Company, and the firm of John A. King & Company went out of existence.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. King and John J. McGrath bought a controlling interest in the McAvoy Brewing Company, and in the following March sold the property to an English syndicate for one million four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. King's remarkable business ability was conspicuously shown in carrying out this big transaction to a successful and profitable conclusion.

In April, 1889, a committee of directors of the Fort Dearborn National Bank waited on Mr. King and asked him to take charge of its affairs. The bank was then two years old and had not made a success. He was not even a stockholder in the bank when asked to become its president. On April 22, 1889, he took charge of the institution, made a careful examination and assessed the stockholders to an amount sufficient to restore its impaired capital and place the bank on its feet. Under his management the bank has grown and prospered.

He is a man of strong opinions and has in the highest degree the courage of his convictions. He has long been recognized as one of the leading Democrats of the city, a liberal contributor to the

support of the party's policies and candidates and a power in its councils. Like all financiers of his standing, however, he is a staunch supporter of the gold standard. He has often been solicited to accept political office, but with one exception he has always declined. In 1889 he accepted the Democratic nomination for trustee of the sanitary board and was elected in December of that year. The great drainage canal was justly regarded as an enterprise of supreme importance to the health and future welfare of the city, and, as the head of the Democratic ticket, Mr. King hoped to be instrumental in carrying this mighty work to a successful conclusion. A citizens' movement, however, elected six out of nine trustees, leaving the Democratic members a helpless minority of three. The majority proved incapable and the affairs of the board became

chaotic. Mr. King, finding himself powerless in this situation, resigned in July, 1891. Other resignations followed, and Mr. King took an active interest in the campaign of the fall of that year, by which the board was reorganized on a non-partisan basis and the great work successfully inaugurated.

Mr. King is a charter member of the Illinois Club and is also a member of the Iroquois Club and Union League Club. He is a Mason of high degree and prominent among the Knights Templar for many years. Mr. King has resided for many years on the west side in Chicago, having a beautiful home on Ashland Boulevard, where he dispenses an old-fashioned hospitality.

Mr. King was united in marriage in August, 1857, to Miss Julia L. Stevens, daughter of O. S. Stevens, of Syracuse, New York.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ALEXANDER

CHICAGO, ILL.

William A. Alexander, senior member of the widely-known insurance firm of W. A. Alexander & Co., of Chicago, was born at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1857, and is a son of Col. James Madison and Elizabeth King (McCord) Alexander.

He was educated at Edgar county, Illinois, Normal School, and at the Tusculum College in Tennessee. He there lived on a farm until twenty-three years of age, when he came to Chicago and entered the insurance field, launching the first employers, elevator and general liability insurance policies for an American company and engaged in the insurance business under the firm name of W. A. Alexander & Company.

Mr. Alexander is trustee for the estate of George A. Fuller, and connected with the build-

ing corporation of George A. Fuller Company, one of the largest contracting and building firms in the United States.

He has served in the Illinois state militia; is a member of the Sheridan Road Association; was connected with the World's Fair; and a member of the Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Illinois. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken all the degrees, including Knights Templar, Consistory, thirty-second degree, and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Alexander has traveled extensively in Europe and the continent and throughout the United States. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian, and politically he is a Republican.

He was married in December, 1894, to Miss Maud Julia Greene, daughter of M. T. Greene.



W. H. Lyman

HENRY L. PALMER

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Though four-score and more years have passed since the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day, he still retains all of his faculties and besides being one of the most active business men, presiding over the affairs of one of the largest insurance corporations in the country, he finds time to attend to his vast private interests, and occupies one of the highest Masonic offices in the United States. Henry L. Palmer, besides being a successful American, is also a remarkable one, and he has always occupied a foremost position in many of parts he has assumed in his long years of residence in the state of Wisconsin.

Henry L. Palmer was born in Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1819. He received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he went to West Troy, New York, to reside, and from there came to Wisconsin in 1849. Soon after settling here he formed a law partnership with Abram D. Smith, a distinguished member of the bar, and the firm was eminently successful. In June, 1853, Mr. Smith became a member of the supreme court, and Mr. Palmer practice for some time alone. During his career as an active attorney he was associated at different times with some of the most distinguished of Wisconsin's legal luminaries, among whom may be mentioned Joshua Stark, Erastus Foote, John R. Sharpstein, David G. Hooker and F. W. Pitkin, afterward governor of the state of Colorado. Mr. Palmer was one of the first permanent officers of the Bar Association of Milwaukee, which was organized in 1858. He had, up to his election to the office of county judge of Milwaukee county in 1873, always taken an active interest in Democratic politics, and was the acknowledged state leader. In 1863, he was candidate for gover-

nor. He was a member of the assembly in 1853, 1860, 1862 and 1873, and was speaker of that body in 1853, and at the extra session of the Legislature in 1862. He was a state senator in 1867, and 1868. In January, 1874, Mr. Palmer resigned from the bench in order to assume the office of president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, a position which he has held continuously to the present day. In the 'sixties Mr. Palmer was a member of the School Board for several terms, and also president of the board. He also served a term as city attorney of Milwaukee. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company is one of the leading corporations of its kind in the country, and under Mr. Palmer's splendid executiveship it has made its most remarkable strides. It was first organized under a charter granted by the legislature in 1857, and was known as the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the state of Wisconsin; the headquarters were at Janesville. In 1858 Mr. Palmer became identified with the company, as its attorney, and also as a member of its executive committee. In 1864 the name of the corporation was, by permission of the legislature, changed to that it now bears, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and its headquarters removed to Milwaukee.

In the Masonic order, Mr. Palmer has won high honor. He is now serving his eighth term as grand commander of the supreme council for the northern jurisdiction of the United States of America of the Scottish Rite Masons, and has risen to the 33rd degree. He is the oldest living past grand master of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, in the United States. In June, 1850, he became a charter member of the first commandery in the state, and in October, 1859, was chosen grand commander of the grand

commandery of Wisconsin. In August, 1863, the Wisconsin grand consistory was instituted, and Mr. Palmer was the first illustrious commander-in-chief. His present jurisdiction takes in the Masonic bodies in all the states north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river. In July, 1850, he helped organize the present St. James Parish, which is one of the richest and oldest in Wisconsin. During his activity in public and political affairs there were few, if any, pub-

lic movements in which he did not take a principal part, and the story of the growth of Milwaukee and the history of the state for the past fifty years is full of recitals of events in which Mr. Palmer conspicuously figured.

Of late years he has devoted his time and energy exclusively to the attention of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company's affairs. He is a member of the Milwaukee Club and also of the Craftsman Club, of New York.

EDGAR B. TOLMAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Edgar B. Tolman is an active and able member of the Cook county bar. He was born September 5, 1859, and is a son of the Rev. Cyrus F. Tolman, D. D., and Mary (Bronson) Tolman. His education was received at the public schools,

supplemented by a course at the Chicago University, from which he was graduated in 1880, and at the Union College of Law, graduating in 1882 with the award of the Horton prize for the best legal thesis of that year. He then entered the law office of Doolittle & McKey, of which ex-

United States Senator James R. Doolittle was the senior member, and was admitted to the firm in 1889, being now the sole surviving partner of said firm.

During the twenty years he has practiced at the Chicago bar he has been connected with many important cases in many varied branches of the law. Commencing, as many young lawyers do, with commercial law, he became well known as a specialist of that branch, later devoting more of his time to corporation law and law of real estate, and later still, has become a well-known

authority in the law of taxation, special assessment and municipal law.

Major Tolman enlisted in the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards, in 1877. Commissioned captain Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., 1884, and transferred to First Regiment, with his command, in 1886. Served in that regiment as captain and then as major until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war; was mustered into the United States Volunteer Army with rank of major, commanding a battalion of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served with his command at Chickamauga, Georgia, and Tampa, Florida, until July 1st, and on that date sailed with the second expedition to Cuba, and served at Santiago de Cuba from July 9th until August 24th, arriving in time to participate in the siege and bombardment the last week before the capitulation of that city. He was assigned by General Bates, because of his knowledge of the Spanish language, to guard with his own battalion the surrendered Spanish army of twelve thousand five hundred officers and men in San Juan camp, and after the completion of that duty returned with his regiment (the last regiment of the Fifth Army Corps to leave the



island) to Camp Wykoff. He was mustered out of the United States service November 8, 1898.

Major Tolman was Democratic nominee in 1900 for judge of the superior court of Cook county, but was defeated in the Republican landslide of that year, although running far ahead of his ticket. In 1901 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel and assigned in charge of the law department of the Chicago board of local improvements.

Major Tolman is a member of Delta Kappa

Epsilon College fraternity, and ex-president of Northwestern Alumni Association of the same. Alumnus member of Congregation of University of Chicago, member of Sons of American Revolution, commander of Illinois Commandery of Society of Foreign Wars of the United States, member Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War, ex-judge advocate of Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, and a member of the Iroquois Club, Chicago Athletic Association and Quadrangle Club.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Edwin H. Pratt, one of Chicago's most widely known surgeons, has been in the active practice of his profession in this city for over twenty-seven years.

He is a man of great natural ability, and has won for himself a distinctive position in medical circles throughout the country. He is one of the leaders among the noted men of the profession who have materially assisted in the advance made in medical science in the last quarter of a century.

Edwin H. Pratt was born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1849, and is a son of Leonard Pratt, M. D., and Betsey (Belding) Pratt, both descended from an ancestry of English origin. Edwin H. Pratt was educated at the district school in Rock Creek, Carroll county, Illinois, at Mount Carroll Seminary, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, from which he passed to the second-year class in the preparatory department of the Chicago University and subsequently completed his collegiate education in the

latter institution, graduating in 1871, receiving the degree of B. A.

His choice of a profession was the law, but yielding to the wishes of his father he entered Hahnemann Medical College, an institution with which his father had for many years been connected, and graduated in 1873, being valedictorian of his class. Dr. Pratt was invited by the board of trustees of the college to become demonstrator and adjunct professor of anatomy, and in order to better equip himself for the position, he visited Philadelphia and spent one term in Professor Keene's School of Anatomy and at Jefferson Medical College. In 1874 he was elected full professor of anatomy, continuing until 1877, when he accepted the same chair in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, resigning in 1883 to take the chair of surgery, which he filled for six years. Following this he was professor of official surgery in the same for thirteen years and surgeon in the Cook County Hospital for fifteen years. He is now president of the Illinois State Homeopathic Association. He has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. Politically he is a Republican. For



several years Dr. Pratt was at the head of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium.

As an example of the position held by Dr. Pratt in the medical world, it may be said that he is an honorary member of the Missouri State Medical Society, the Ohio Medical Society, the Kentucky Medical Society and the Southern Association of Physicians and Surgeons, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is also an honorary member in the National Association of Orificial Surgeons.

Dr. Pratt was married June 16, 1876, to

Miss Isadore M. Bailey. Separated in 1896; they had two children, a boy, killed by street cars at eight and one-half years of age, and a daughter, who died at age of eighteen months of capillary bronchitis, complicating whooping cough. February 26, 1900, Dr. Pratt married Miss Charlotte Keely.

In 1886 Dr. Pratt established the Orificial Philosophy, now universally accepted in the United States and other places and in Europe. He is the inventor of many operations and many surgical instruments, and is a successful surgeon and teacher, while his specialty is chronic diseases.

ALEXANDER HUGH FERGUSON, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Alexander Hugh Ferguson, M. D., C. M., F. T. M. S., professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical College of Illinois University), professor of surgery in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School, surgeon-in-chief to the Chicago Hospital, surgeon to Post Graduate Hospital, surgeon to Cook County Hospital for the Insane, and consultant to the Provident Hospital, was born February 27, 1853, in Ontario county, Canada. His parents were Alexander and Ann (McFayyen) Ferguson, natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, of which he is proud, and can himself speak the Gaelic language. Dr. Ferguson was educated at the common schools, Rockwood Academy, Manitoba College, Toronto University, Trinity Medical School, where he was graduated, in 1881, as first silver medalist, also earning by examination a Fellowship degree. He received post-graduate training in New York, Glasgow, London and Berlin, where he took a thorough course in bacteriology under the celebrated Dr. Koch. He began the practice of his profession

in Buffalo, New York, but in 1882 went to Winnipeg, to please his aged mother, who was then living there. In the same year he was appointed registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, and in the following year (1883) he took the initiative in founding Manitoba Medical College, which has been a phenomenal success and is a high-grade medical school and closely affiliated with the Manitoba University.

Dr. Ferguson was professor of physiology and histology for three years and taught these branches with much acceptance. In 1886 he took the professorship of surgery upon the resignation of Dr. James Kerr, who now holds a similar chair in Columbia University, Washington, D. C. It was as a teacher of surgery and as an operator that he gained his wide reputation. He was a member of the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital and surgeon-in-chief to the St. Boniface Hospital, which furnished him all the material that was desired for clinical and operative purposes. The major operative work of



Alexander Hugh Ferguson

Brandon and Morden Hospitals was also done by him, being called to these places when several difficult cases had been collected. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the profession and people, as well as the loyal devotion and veneration of his students, which is so beautifully expressed in illuminated addresses presented to him when leaving Canada to take his present position in Chicago. The one from the faculty says:

"As professor of surgery you have not only commanded the admiration and regard of your associate professors but also the veneration and loyal esteem of your students. Your operative work in hospital and private practice has challenged the keenest attention of the medical profession of this country and has reflected the highest honor on yourself and credit upon the medical profession of Canada," etc.

Dr. Ferguson's departure was referred to by the press and people as a "public calamity." He was never known to refuse his services night or day, and the rich and poor alike sought his attention. On numerous occasions he was known to have stayed up all night with patients without hope of reward except the consciousness of having, as a physician, done his duty to humanity.

The Sisters of Charity refused to accept his resignation as surgeon-in-chief to their hospital, with the hope that some day he might return. This is a compliment which Dr. Ferguson values very highly. He was registrar and treasurer of the college; a member of the university council; was the first president of the Manitoba branch (pioneer) of the British Medical Association, formed in 1892 by the late Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal, and the government appointed him a member of the provincial board of health.

On December 18, 1893, the chair of surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital was offered to Dr. Ferguson, which, after due consideration, he accepted, and assumed his duties in June, 1894. In April last Dr. Fer-

guson and his associate, Dr. Raymond C. Turck, purchased the Chicago Hospital, a most favorably situated and elegantly equipped large private institution, of which he is the head. In September, 1900, Dr. Ferguson accepted the position of professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical College of Illinois (State) University), which is known as one of the largest (about seven hundred medical students) and most progressive colleges in this country.

There is hardly a major operation on the body but he has repeatedly performed. His work on hydatids of the liver has been the most extensive of that of any man in America and was instrumental in first bringing him into notice. There is no doubt that Dr. Ferguson is, by his natural ability, special education and varied training a most suitable person to be what he is—a surgeon. He is not only strong, cool and quick at his work, but his inventive power of instantly meeting in a scientific and practical manner emergent indications, unforeseen complications or anomalous conditions as they arise is very obvious when he is seen performing a difficult operation in a critical case.

He has not only invented many valuable surgical instruments which have been gladly received by the profession, but he has produced new procedures in the realm of surgery that are decided advances. Although not aiming at being a voluminous writer, it is surprising the number of excellent articles he has contributed in the last six years.

Since coming to Chicago Dr. Ferguson has attained recognition, a very large following and a phenomenal success. In Chicago every man is rated purely on his merits and the Doctor has been rewarded for his honest toil and abilities as a teacher and general surgeon. In the post-graduate teaching he had few equals and his clinical demonstrations are exceedingly artistic. The American Journal of Surgery spoke of him as

"the most clean and clever operator on the western continent." It is no wonder that in his public clinics and private hospital are to be frequently found patients from the most distant parts of the land. He has been called to the Pacific coast, the Atlantic seaboard, to the gulf and many times to Canada.

Dr. Ferguson is a member of the British Medical Association, the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gynaecological Society, the Physicians' Club of Chicago, honorary member of Military Tract Medical Association, Wayne County Medical So-

ciety, Michigan State Medical Society and also a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and the Chicago Surgical Society.

In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, A. F. & A. M. In 1882 Dr. Ferguson was married to Miss Thomas, daughter of the late Edward Thomas, Esq., of Nassagawaya, near Guelph, Ontario. His family consists of two sons, Ivan Havelock and Alexander Donald.

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Thomas Taylor, Jr., attorney-at-law and master in chancery of the circuit court, has in the short time he has practiced in Chicago made an enviable record in his profession. As a lawyer he has exhibited an intellectual cast that marks the best jurist, and, as a master, administers the law in a manner that makes the real chancellor.

Mr. Taylor was educated at Knox College and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of LL. B. After graduating, he spent one year abroad at Berlin and Vienna universities,

studying civil law. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Boston in 1886, and commenced the practice of law in that city with the well-known firm of Burdett & Gooch. After one year in Boston, he came to Chicago in 1887. He was appointed Master in Chancery of the circuit court in 1892 and has remained such up to the present time, and has a large number of important references during that period.

Mr. Taylor was treasurer of the Chicago Bar Association for two years, is an active and earnest Republican in politics, and socially is a member of the University Club, Chicago Literary Society and many other prominent organizations.



EMORY D. FRAZER

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of the most popular advocates at the bar at the present time is Mr. Emory D. Frazer, connected with the firm of Runnells & Burry, with offices in the Woman's Temple building, Chicago.

He is an able and well-read lawyer, industrious and indefatigable in all he undertakes, and is looked upon as one of the most wide-awake and popular young attorneys at the Chicago bar.

Emory D. Frazer was born in Wayne county, Michigan, and is the son of James H. Frazer and Alice V. A. Frazer. His early education was acquired at Detroit, University of Michigan, and at the University of Pennsylvania. His first step after leaving high school was teaching a district school in Tuscola county, Michigan, after which he found employment with the Pullman Company, and during said employment managed to save enough money to pay his expenses at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the practice of law in June, 1893, and has since practiced in Chicago up to the present date. Mr. Frazer has traveled extensively throughout the United States. In religion he is a member of the Presby-

terian church. Politically in national affairs he is a Democrat, but in local politics believes in voting for the best nominee, according to his choice.

Mr. Frazer is a young lawyer of great promise. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession and the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients have brought him a good business and made him very successful in its conduct. He is a lawyer who is most painstaking in the preparation of his cases, giving to them the deepest study and most earnest thought. Among the personal friends with whom he holds social intercourse he is affable and engaging, unaffected and always courteous.

Mr. Frazer was married August 28, 1895, to Miss Mary Lera Roberts, of Detroit, Michigan.

JOHN F. SMULSKI

CHICAGO, ILL.

John F. Smulski, lawyer and alderman of the sixteenth ward of Chicago, was born in Germany, Poland, in 1867. He came to this country when but two years of age with his parents, and was educated in America. His father, upon arrival in this country, went into the newspaper business, in which he made his mark as a man of literary merit.

John F. Smulski was educated in American and German schools, and was a student of St. Jerome's College, Berlin. Upon his return to this country he also went into the newspaper business, and subsequently entered

Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1890. In political matters he stands high and is quite a leader in the Republican ranks, especially among the Polish and other citizens who know him best. In 1897 he ran for alderman

and was elected, and re-elected by a good majority in 1899, as a representative of the sixteenth ward, and elected again in 1901, representing the seventeenth ward. In the council he is one of the leaders and a member of the most important committees. As a public speaker he is clear, forceful and convincing.

Mr. Smulski is a member of the law firm of David, Smulski & McGaffey. He is a member of the Lincoln and the Chicago Press Clubs. He is also president of the Pulaski Lumber Company and a director in the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Smulski possesses all the essential qualifications of the most able lawyers. His success has been earned not only by his ability as a lawyer but by an enthusiastic devotion to the cause of his clients. He has many acquaintances and friends; his social qualities render him popular, while his genuine worth commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.



HON. PHILETUS SAWYER

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Philetus Sawyer made a deep impression on the public life of his time. He approached the ladder of fame and fortune, and placed his feet on every round, as the result of his own labor and merit. If he had opportunity, he created it; if he had success, he achieved it; he filled four score years with goodness and crowned them with greatness.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Rutland county, Vermont, Sept. 22, 1816. When one year old the family moved to Essex county, New York, and located at Crown Point. Philetus, at an early age, took his share of the work on his father's farm, so that his educational advantages were limited to the annual three months winter term of the public school. He started out for himself when seventeen years of age, and before he was twenty-one he had given himself two more terms at the district school. In 1837 he began operating a mill, under contract, sawing "by the thousand." In 1841 he was married to Melvina M. Hadley, a young lady of an adjoining town, and in the fall of 1847, with his wife and two sons, he removed to Wisconsin and settled upon a farm which he purchased in Fond du Lac county. A brief experience satisfied Mr. Sawyer that he had not settled upon the best field for the exercise of his industry, and in 1849 he removed to the village of Algoma, now in the city of Oshkosh, where he operated a mill. In 1853 Mr. Sawyer formed a partnership with Messrs. Brand and Olcott and purchased the mill he had been operating. Mr. Olcott retired from the firm in 1856, and the firm of Brand & Sawyer continued the business until 1862, when Mr. Sawyer purchased the interest of Mr. Brand at an advance of over seventy thousand dollars above the original capital in the business. In the following

year Mr. Edgar P. Sawyer was taken as a partner and the firm was known as P. Sawyer & Son.

Mr. Sawyer was a stockholder and director in several banking institutions, and was a director and officer in the National Bank of Oshkosh, one of the most solid financial institutions in Wisconsin. He was also a stockholder in extensive mills on the Menominee river and elsewhere, and owned extensive lumber yards in Chicago.

Mr. Sawyer was gifted, above most men, with a wonderful memory and capacity for storing away in his mind a multiplicity of affairs, so that he was able to give time and attention to public affairs without impairing his grasp of his own. He was a born leader of men, whose character for sound practical sense, strict integrity, firmness of purpose and energy in accomplishment of all laudable pursuits made him a commanding figure in the community.

Mr. Sawyer was never an office seeker, but he so acquired the confidence of those among whom he lived that office sought him. He acted and voted with the Republican party from its organization. He was repeatedly chosen alderman of his ward, and in 1857 was elected representative in the legislature. He declined further political honors until 1861, when he was again sent to the legislature. In 1862 he declined the nomination for congress, and in 1863-1864 he served as mayor of Oshkosh. In 1865 he took his seat in the house of representatives, where he served ten years. At the end of his fifth term he steadily refused to stand as a candidate for another term. During his service in congress he secured liberal appropriations for the rivers and harbors of his district. In 1876, with other capitalists, Mr. Sawyer purchased the West Wisconsin Railroad, and later the North Wisconsin Railroad. They



Philetus Sawyer

afterward acquired the St. Paul and Sioux City lines, and by connecting four struggling lines, formed one strong one, known as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company. Mr. Sawyer was vice-president and director.

Mr. Sawyer, after repeated solicitations, accepted nomination as senator, and took his seat in the forty-seventh congress. It was stated that Mr. Sawyer reported from his committee a greater number of bills than were ever before reported by any other senator. He was a member of the committee on pensions and reported over one thousand bills for pensions that were passed by the senate.

The private and domestic life of Senator Sawyer was a singularly happy one. Mrs. Saw-

yer died May 21, 1888. She dispensed the genial hospitality of their home with a liberal hand. Her simple and unostentitious charity was lavishly bestowed. The surviving children are Edgar P. Sawyer and Mrs. W. O. Goodman, of Chicago.

Mr. Sawyer's liberality is well known; the churches and educational institutions of his state were objects of his generosity. The Y. M. C. A. of Oshkosh is indebted to his bounty for their ability to secure a large and commodious business block of the city. He helped to build and equip the beautiful public library of Oshkosh, and left a handsome bequest to be used as an endowment fund for the Home for the Friendless.

Mr. Sawyer passed away March 29, 1900, at the home of his son. A long, well-rounded life!

FRANK HATCH JONES

CHICAGO ILL.

Frank H. Jones, secretary of the American Trust & Savings Bank, is a man of national reputation, having held the position of first assistant Postmaster General under President Cleveland's second administration. As a lawyer, statesman, political leader and orator he bears a high reputation, that is by no means confined to the locality in which he lives.

Mr. Jones is a native of Illinois. He was born in the town of Griggsville, Pike county, March 6, 1854, and is a son of George W. and Cecelia B. Jones, of Springfield, Illinois. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Pittsfield, Illinois. His literary education was completed at Yale, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1875. He then attended the Columbia Law School of New York City, and later the Chicago Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1879.

Mr. Jones then entered upon his professional career at Springfield, Illinois, and during his residence there, served as a member of the general assembly, which elected Hon. John M. Palmer, to the United States senate, he making the nomination speech in the house by selection of the Democratic caucus. He was early in life recognized as a leader in his party, his ready command of language, easy delivery, and brilliant oratory which is always entertaining and convincing won him distinction.

During President Cleveland's second administration he was accorded recognition by his party and appointed first assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Jones is a gold Democrat.

In September, 1897, he came to Chicago, where he again commenced the practice of law with Mr. Edward F. Uhl, who was ambassador to Germany during President Cleveland's second

administration, and Kenesaw M. Landis, who was private secretary to Judge Gresham when the latter filled the position as Secretary of State. They enjoyed a large practice. January 1, 1900.

Mr. Jones was prevailed upon to accept the secretaryship of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and which position he still fills.

GEORGE FREDERICK RUSH

CHICAGO, ILL.

George Frederick Rush was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 20, 1863. His parents were George Frederick Schuster Rush, a teacher and writer, and Theresa (Rush).

In 1867 the family came to Chicago, where

Mr. Rush has ever since resided. He owes his education to the public and high schools of Chicago and the University of Michigan. In the University of Michigan he received the degrees A. B. and A. M., and there he also studied law. He finished his law studies in Chicago in the office of Sylvester M. Millard

and in the Chicago Evening Law School, where he finished the post-graduate course. During the last six years of his public and high school course he was employed evenings from five to twelve o'clock by the Chicago Telephone Company. Before practicing law he taught school and did private tutoring. As a lawyer he first attracted public notice in the prosecution of election offenders in 1894 by the Civic Federation, when some forty offenders were convicted, some to the penitentiary and others heavily fined. Mr. Rush assisted John S. Miller and William S. Forrest in those cases. In 1895 the Civic Federation retained Mr. Rush in its investigation of the Stock Yards water-steals, resulting in the exposure of public water-steals by four different concerns. He again came into public notice in

the wholesale prosecutions of primary election offenders. At this time was developed a public demand for primary election reforms in Chicago.

The Civic Federation and the various clubs and organizations appointed a committee of one hundred. This committee secured Mr. Rush to draft a primary election law, which public opinion forced the legislature to enact at the special session of 1898. At the request of the county judge or the legislature, Mr. Rush has drafted every amendment and addition to this law. The first bill drafted by him provided for primary elections in every election precinct, both the Democratic and Republican primaries to be held together; and the right of the voter to participate was based upon the registration by him of his party affiliation. But this was too radical for the legislature and some features had to be omitted in order that the bill might pass.

Mr. Rush enjoys the credit of discovering a legal basis for converting the former private primary election into the modern public primary election, under public official control. He first made primaries an integral part of the nominating system of the state. He is a writer and lecturer on the subject of elections and taxation.

Judge Farlin Q. Ball has every two years since 1895 successively appointed him master in chancery of the superior court of Cook county. Since 1898 Mr. Rush has been in partnership with Walter S. Holden for the general prac-



tice of law with offices in the Title & Trust building.

Mr. Rush is a member of the Bar Association, Law Institute, Law Club, Legal Club, University Club, Hamilton Club, Kenwood

Club and Homewood County Club. In 1897 he was married to Katharine Nellis Carter, daughter of the late Marshall W. Carter. They have one child and live at No. 5719 Washington avenue.

JACOB R. CUSTER

CHICAGO, ILL.

In a classification of the lawyers of Chicago the name of Jacob R. Custer occupies a notable place, a position he has held for over thirty years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession, in which he stands in the front ranks. He is a successful lawyer, thoroughly skilled in the science which he practices. His prominence as a pleader at the bar has been won by the exercise of a thoroughly cultured mind and a remarkable energy.



Jacob R. Custer is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring near Valley Forge in Chester county, May 27, 1845. His parents, David Y. and Esther (Rambo) Custer, were both born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, the former on the 26th and the latter on the 29th of January, 1815. The father was a farmer and miller, and died in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in March, 1895. His widow still survives and maintains her home in that city. She was of Swedish, and the father of German, lineage, and both were representatives of prominent families of the Keystone state. Members of the Custer family still own and occupy land which was granted their ancestors by William Penn, and of which no conveyance by deed has been made. Others of the name moved to Ohio and founded the branch of the family to which General George A. Custer belonged. Peter Custer, the grandfather of Ja-

cob R. Custer, was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and bore arms in the war which brought to the nation her independence.

The public schools afforded Jacob Rambo Custer his early education, and then within the classical walls of the old historical educational institution at Trappe, Pennsylvania—Washington Hall,—he continued his studies through the summer months from 1861 to 1864, devoting the winter seasons to teaching. Washington Hall was at this time conducted by Dr. Abel Rambo, an uncle of Mr. Custer. For several months he was a member of the Pennsylvania Militia, at the time of the invasion of the Keystone state and the battle of Antietam, in 1863. In the fall of 1864 he became a member of the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and in 1867 was graduated with third honors. He then commenced the study of law. His preceptor was William F. Johnson, an able lawyer of Philadelphia, who directed his reading for a year, after which he matriculated in the Albany Law School, of Albany, New York. Upon his graduation in May, 1869, he was immediately admitted to the bar of New York, but came west, settling in Chicago just two years before the great fire. Arriving at Chicago, he opened an office and practiced for ten years alone. In June, 1879, he formed a partnership with William J. Campbell, whose office he had shared for a year previous. This partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Camp-

bell, March 4, 1896. On the first of July following Mr. Custer entered into partnership with Lester O. Goddard and Joseph A. Griffin, and the firm of Custer, Goddard & Griffin soon won a place equally prominent with that occupied by the former firm of Campbell & Custer. In 1880 Mr. Custer was appointed master in chancery of the superior court of Cook county, serving in that capacity until 1892, when he resigned. From 1882 to 1890 he served as the attorney for the sheriff of Cook county, during the terms of Sheriffs Hanchette and Matson.

Mr. Custer has given his attention entirely to practice in the civil courts and is a strong trial lawyer and an able advocate. Among the most notable cases in which he has been retained were the suits of Armour, Swift and Morris vs. The Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company of New Jersey, for the purpose of enjoining the carrying out of an agreement under which the New Jersey Company was to pay Armour, Swift and Morris, upon certain conditions, three million dollars of its income bonds. Some of the most eminent counsel of Chicago, New York and Boston were engaged in this litigation, which was finally compromised.

Mr. Custer was also connected with numerous suits brought by Attorney General Maloney against the Chicago gas companies for the purpose of dissolving an alleged trust; also with a number of suits against the gas companies,

within the same period, brought in the state and federal courts for the purpose of preventing consolidation for the appointment of receivers, etc. He also appeared in the suits brought before the railroad and warehouse commissioners for the purpose of procuring the revocation of the licenses of the public warehouses of Class A in Chicago, for an alleged violation of the warehouse laws. He was also prominent in the suits brought by the attorney general to enjoin the public warehouses of Class A from storing their own grain in their own warehouses and mixing it with grain of others. In all of this litigation Mr. Custer appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Custer was married, December 1, 1879, to Miss Ella A. White, daughter of Charles B. White, of Chicago, who for many years was a member of the well-known lumber firm of White, Swan & Company. Mrs. Custer was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have had two children, a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Esther R., who died in Germany, October 6, 1900. They reside at No. 3929 Grand Boulevard.

Mr. Custer is a member of the Union League, Exmoore Country Club and Calumet Clubs of which latter he is vice-president; but aside from the college fraternity, the Phi Kappa Psi, he belongs to no secret societies. He is a staunch Republican and a strong advocate of the party's principles.

EDGAR P. SAWYER

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Edgar P. Sawyer, for many years one of the representative business men of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is an excellent type of the sagacious, liberal minded, well bred man of affairs. He is the eldest and only surviving son of the late

United States Senator Philetus Sawyer, and has inherited the energy, force and rare executive ability as well as the rugged honesty of his father.

Mr. Sawyer has led an active and busy life



Edgar P Sawyer

and his interest in the welfare and moral and material advancement of Oshkosh, is deep and sincere. He is a prime mover in the encouragement of charitable enterprises, giving substantial assistance to all laudable undertakings. His large fortune is never idle but always affording capital for some industrial enterprise. He is a very valuable man to the community.

Mr. Sawyer was born at Crown Point, Essex county, New York, December 4, 1842, and is the son of the Hon. Philetus Sawyer and Melvina Hadley Sawyer. The Sawyers first settled at Lancaster and intermarried with the Prescotts. Many distinguished men have emanated from them, two United States senators, Prescott, the historian, and many others famous in the history of our country.

When Mr. Sawyer was five years old he came with his parents to Wisconsin, and when he was seven they settled in Oshkosh, so, although a native of the east, he is by training and at heart a western man. He obtained an excellent common-school education, and after finishing the business course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, he went to Fond du Lac to be initiated into the lumber business with the firm of Brand & Sawyer, in 1861. His father bought out his partner two years later, and when Mr. Sawyer, Jr., was twenty-one years of age he became associated with his father's extensive interests, and the firm took the name of P. Sawyer & Son, a name which is continued to this day, and the phenomenal success of which has been due, in no inconsiderable degree, to the tact, ability and good judgment of the son. Mr. Sawyer, Sr., as is well known, was in public life for many years and during that period the burden of the care and management of the extensive enterprise in which the firm engaged fell upon his son's shoulders.

In 1870 Mr. Sawyer removed from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh, where he has since continued to

reside. Outside of his lumber interests Mr. Sawyer is actively engaged in banking; he is vice-president of the National Bank of Oshkosh, the soundest financial institution in the state, and also holds large interests in several others. He is treasurer of the Sawyer Cattle Company, Tom Green and Irion counties, Texas, a stockholder in and president of the Oshkosh Gas Light and Electric Company, and treasurer of the Banderob-Chase Furniture Company.

Mr. Sawyer is in no sense a politician and has steadily refused all offers of political preferment, but he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and a great admirer of Blaine and our late President McKinley.

Mr. Sawyer is a man of pleasing personality, genial manners and true courtesy. He is fond of all active sports, the president and founder of the Country Club, a golf enthusiast, a fine whist player and an active yachtsman. The interest shown in yachting in the vicinity of Oshkosh is due more to his efforts and liberality than to those of any other one man, in fact, he is a thorough sportsman, and dog, reel and gun are to him instruments of great pleasure. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Sawyer is a liberal supporter of the Congregational church society and a man of broad and benevolent principles; his liberality is of the active sort and untiring. Years of travel and observation in this country, in Europe and in the Holy Land have broadened a naturally liberal mind. In all relations to home, society, to church and state he is entitled to distinction as a representative citizen.

Mr. Sawyer was married October 18, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Jewell, daughter of Henry C. Jewell, a prominent man of Oshkosh. Mrs. Sawyer is a descendant of good old ancestry, among them the Chaunceys, the Chapins, the Russells and the Evarts. She is a lady of marked

refinement and most generous disposition. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle. Her many admirable qualities of mind and heart have endeared her greatly to her many friends.

They have two children: Nia, wife of Charles Curry Chase; and Philetus Horace, who married Caroline, youngest daughter of ex-Governor Upham. There are two grand-daughters, Jewell Chase and Katheryn Sawyer.

JOHN P. MCGOORTY

CHICAGO, ILL.

John P. McGoorty, one of the eminent lawyers of Chicago, whose great earnestness and force of manner gives him an almost irresistible influence at the bar. He is by nature admirably fitted for his calling, while his ability, strong character and integrity are acknowledged by all. His political career has been alike able and honorable, he has always been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles and has delivered many campaign addresses. His strength and influence are widely felt within the party councils.



John P. McGoorty was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, August 25, 1866, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Gaffney) McGoorty, both natives of Ireland. In 1870 the family moved to Wisconsin, settling at Berlin, where Mr. McGoorty attended school, afterward graduating at the high school.

In 1884 he moved to Colorado, remaining a year and then returned to Wisconsin and for the next five years was a traveling salesman for a flouring mill firm. In 1890 Mr. McGoorty came to Chicago and entered the law department of the Lake Forest University, graduating in 1893, with high honors. He then began active practice and soon after this attained considerable prominence by his participation in the Prendergast case, his efforts in behalf of the defendant

receiving favorable notice from the press and bar. In 1895 Mr. McGoorty was the nominee of his party for alderman of the old thirty-fourth ward, running over a thousand votes ahead of his ticket and lacking but a few votes of election. In 1896 he was elected to represent the third district in the Illinois general assembly, and was re-elected in 1898. He was the caucus nominee of the Democrats for speaker, thus becoming leader of the minority force in the lower house, a position which he filled with such signal ability as to attract the attention of party leaders everywhere. Under his guidance the minority forces became a unit and remained so during the entire session. He led in the famous contest with Speaker Sherman over the refusal of the latter to recognize a demand for roll call. In the end the speaker succumbed to the pressure brought by Mr. McGoorty and his lieutenants, by which the constitutional rights of the minority were established. He also forced the committee that had in charge the bill for the repeal of the Allen Street Railway Law to recommend its passage. He led the fight upon the floor of the house, and it is due to Mr. McGoorty and his colleagues that the Allen law was expunged from the statute books. He was also instrumental in defeating the notorious Berry bill, which was intended to promote the formation of trusts in Illinois. His bill for the ownership of public utilities, although failing of enactment in the senate, attracted public attention and commendation. At the close

purchase of central property, in connection with Henry Keep and Albert Keep, was the old Unitarian church lot on Washington street, now occupied by the United States Express Company and others. They improved the property and had their offices there for several years. Afterward he made other purchases on State street, also on Adams, Madison and La Salle streets.

At the time of the great fire in 1871 he had thirty-two buildings destroyed, mostly frame, and upon which he was only able to collect ninety thousand dollars insurance.

Judge Otis never practiced law in Chicago, but gave his whole time and attention to his real estate and loan business.

In 1865, with his eldest brother, James Otis, he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Madison and La Salle street, where they afterward erected the building now known as the Otis block.

On account of his familiarity with buildings and property he was sought in 1869 by the presidents of the L. S. & M. S. Railway and the C. R. I. & P. Railway to become president of the Pacific Hotel Company, and to construct the Grand Pacific Hotel, which was built and after the great fire rebuilt.

On August 28, 1877, the State Savings Institution of Chicago failed for three million dollars. It was the largest failure up to that time

that had occurred in the west. A few days afterward Judge Otis was appointed receiver, and qualified by giving (what at that time few men could do) a bond of two million dollars. The best judges at the time predicted the institution would not pay over eighteen cents on the dollar to the thirteen thousand six hundred depositors. John Wentworth reported to a public meeting of the stockholders, held in Metropolitan Hall, that in his opinion the institution would pay out from nothing to ten per cent., but by strict economy, good judgment and advantageous sales the desperate assets yielded an amount in cash sufficient to pay nearly fifty per cent. in cash to the creditors of the institution. The cost of the receivership was but a fraction of the receipts, and was said at the time to be the most economically managed receivership in the west.

For years Judge Otis took an active part in the diocesan and general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for twenty years was an authority on canon and church law, holding many important offices in the church organizations. He was an attendant and large contributor to Grace and Trinity churches.

Judge Otis was married January 4, 1844, to Miss Lydia Ann Arnold, daughter of Nathan Allen and Phebe Waterman (Allen) Arnold, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was born February 9, 1823, at North Kingston, Rhode Island.

SAMUEL M. HAY

OSHKOSH, WIS.

From early manhood Samuel M. Hay has been a resident of Oshkosh, and has largely contributed by his industry, patriotism and public spirit to the prosperity of the city. He is one of the pioneer residents of that section of the state and the most widely known banker in Wis-

consin, possessing sound and liberal views upon all questions relating to the common good. Few men enjoy better merited distinction or are held in higher esteem. He has extensive banking interests; is president of the National Bank of Oshkosh; president of the Hay Hardware Com-



S. M. King



S. M. Koup

pany; has been honored on two occasions by election to the mayoralty; has been a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, and has been elected to the state senate.

Mr. Hay was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1825. He was the son of John Hay and Nancy Laughlin Hay. His father was a native of Maryland, to which state Mr. Hay's great-grandfather, accompanied by his brothers, came from Scotland and settled at Havre de Grace. His mother was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hay was educated chiefly in the common schools of his native place, but he also later secured instructions in a private school. At the age of twenty years he journeyed to the northwest and settled in Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he found employment in a hardware store, and where he remained three years.

During an outing trip in 1846 he visited Oshkosh, and being very much impressed with the natural beauty of the surroundings, and believing they were conducive to a prosperous city, he decided to enter business there. When Mr. Hay first saw Oshkosh it had a population of about one hundred people, and was not much more than an Indian trading station on the frontier. Two years later, in 1848, when he established his hardware business there, the Indians had been sent north by the government. From the beginning of his career Mr. Hay's efforts have met with success. The business which he established in 1848 continues at the present day under the name "Hay Hardware Company."

The First National Bank of Oshkosh was organized in 1863 and he was foremost among its promoters. At the time of the institution's formal organization he was elected a member of the board of directors. In 1865 he was elected to the presidency, and retained that office until the bank's charter expired in 1883. The bank was

then reorganized, and the name of "The National Bank of Oshkosh" was adopted. He was elected president of the new organization, and has continued in that office to the present time.

Mr. Hay has been instrumental in the organization of several national banks throughout the state of Wisconsin. Since he became interested in the banking business he has taken an active part in the various banking associations. In 1893 he was elected vice-president for Wisconsin of the National Bankers' Association, and in 1894 was chosen president.

Mr. Hay has always been a stalwart Republican and earnest supporter of the principles of that party. He was alderman of his ward in 1856 and served two terms as mayor of the city, 1858 and 1859. In 1857 he was elected member of the assembly, and in 1862 took his seat in the state senate. Had he desired a political career he would undoubtedly have risen to high position, but he decided to remain a private citizen and devote his entire time to his family and to his business affairs. He has been active in educational matters, and as school commissioner accomplished much good for the public schools. In 1876 he was appointed by the governor one of the regents of the normal schools, and served the public in that capacity faithfully for fifteen years. In 1892 President Harrison appointed Mr. Hay a member of a commission to examine the mints of the United States at Philadelphia. He has been an attendant of the First Congregational church of Oshkosh, and has traveled extensively in this and foreign countries; is of broad views on all relations of life. He has contributed generously to all the religious societies irrespective of denomination.

Mr. Hay was married in 1852 to Miss Maria E. Spaulding, of Oshkosh. Mrs. Hay died in 1875. He has three children—two sons and a daughter.

WASHINGTON PORTER

CHICAGO ILL.

The name of Washington Porter has been connected with that of the history of Chicago for over thirty years. He has a thorough understanding of its business and business industries.

He is a fine representative of a class, much more numerous in Chicago and throughout the United States than is suspected by many, of good English stock, both on the paternal and maternal side. The family of Porter is known for fully three hundred years among the large landed proprietors of the English County of Norfolk.



From there, Thomas W. Porter, father of Washington Porter, came to the United States in 1830. He married Miss Charlotte Lane, also of English birth. Mr. Thomas Porter settled first in New York state, engaging actively in merchandise, but in a short time the hereditary instinct for land owning and management of agricultural affairs asserted itself, and he moved to Boone county in the state of Illinois, and became a successful farmer on a large scale.

Washington Porter was born at the Boone county homestead October 26, 1846, and was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood, and in the high school of Belvidere. After some preliminary commercial experience, he came to Chicago, in 1869. He was then twenty-three years of age, and true to the instinct of the family began to exploit the great fruit-growing resources of the far west. During his first year's residence in the city he shipped the first full carload of fruit that ever came to Chicago from California. This was simultaneous with the opening of the first transcontinental railway. At a later period Mr. Porter furnished the money for the planting of the first orchard and vineyard

in Fresno county, California. Fresno is now one of the great fruit producing regions of this continent, but in 1869 it took men with such perseverance and courage as Mr. Porter always had displayed in the management of business affairs to promote, what seemed to many, a visionary project.

In 1869 Mr. Porter also brought the first full carload of bananas to Chicago from the Isthmus of Darien, or of Panama, as it is now generally called. Mr. Porter maintained an active commercial interest in the fruit trade between the Pacific states and the states of Central America and Chicago, until his retirement a few years ago from active business. He now enjoys the ease and dignity of a large property owner, whose fortune is the result of foresight, energy and honesty.

The public life of Mr. Porter has been of signal benefit to Chicago. He was one of the small resolute and brainy coterie to whose efforts the establishment of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago was due. He was a member of the committee appointed to wait upon congress with intent to secure legislation favorable to Chicago, and from the first day of the session of 1890 until the passage of the act by which Chicago was designated as the place to which the eyes of the world should be turned in 1893 as the center of the most wonderful exposition ever made of the arts, sciences, agriculture and manufactures of all nations, Mr. Porter was incessant in argument with representatives and senators from all the states. During the construction period of the great enterprise Mr. Porter was an active member of the Ways and Means Committee, and when the great exposition was an accomplished fact he was chairman of the Sub-Committee of Directors, under whose

management the first half dollar souvenir coin was sold for the fabulous price of ten thousand dollars. He was also a member of the committee for reduction of expenses, by the efforts of which the running expenses were reduced from twenty-three thousand to fifteen thousand dollars per day.

At the close of the exposition Mr. Porter made strong efforts to have the great Manufacturers Building removed from the exposition grounds to the lake front, there to remain as one of the attractions of the past that is taking the place of the old, dreary waste of cinders that used to stretch from Randolph to Twelfth street. The destruction of this World's Fair building by fire rendered the public-spirited plan of Mr. Porter's nugatory. It may be said in passing that Mr. Porter was among the first, and probably the first, to advocate and champion the per-

manent improvement of the lake front into a spacious and elegant plaisance.

Mr. Porter has a fine war record. He enlisted at the age of sixteen years in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was in action at Champion Hill and at the siege of Vicksburg, participating in the Red River expedition, and was seriously wounded in the affair at Gunstown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. Mr. Porter is a Mason, a member of the Washington Park Club, the Athletic Club, and of several other social organizations. He was married June 11, 1891, to Miss Frances Paulina Lee, of Chicago. They have three children, Paulina C. Porter, Washington Porter, Jr., and Frederick C. Porter.

Mr. Porter is a man of broad principles, deep thought and earnest purpose. He is an honored and valued citizen of Chicago, commanding the appreciation and respect of all who know him.

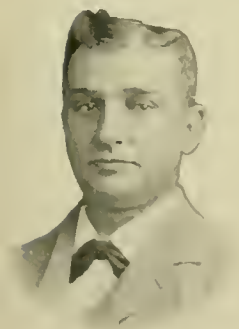
CLARENCE I. WOLFINGER

CHICAGO, ILL.

There is no city in the world where the services of skilled and experienced building contractors are in more active demand than in Chicago, where, owing to its rapid and marvelous growth and development, municipal improve-

ments and vast private enterprises are conducted on a most extensive scale. A leading and prominent representative devoted to this department of industrial activity is Mr. Clarence I. Wolfinger, the well-known builder and general contractor, with offices at 164 La Salle street, Chicago. He is a son of Francis

R. and Martha E. (Kirkbride) Wolfinger, who resided at Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1859, when on March 27 of that year our subject was born.



When the lad was six years of age his parents removed to Chicago, and here he received his education at the public and high schools. At the age of sixteen years he entered the factory of his father, who operated a cabinet-work factory. He remained here two years and then spent the next five years in Colorado and New Mexico mining and prospecting. He returned to Chicago in 1882 and went into business with his father in the cabinet-work manufacturing. This continued until 1886, when the father retired, and Mr. Wolfinger spent the next few years as manager for Melchior Brothers Furniture Company, the firm being large manufacturers of cabinet work. He remained here until 1890, when he resigned and branched out for himself as a builder and general contractor, and in which venture he has made a success, and still continues it. Mr. Wolfinger has erected a large number of fine

residences in different parts of Chicago and had large down-town contracts. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Mason, and now master of Masonic Lodge Myrtle, No. 795, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and belongs to

several social clubs. Mr. Walfinger was united in marriage August 31, 1885, to Miss Rosella F. Kountz, daughter of Joseph L. Kountz, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They have three daughters, Beatrice, Edna and Imogene.

GORDON H. GILE

OSHKOSH, WIS.

The name of Gordon H. Gile has been familiar to the people of Oshkosh for the past thirty years. He is an old resident of Wisconsin, first settling there in 1845, and with the exception of a brief interval has remained there ever since.

He has always been prominent among the citizens of the state and known always as a kind-hearted, liberal gentleman and one of true worth. He makes no display of abilities or wealth, but his quiet and unassuming manner and many deeds of beneficence have made him extremely popular. His friends are legion.

Mr. Gile has been identified with the march of progress that has transformed Oshkosh in the last quarter of a century from a small village to one of the most progressive cities of the state. The usefulness of such energetic citizens as he has been of immeasurable value, and no history of the state would be complete without the mention of his name.

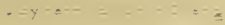
Gordon H. Gile was born at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, May 29, 1828. He lived at Oxford until he was twelve years of age, when he went to Addison, New York, to live on a farm with an elder brother. He worked on farms in New York state until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to the pinery camps on the Susquehanna river, where he worked winters and in the sawmills during the summer. He drove rafts of logs down the Susquehanna river to markets at Harrisburg, Marietta and Colum-

bia, Pennsylvania, and in floats down Chesapeake bay to Baltimore. In those days there were no railroads, and he has often walked back home, a distance of four hundred miles. The wages received for this class of work was from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day and expenses, which at that time were considered large.

In 1845 Mr. Gile had a desire to see the great west, and so he sailed around the lakes to Milwaukee. The first proposition that presented itself was work on East Water street, Milwaukee, where grading was being done. He stayed until the work was completed, when he shipped before the mast on a schooner in the lumber trade on Lake Michigan for the balance of the season. He returned to New York, however, and resumed his work on the farms and in the lumber camps and sawmills. Later he came back to Wisconsin and settled at Wautoma, Waushara county, where he lived for twenty-one years.

In 1871 Mr. Gile came to Oshkosh, and has lived there since that time. His business has been that of locating timber and mineral lands, prospecting for iron ore, and during the last fifteen years his time has been occupied in looking after the interests of several iron companies in which he is interested, and he is still engaged in that work.

In politics Mr. Gile became identified with the Whig and Anti-slavery parties, and on the passing of the old Whig party he became affiliated with the Republicans. In religion Mr. Gile has



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adopted the golden rule, reserving to himself the right to think for himself and according the same right to others.

In this broad country success invariably fol-

lows good judgment, combined with energy and application. That Mr. Gile is one of the successful class need not be told to those who know him. He is a man of whom Oshkosh is proud.

OLIVER CLYDE FULLER

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Among the leading financiers, and one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of Milwaukee, is the subject of this sketch.

Oliver Clyde Fuller was born September 13, 1860, at Clarksville, Georgia, and is a son of Henry A. and Martha Caroline (Wyley) Fuller. Henry A. Fuller was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Atlanta, Georgia, and was one of the oldest and best-known merchants of that state. The subject of this sketch is descended on his mother's side directly from General John Sevier, of Revolutionary fame, and the first governor of Tennessee. He can also trace his ancestry to Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, to whom a monument is erected in Tennessee, in recognition of his services to his country in the Revolutionary war. Governor Sevier's grandfather, Valentine Sevier, moved to England from France and the original name, Zavier, was Anglicized to Sevier. He was a descendant of the royal house of Navarre.

Mr. Fuller was educated at the public and private schools of Atlanta, and at the University of Georgia, and in 1880 began his business career as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Fuller & Oglesby, of Atlanta. He filled one position after another until 1882, when he became a partner in the firm, the name of which was then changed to H. A. Fuller & Son. This partnership lasted for about five years, when the senior member of the firm decided to retire from business, and Mr. Fuller spent the next year or two in winding up the business, which was begun at

the close of the Civil war. Having always had a preference for finance rather than for commercial affairs, Mr. Fuller gave his attention to the business of Jones & Fuller, investment brokers, a firm in which he had become financially interested.

In the meantime, through the death of her father, Mr. Fuller's wife had become interested in a large estate in Milwaukee, the management of which required so much of his time that in 1891, Mr. Fuller finally moved to that city. He then established the present business of Oliver C. Fuller & Co., first as a private banker and dealer in commercial paper and securities, and later dealing exclusively in high-class bonds. In a comparatively short time he had won the confidence and the respect of a large circle of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the state of Wisconsin.

Mr. Fuller is a man of active and energetic temperament, and while devoting the closest personal attention to his own business, as well as to the affairs of several large private estates entrusted to his management, at the same time has taken a prominent part in the public and social affairs of his adopted city ever since he came to Milwaukee.

As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Fuller is held in Milwaukee, it may be mentioned that on the occasion of the visit to Milwaukee of President McKinley and his cabinet, in 1899, at a public meeting of citizens held to arrange for the important event, Mr. Fuller was unanimously se-

lected as chairman of the committee on arrangements and entertainment, with authority to appoint all sub-committees.

He was one of the leading spirits in the organization in 1897 of the Milwaukee Carnival Association, which through its annual carnivals for several years, did so much to advertise Milwaukee.

Mr. Fuller is treasurer and a trustee of Forest Home Cemetery, the principal cemetery of Milwaukee, which is under the control of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, of which he is a vestryman, and is president of the Wisconsin Society, Sons of American Revolution, and an officer or director of a number of local institutions and corporations. He is an active member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Bankers' Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Southern Society of New York, and a number of golf and social clubs in the south, where, with his family, he spends a part of each winter.

On May 25, 1881, Mr. Fuller was married to Kate Fitzhugh Caswell, of Atlanta, Georgia, and they have six children, four daughters and two sons.

Mr. Fuller has always avoided political offices and politics generally, excepting to vote. Up to 1896 he had always been a Democrat, but that year he voted for President McKinley, and has voted with the Republican party ever since.

Mr. Fuller has traveled at different times over many parts of Europe, the West Indies, Mexico and the United States, and being a close observer, is well informed as to the conditions existing in the countries he has visited. While as a youth he was inclined to be delicate in health, by travel and active and regular participation in athletic sports he has succeeded in building up a sound and hardy constitution. As a devotee to base ball, boxing, tennis and golf, in turn, he has a cabinet full of cups and prizes as an evidence of his success.

CHARLES BARBER.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Charles Barber has made an indelible impression on the public life of Oshkosh and throughout the State of Wisconsin.

As a lawyer he stands pre-eminently high, and through his twenty-eight years of practice is recognized as one of the most able practitioners at the bar.

Charles Barber was born in Burlington, Vermont, September 21, 1851, and is the eldest son of Dr. Ammi P. Barber, a distinguished physician. Mr. Barber's mother, who before her marriage was Miss Kimetia Emily Noyes, was a daughter of Judge Breed Noyes, of Hyde Park, LaMoille county, Vermont, and both of his parents belonged to old New England families, the original Noyes ancestor in this country

being a clergyman who moved from Salisbury, England, to Connecticut in 1634. Mr. Barber's father was a native of Vermont and his grandfather was one of the early settlers of the Green Mountain State. Antecedent ancestors were among the colonists of Connecticut; and the descent of this branch of the Barber family in America is from an ancestor who came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1635.

Dr. Ammi P. Barber moved to Oshkosh from Vermont in 1857 and his son Charles was brought up in this city. He obtained his early education in the public schools and was a member of the first class graduated from the high-school in 1868 and was the first president of the Alumni Association. Mr. Arthur Everett, a



Charles Dubois

scholarly and accomplished gentleman, was then principal of the high school and after being graduated from that institution, Mr. Barber entered upon and completed the equivalent of a collegiate course of study under Mr. Everett's private tutorship.

While pursuing this course of study, he also began the study of law in the office of Earl P. Finch, one of the leading members of the old bar of Oshkosh. He was assistant and vice-principal of the Oshkosh high school three years; and in 1873 went to New York city, where he took the full course in the Columbia Law School.

Returning to Wisconsin, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Winnebago county in the summer of 1874, and immediately thereafter formed a co-partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Finch. This partnership continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Finch, which occurred in 1888; and the firm thus constituted was long recognized as one of the leading law firms in northern Wisconsin.

From September, 1874, to September, 1875, Mr. Barber filled the office of inspector of the city schools of Oshkosh, which office corresponded to the present one of superintendent of schools. He also served as school commissioner and in 1883 held the office of city attorney. With these exceptions, he has held no official position and is wholly without political ambition; but has freely given his time when required for the interests of the Democratic party and has been conspicuous in its councils and conventions.

As a lawyer Mr. Barber's practice has grown to very large proportions, extending into the higher courts of Wisconsin and other states and into the United States Courts. In 1877, he argued his first case in the United States Supreme Court. It involved the title to school lands in Indian reservation and settled issues of much importance in the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Barber is at present senior member of the law firm of Barbers & Beglinger, which is composed of

himself, his brother, Henry Barber, and Frederick Beglinger.

Since entering upon manhood, Mr. Barber's career has been an active and busy one. He has been and is now identified with numerous business interests in Oshkosh. He was for ten years president of the Street Railway Company. He is director of the National Union Bank and was for years director of its predecessor, the Union National. He was one of the organizers of the German National Bank and is a stockholder in that and other banking institutions.

Mr. Barber is president of The Times Publishing Company and takes an active interest in its management and its affairs. He took a leading part in the organization of this company, as well as of numerous others that have been established in this city and surrounding section.

Mr. Barber is president of the Smith Grove Land Company of Oshkosh, and is vice-president of the Buckstaff-Sprague Lumber Company, the Morris Manufacturing, and the Morris & Whitcomb Railway Company, which last three form a large lumber industry at Morris, Shawano county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Barber's tastes are decidedly literary, and notwithstanding the great draft upon time and energy that his large practice and business interests entail, he is a constant student and great reader. He is a man of letters in every sense of the term. His information obtained by years of systematic and well-directed study is practically boundless and his judgment and tone in literary matters is that of a polished, finished scholarly gentleman.

Mr. Barber is also a man of large, wholesome public spirit and of intense patriotism, general and local. Every movement that has for its motive and impulse the advancement of city or country is assured in advance of Mr. Barber's hearty assistance and support. His energy and sagacity—which he is always willing to supplement in a financial way—have been the dominat-

ing influence of many a profitable and advantageous public project. His is a strong character and one that by reason of its power and magnetism could not fail to be of effect in the molding of the thought and trend of the community of which it formed an integral factor.

Mr. Barber's record as a lawyer in northern Wisconsin is so well known that detailed mention would be superfluous. His life ever since he was admitted to the bar has been spent in the courts of our State and the records of these courts tell a large part of his life story. That this story is decidedly commendable and worthy, Mr. Barber's high standing at the bar and in the community proves incontrovertibly.

For twenty-five years he has been local counsel of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad Company, and was for many years local counsel of the C. & N. W. Railroad Company. He has been connected with nearly all the important criminal cases in this part of the state. He was appointed by the state to prosecute the Berlin banker, C. A. Mather, and defended the banker, Leonard Perrin, in a case which lasted forty days. He was counsel in the Campfield murder case, the most sensational case in northern Wisconsin, and after two

trials in which the jury disagreed, Mr. Barber's client was discharged by order of the court.

He was recently employed to look after the interests of the city of Oshkosh in the litigation against the Water Company, and in the action over the validity of the Harris will giving the city of Oshkosh a public library. In this litigation Mr. Barber was successful. Mr. Barber is a member of the American Bar Association and is vice-president of that organization for the State of Wisconsin. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and is vice-president for the Third Judicial Circuit.

For many years Mr. Barber has been vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church of this city and took an active part in the movement that resulted in the erection of the present handsome structure.

Mr. Barber is the possessor of a very large and fine library. His abode is one of culture and refinement.

In 1879 Mr. Barber was united in marriage to Miss Daisy C. Jenkins, daughter of Captain Jenkins, of Oshkosh. She died in 1891, leaving four daughters. In 1893 he was again married to Miss Mary B. Billings, of Oshkosh.

MILTON CUSHING PHILLIPS

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Milton C. Phillips, ex-United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, is of Welsh and Dutch descent.

His father, Bradford Phillips, was a lumber manufacturer, owning a mill and considerable lumber land on the Little Wolf river in Waupaca county, at the time of his death.

He came from Turner county Maine, to Wisconsin in 1849 when a young man and without means, beyond a small amount saved from his own earnings. Upon the outbreak of the Civil

war all his patriotism was aroused, and, leaving a prosperous business, he enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Eighth Regiment, as orderly sergeant of his company, which was commonly known as "Eagle Company." He remained with his command until the second battle of Corinth, in October, 1862, when he fell in the field. He was a man of great native ability, both in business and as a public speaker, and had attained no little prominence in eastern Wisconsin in both spheres before he entered the army. His



W. L. Phillips

wife, Marion Elizabeth Hulse, daughter of Lucian Hulse, was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, and came to Appleton, Wisconsin, with her parents in childhood. She was well educated and a woman of strong character and high personal attainments.

Milton C. Phillips was born in Royalton, Wisconsin, July 25, 1856. His primary education was received in common and select schools, and in 1872 he entered Oberlin College, where he was a student for four years, when he left the institution to take a place as station agent on the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad. After some years spent as station agent, and in manufacturing, he began the study of law in the office of Brown & Bump, in Waupaca, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Immediately after admission he began the practice of his profession at Clintonville, Wisconsin, where he remained five years, succeeding in building up a business reputation. During his last years there he was in partnership with C. H. Forward. In 1884 he and his partner moved to Oshkosh, where a partnership was formed with George Gary under the firm name of Gary, Phillips and Forward, which was dissolved in 1886. Mr. Phillips is now associated with E. R. Hicks, the firm being Phillips & Hicks. He has been connected

with much of the important litigation in Oshkosh and vicinity, where he stands in the front ranks of his profession. His special taste for insurance law has led him to devote much of his time to this branch of practice, and he now appears in much of the litigation of that character in the state. He is retained by a number of domestic as well as foreign companies.

In April, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley, United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Mr. Phillips has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in politics. In 1894 he was chosen chairman of the Republican committee of Winnebago county, one of the largest counties in the state, being again selected to the responsible position in 1896.

The Republican plurality during the time of his management was the largest which the county ever gave.

He is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high standing, and a member of the Presbyterian church of Oshkosh. Mr. Phillips was married in 1878 to Marcia H. Eastman, youngest daughter of Rev. M. L. Eastman, of Royalton, Wisconsin. His family consists of five children, Bradford E., Ermine J., Phillip, Lewis and Mariam H. Phillips.

CHARLES W. FELKER

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Mr. Charles W. Felker was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, on the 25th day of November, 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Maria (Prixley) Felker. His father was a farmer and for some years resided in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York. His father lost his property in the bankruptcy days of 1837, and in 1844 removed to McHenry county, Illinois, and in 1846 to Winnebago county, Wis-

consin. In addition to a common-school education Mr. Felker received an academical education at the Brockport Collegiate Institution, New York, and at the Charlotteville Institute, Schoharie county, New York. Mr. Felker has been a resident of Wisconsin since the spring of 1846. In 1856 Mr. Felker became the editor of the Oshkosh Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Oshkosh, and remained in that position for a

year and a half, and later on he became the editor of the Oshkosh Times, a newspaper published in the city of Oshkosh, which he edited until September, 1888. In June, 1862, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Douty. Three daughters and two sons living are the issue of the marriage.

Mr. Felker was admitted to the bar in March, 1858, and was in 1875 admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. His practice was quite large throughout the state in both the state and federal courts. In 1864 Mr. Felker enlisted in the 48th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of Company A. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1866, and began the practice of law in the spring of that year, with Mr. Charles A. Weisbrod. Mr. Weisbrod died in the spring of

1876, after which time, with the exception of one year, he was engaged in the practice of law alone, until June, 1892, when he associated himself with Mr. Frank C. Stewart, and his son, Mr. Frederick Felker. At the time of his death he was senior member of the legal firm of Felker, Stewart & McDonald, of Oshkosh.

Mr. Felker was a Democrat politically but was not a politician or a partisan. He was not a member of any ecclesiastical organization, but he was an attendant of the Episcopal church and believed in its doctrines. His law library was among the largest in the state, as was also his collection in the line of general literature. Mr. Felker died at his home in Oshkosh, November 5, 1901. He was universally regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers of the state of Wisconsin.

FRANK G. HOYNE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Frank G. Hoyne, one of the active and able business men of Chicago, has won honorable distinction by the capable manner in which he has discharged the public duties entrusted to his care. He is a worthy representative of that type of

American character and progressive spirit which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity and conserving popular interests, winning for himself most favorable criticism from men of all classes.

Mr. Hoyne was born in the city of Chicago, July 17, 1854, his father being a well-known lawyer of the city and a pioneer resident of Chicago when it was but a frontier town, having come from Ireland and settled here in 1837. His mother was born in Virginia, but

came to Chicago in 1833, being married to Thomas Hoyne in 1840.

Mr. Hoyne is indebted to the public schools of the city for his early education and to the University of Chicago for the higher learning, but left before graduating to accompany Professor Safford on a western trip, who was under engagement by the government to make a new war map of Kansas and Colorado. In 1872 the young man returned from surveying and entered the firm of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Company, blank book manufacturers, starting at a salary of five dollars a week and advancing until he became superintendent of the city manufacturing department. When this firm sold out in 1884 he joined his brother, James F. Hoyne, in the real estate business, under the firm name of Hoyne Brothers, in which he is still interested.

In 1886 Mr. Hoyne was appointed United



States appraiser, during President Cleveland's first administration, the office being retained until 1890. Four years later he was reappointed to the same office during Cleveland's second term, giving the greatest satisfaction during the entire time of his incumbency. In his political affiliations Mr. Hoyne is a Democrat, who strongly advocates the principles of his party, and was at one time vice-president of the Cook county Democracy. He has had some military experience, as he joined the First Regiment Infantry in 1875, and remained with the regiment until 1880, when he was appointed by Brigadier-General J. T. Torrence (then commanding the First Brigade) to the position of brigade quartermaster. When General Torrence resigned in 1885 Mr. Hoyne also retired, and entered the

Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, in which organization he still takes an interest.

Mr. Hoyne was married in 1884 to Miss Florence Ashton, daughter of Congressman Washington Ashton, of Virginia, a lineal descendant of the George Washington family. They have two daughters, Leonora and Helen.

Mr. Hoyne was one of the organizers and principal movers in the establishment of the Iroquois Club and is one of its most active and progressive members. He is also one of the charter members of the Athletic Club and has always taken a keen interest in athletic sports of all kinds. He is a man of pleasing personality, genial manner and true courtesy, and his many admirable qualities of mind and heart have endeared him greatly to his many friends.

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of the best-known men in the city of Chicago is Samuel W. Allerton, in business, political and social circles, and he is a man whose ability, integrity of purpose are conceded as a matter of course by all who know him. He has



been long and prominently connected with many of the large business ventures occurring in Chicago, and in which his conservatism, excellent business ability, foresight and sound judgment particularly fitted him for leadership. He is quick to conceive an idea, cautious in the determination of its value, and resolute in its accomplishment when once he has decided upon a course of action, and it must also be said that he is public spirited as well as mindful of his personal welfare.

Samuel W. Allerton was born in Dutchess

county, New York, in 1829, of farmer parents. He had only such advantages of education as could be gained from the somewhat inefficient public schools of the first half of this century. Mr. Allerton has attained commercial, social and political distinction. He is a director of the First National Bank and of the Chicago City Railway Company, and has large interests in the principal stock yards of the United States. Mr. Allerton has not achieved wealth in any gigantic speculation. He has built his fortune on the sure and honorable foundation of industry, economy, sound judgment and resolute action. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he began stock raising on his own account. By the time he was twenty-one years of age he had accumulated nearly five thousand dollars. This was nearly sixty-six years ago, and sixty-five years ago five thousand dollars had a larger operative power than it has now. With this capital

Mr. Allerton purchased a stock farm in Piatt county, Illinois, yet, even then, Chicago had its fascinations for Mr. Allerton. He was a frequent visitor to the future metropolis but always with an intent to sell or buy. He soon became famous as a successful breeder and raiser of stock. His farms increased in number and his flocks and herds in value and magnitude. He was also a shrewd purchaser of real estate in what was to be the great city of the west. He was one among the first who discerned the needs and uses and profits of stock yards as centers of the cattle trade, and was among the earliest and most active promoters of the system. And thus, by the exercise of strong industry, strict integrity and sound judgment, Mr. Allerton has achieved rank among the millionaires of the country.

But it is not alone as a financier is he known

and respected. His political acumen is as remarkable as his commercial sagacity. Few moves are made on the Republican checker-board of Illinois without the knowledge of Mr. Allerton. He never has sought office, but in 1893 the Republican nomination for mayor was literally thrust upon him. He made a gallant fight, but it was an off year for the Republicans, and that past-master of political tactics, the late Carter H. Harrison, defeated him. In the same year Mr. Allerton rendered great service to the public as a member of the World's Fair directory.

He is a valued member of many social and political organizations and one whose advice is often sought in their management. Mr. Allerton has been twice married and has two children, Robert H. and Katie R. Allerton.

GEORGE M. PAINE

OSHKOSH, WIS.

The greatest sash and door manufacturing institution in the United States, and probably in the world, is that of the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, of which George M. Paine, the subject of this sketch, is president and the actual as well as nominal executive head. This is also a lumber manufacturing institution on a considerable scale, though its mills are operated chiefly for the supply of its factory. And so the buying of timber and logs, the management of sawmills and yards, of a great factory employing a thousand men, with side issue, such as hardwood decorative work and glass, and the disposition to wholesalers and retailers throughout the United States and in a number of foreign countries of this enormous output, all comes under the general control and all is harmonized, made efficient and profitable by the ability and wise guidance of George M. Paine.

Sitting in his private office or seen anywhere about the great plant of which he is the presiding genius, Mr. Paine is always the same calm, thoughtful, deliberate man. He accomplishes an enormous amount of work by the avoidance of that haste which makes waste and by seldom having to revise a conclusion once reached or reverse a policy once adopted. He keeps in personal touch with all the departments of his great plant but concerns himself very little about the details. He reserves his strength and his time for the larger affairs and for that general oversight which is necessary to bring all parts of the great machine into harmonious action. Therefore he is a man who always seems to have leisure, though if one unnecessarily obtrude upon his time he will find that courteously but firmly his visit is brought to a close. Yet his courtesy is not purely of a business sort but springs from the natural temper



Geo. M. Duine

of a gentleman, and all who reach his private office go from it feeling that they have met a man who is a gentleman, who is more than merely courteous, who has a genuine kindness of heart which finds necessary expression in his manner.

George M. Paine is of ancestry of which any American might be proud. His father, Edward Lathrop Paine, was a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, and belonged to a New England family that was among the early settlers of this country. His mother, Eleanor Ross, was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, of Mayflower fame, and of John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was also a direct descendant of Betsy Ross, one of the originators of the American flag.

George M. Paine was born at Orwell, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1832. He received his academic education at Elmira Academy and at Alfred Seminary, Alfred, New York. In his young manhood, with his brothers, he worked in the water power sawmill operated by their father on the Canisteo river, and they removed with him to the west in 1855. They took with them the machinery for a sawmill, which was erected in Oshkosh and was the nucleus from which has grown the largest sash, door and blind factory in the world. Until 1882 the business was operated as C. N. Paine & Company, but in that year it was incorporated as the Paine Lumber Company, with C. N. Paine, the elder brother, as president and George M. Paine as vice-president. On the death of the former in 1885, George M. Paine became president. The other officials of the company are J. W. Himebaugh, vice-president; A. B. Ideson, secretary; and C. R. Nevitt, treasurer. Prominent also in the business are Mr. Paine's two sons, Edward W. and Nathan Paine.

The plant of the Paine Lumber Company occupies about sixty acres in the west end of Osh-

kosh, and George M. Paine lives in the same block where stands the office. On this same sixty acres are the sawmills, the factory, the lumber yards, enormous warehouses and a fire engine house.

The factory is a great three-story structure, which has been and is the scene of more interesting and profitable experiments in sash and door manufacture than probably any other factory in the country. In it were first given form many of the ideas that have almost revolutionized the sash and door industry; and probably to-day, if permission could be secured to study the plant, there would be found in it machines and modifications of machines different from those found anywhere else. The Paine Lumber Company has always made a very close study of manufacturing economy. This has been seen in both the machinery equipment and the utilization of what in most plants is refuse. Practically nothing goes to waste, and there is not refuse enough to run the power plant and so coal is purchased.

Besides the great institution at Oshkosh, there are branch distributing agencies and warehouses at Minneapolis and Cleveland, Ohio, and selling agents in Pittsburg, New York city, Boston and London, England. The Paine Lumber Company was one of the pioneers in the export of American made sash and doors. What the capacity of this great plant is we do not know precisely, but a few years ago its product was estimated at two thousand doors a day. They are of styles to meet every demand, including the export.

Executive ability consists in no small measure of the faculty of choosing the man for the work; and so the Paine Lumber Company is exceptionally well equipped with men proficient in their various lines. This is not only true of the officials of the company but of the mill employes, superintendents, foremen, etc. From the Paine Lumber Company's plant and office have been graduated men who have made their mark in

mechanical and manufacturing lines. George M. Paine is not a man who has aspired to any political preference or any social prominence outside of that which would naturally come to a man of his ability and standing. Politically he is a Republican, but not an intolerant one. As a comparatively young man, in 1872, he was appointed a delegate to the Republican national con-

vention at Philadelphia which nominated President Grant for his second term. At the age of twenty-four he was appointed on the military staff of Governor Alexander W. Randall, with the rank of colonel. He was married in 1865 to Miss Martha Wheeler, of New Haven, Vermont. They have two sons, Edward W. and Nathan, spoken of above, and three daughters.

DR. NOBLE MURRAY EBERHART, M. S., M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Noble M. Eberhart was born in Benton Harbor, Michigan, April 21, 1870, and is a direct descendant on his father's side from the Eberharts who were for hundreds of years kings of Wurtenburg.

Dr. Eberhart was educated in the public schools of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois and at the University of Illinois, Lombard University and Racine College, graduating from the latter in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was eighteen years old at the time and was the youngest college graduate in America. He took post-graduate

work in Lake Forest University, University of Mississippi, Hedding College and University of Chicago. He delivered the master oration at Hedding College in 1891, receiving the degree of Master of Science. His medical education was obtained at Bennett Medical College and in the Medical Dispensary of the University of Illinois, of both of which he is a graduate.

Dr. Eberhart served as an interne in the Cook County Hospital and has been a member of the attending staff of that institution for several years. He has also been connected with the Bap-

tist Hospital and St. Gerard's Hospital at various times, and he is spoken of as head of a new hospital now organizing.

Dr. Eberhart has been identified as an instructor and teacher with several of the leading medical colleges, and is now professor of materia medica in the Chicago College of Nurses. At an early age Dr. Eberhart evinced a taste for scientific study and for writing; has written a series of books on entomology and zoology, which are in use in the schools and colleges and considered standard works in their respective lines.

On the strength of his researches in entomology Dr. Eberhart was in 1889 made a life fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England. He is also a member of the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Medical Society, American Association of Life Insurance Examining Surgeons, etc.

On June 20, 1889, Dr. Eberhart married Miss Jessie Corliss Young, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. They have one child living, Dorothy, born in 1899. Their first child, Noble Murray, Jr., born in 1892, died in infancy.

In 1901 Dr. Eberhart gave up general practice and now limits his work to office consultation and general surgery.



MARCUS ALONZO HANNA

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, junior senator from the state of Ohio, was born at New Lisbon, now Lisbon, Ohio, September 24, 1837, son of Leonard and Samantha (Converse) Hanna. His grandfather was born in Virginia and his grand-

mother in Vermont. His father was a physician and later a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, to which place the family removed from New Lisbon in 1852, the father becoming identified at that time with the firm of Hanna-Garrettson & Company, wholesale grocers.



The son was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and at the age of twenty entered the employ of his father's firm, assuming control of the business on the death of his father in 1862. This firm dissolved in 1867, and he associated himself with the firm of Rhodes & Company, successors to Rhodes, Card & Company, the pioneer coal and iron firm of Cleveland. He retained this connection until 1887, when he became the senior partner of the firm, the name being changed to M. A. Hanna & Company, of which he is still the head. In 1887 he organized and equipped the Cleveland Transportation Company, one of the largest lines operating on the Great Lakes. Following the organization of the Union National Bank, of Cleveland, he was elected to its presidency in March, 1884, and still holds this office. He was a delegate at large from the state of Ohio to the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1896, and was a district delegate in 1888. A warm friend of Senator John Sherman, he was energetic in advocating him for the presidential nomination in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and still

keenly feels that Mr. Sherman's eminent services to the country in securing the resumption of specie payment and the firm establishment of the nation's credit and honor was never adequately recognized.

Mr. Hanna took charge of Major McKinley's preliminary canvass for the presidency in 1895 and '96, and so well did he conduct it that he was chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee, and given entire conduct of the campaign, which he carried to a successful issue. An indefatigable worker and full of confidence himself, he inspired everybody about him with like faith and enthusiasm; more a business man than a politician, he carried his business methods into the management of the campaign, eliminating as far as possible the item of chance. He has always been an active business man, organizing and controlling many industries, employing a large number of men, at one time as high as six thousand (6,000). He has always sought to obtain the confidence and respect of his employes by dealing with them fairly; at all times approachable, he has never failed to consider any grievance or complaint that any man in his employ had to make. This relationship has in political matters given him great influence among them because he has secured and merited their confidence.

His entrance into political affairs grew from the conviction that all business men and interests controlling large industrial concerns should take an active part in public affairs, and give their country the benefit of their experience and judgment. It was this, in addition to his personal admiration and respect for Mr. McKinley, that induced him to devote his whole time for more than two years to his nomination and election.

On March 2, 1897, Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, appointed him United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman; in 1898 he was elected by the legislature to that vacancy, and also for a full term of six years, which will expire March 4, 1905.

He is president of the Cleveland City Rail-

way Company and a director in numerous business concerns. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

He was married September 27, 1864, to C. Augusta, daughter of Daniel P. and Sophia (Russell) Rhodes, of Cleveland. They had three children, one son and two daughters.

HON. JOHN C. SPOONER

MADISON, WIS.

BY HON. FRANK ABIAL FLOWER

The Spooners undoubtedly entered England from Friesland, taking root near the ancient Roman town of Colchester, whence, later, they emigrated to Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

In 1637 some of the more militant members of the family left England and settled at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, spreading thence to Plymouth, New Bedford and elsewhere along the coast and in the eastern portions of the colony.

The family, always patriotic, plucky and aggressive, was prominent in colonial affairs, active in the French and Indian war, in the forefront of the Revolution (standing with the minute men at Lexington), effective in the war of 1812, conspicuous in the Mexican war and first in the line of battle during the Rebellion of 1861-5.

John Coit Spooner was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on January 6, 1843, where his father (Philip Loring) was a distinguished lawyer. In 1859 the family removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in order to escape the destructive floods of the Ohio river and be near the Wisconsin State University for the education of the children. John C. at once entered the city schools, in which he was a rapid and comprehensive student. In 1860 he began in the State Uni-

versity to prepare to join his father in the practice of the law. His record in that institution is one of acknowledged brilliancy. In debate, civil government, history, constitutional law and oratory he was the leader of his class.

On April 22, 1864, the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin tendered eighty-five thousand troops for one hundred days, to be paid and equipped by the government the same as other volunteers, but to be credited to no draft and to receive no bounties. This brave offer, made in the face of the fact that the states had just completed their quotas under the call for seven hundred thousand volunteers, was to be filled in twenty days from acceptance. The offer was accepted, and young Spooner, in order to assist in making Wisconsin's tender good within the brief time allotted, secured a recruiting commission, and, borrowing three hundred dollars from a local banker, Mr. Hill; raised a company. Then, although entitled to a commission as captain, he proposed that his entire class enlist as privates, himself included, and then choose officers by election. He demanded, however, that the class should be graduated the same as though all had remained to the end of the term.

His demand was granted and on May 13,



Wm C. Spencer

1864, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 40th Regiment. At the end of his term he re-enlisted as captain of Company A, 50th Regiment, "for three years or the war."

From Fort Leavenworth, at the close of the war, his regiment was detailed to the Sioux country to watch for and quell Indian outbreaks—the most trying service a soldier is called upon to perform. He was breveted major March 13, 1865, and mustered out on June 12, 1866.

Returning to Madison to study with his father, he was, in January, 1867, appointed private and military secretary to Governor Lucius Fairchild, with the rank of colonel. While holding this office, in 1868, he was admitted to the bar, but immediately afterward was made quartermaster-general of the state, serving nearly two years, with the rank of brigadier-general.

On May 30, 1868, Mr. Spooner made his first public address—the first Decoration day speech in the state. The ceremonies at Madison were elaborate and the attendance large and distinguished. The young orator's speech was the only one that the newspapers of the day deigned to print in full. The opening sentence was, "God has crowded the glories of a century into the achievements of a decade."

Late in 1869 Colonel Spooner was commissioned assistant attorney-general of the state, but in 1870, on the urgent advice of his father, who was one of the seers and prophets of the legal profession, he abandoned the public service to settle in Hudson, Wisconsin, and devote his exclusive attention to law.

He quickly sprang into prominence in his new home, and before the end of a year had been nominated and elected to the legislature.

In that body he was active, as usual, taking a decisive part in legislation for the disentanglement of muddles in taxation, court records and land titles; but his most lasting service was in conceiving and urging to final passage a measure levying a tax to be added annually forever to the

State University fund income. This law lifted that institution from a condition of weakness and anemia and set it bounding along on the splendid career of expansion and strength which has since characterized its history.

Chronology may be set aside for a moment to say that Mr. Spooner was rewarded by being elected regent of the State University in 1882, and that he received from her the degrees of A. M., Ph. D. and LL. D.

Soon after settling in Hudson Mr. Spooner became connected with a case in which he made a national reputation among attorneys, courts and railway managers. It is that of *Schulenberg vs. Harriman*, in 21 Wallace.

General Harriman, as state timber agent, had seized Schulenberg's logs, which were cut on lands granted by Congress in trust to the state of Wisconsin for what is now the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway. The entire road was not built within the time fixed by the grant, and Schulenberg's attorneys claimed that thereby the grant had been forfeited and that neither the land nor the logs cut therefrom belonged to or were under the control of the state.

Mr. Spooner contended that the failure of the grantees to construct the road within the time fixed by the grant could not affect the grant itself, but that forfeiture or reversion could work only through judicial proceedings held for that purpose, or by means of an act of congress forfeiting it in exact terms or making other appropriation of it.

The lower courts held with Mr. Spooner. The case was appealed to the United States supreme court, before which Mr. Spooner made an oral argument and filed a brief. Justice Field, delivering the unanimous opinion of the court, sustained the circuit judges.

To the expanding empire of the northwest the results of this suit were of supreme importance. Few land-grant railways could be

completed within the periods named in the grants. What are now great trunk lines had been partially built, but their promoters, discouraged and frequently bankrupted by the rule of the departments that a line not completed within the time named in the act making the grant had forfeited the entire grant, had abandoned the projects.

The decision put new life and progress into the great northwest. Projected lines were resumed and completed; what is now the richest territory in the Union was opened up to settlement and industrial development; new cities and towns sprang into life and activity and the entire nation was strengthened and enriched.

Mr. Spooner's victory seemed all the greater because, shortly before, Attorney-General Williams had written an official opinion holding that non-performance of the terms of a land grant operated as a reversion of the grant, and the government and railroads were acting under that theory. Mr. Spooner was employed in this suit by the state of Wisconsin, to receive \$1,000 and expenses if he won, but nothing if he failed—the governor having been advised by leading attorneys that the case was hopeless.

Prior to this Mr. Spooner had been intrusted with the legal business of the West Wisconsin and the North Wisconsin Railway Companies. His energy and decisiveness, together with great natural legal ability and aptitude for railroad litigation, led to his appointment as general counsel for these roads, which position he held until the lines were merged into the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, of which he was elected and continued general counsel until May 5, 1884, on which day he resigned because the Vanderbilts, having secured control of the road, required him to bring what he told them was an unjust and unfounded suit for \$1,200,000 against Messrs. R. P. Flower, David Dows and H. H. Porter, stockholders in the corporation and his clients and friends.

The new directors, in session in New York at

the time, used every means to induce him to remain as general counsel, offering him power to fix his own salary and the privilege of remaining out of the case which he was refusing to bring. He not only would not entertain their proposition, but told the directors that he should defend Flower, Dows and Porter. His resignation was, therefore, accepted, and the suit, in his hands for the defense, was entirely defeated.

This action was new proof of Mr. Spooner's high ideals of professional honor and personal friendship, for he left the "Omaha" with feelings of keenest regret. He had helped to create and build up the great corporation; he knew its history, workings and employes; he liked that branch of his profession; his associates were congenial and he could have had any salary he might ask. Nevertheless, he did not hesitate a moment between these considerations and what he felt to be professional honor and personal friendship. And thus, and not to become a candidate for the United States Senate, as has been alleged, he left the "Omaha."

From 1881 to May 5, 1884, Mr. Spooner devoted himself almost entirely to the business of the railroad company, which, by consolidation, had come to control about eighteen hundred miles of road, extending through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa into Nebraska and Dakota. He had sole charge of all the legal business, which was extensive and important.

Grover Cleveland was elected and James G. Blaine defeated at the election of November, 1884, and the Republican party was pretty thoroughly disheartened.

Mr. Spooner had participated very actively and effectively in the campaign, as he had done in every campaign of his party since leaving the army, and the Republicans had elected a majority of the legislature that was to choose a successor to Angus Cameron in the United States senate.

There were several distinguished candidates

for the honor, but its more progressive members declared that the waning fortunes of the party demanded a return to the militant methods and spirit of 1854, with younger and fresher ability in the lead.

Those who advocated this view declared that John C. Spooner fully met the requirements of the occasion.

When first urged to become a candidate he was very much frightened by the proposition—being only forty-one, not having been largely or conspicuously in the public service and fearful lest the professional anti-railway and anti-corporation tactics of the Democratic party would injure the standing with the people of any candidate who had been the leading counsel of a great railroad corporation. He hesitated for some time, but, finally consenting, insisted that the campaign in his behalf should be absolutely free from derogatory or unfriendly reference to the other candidates, and that he should be required to make no pledges.

No canvass was ever conducted with greater dignity, kindliness and effectiveness, the favoring tide growing stronger and stronger until the election, on January 28, 1885, when Mr. Spooner received seventy-six Republican votes, to forty-eight Democratic votes for General E. S. Bragg.

He had never affiliated with any faction but had always aided everybody in his party who wished to be elected; hence his own selection left no sores or friction.

The senate to which he had been elevated was one of ability, in which mediocrity could make no headway. His reputation as a very learned lawyer and effective orator had preceded him, and he was received with consideration and respect.

His committee assignments were more important than are usually bestowed upon new senators; but that his brethren made no mistake was proven by the acknowledgement that, as chairman of the committee on claims, his great in-

dustry and legal acumen had saved the treasury more than thirty million dollars.

Mr. Spooner's first speech in the senate was upon the death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks—like himself, an Indianian by birth, and a life-long friend of his father's. It was an innovation in senate eulogy and attracted attention throughout the country for its beauty, its sincerity and its originality.

It is impracticable here to review Mr. Spooner's first six years in the senate. He was intensely active, attentive and faithful to every duty and very influential in shaping important legislation.

His principal speeches were in reference to relations between the senate and the executive department; interstate and foreign commerce; the admission of South Dakota to statehood—favoring it; the political outrages in Washington county, Texas; the Blair educational bill—opposing it; placing sugar on the free list—favoring it; reciprocity as to articles not produced or made but needed in the United States in exchange for articles produced or made here but not abroad; on the Franz case from Aberdeen, Mississippi, which grew out of the failure of Secretary of War Redfield Proctor to lower the flag on his department to half-mast at the death of Jefferson Davis, who had served as secretary of war prior to the rebellion; the federal elections bill; the Columbian Exposition; the admission of the senators from Montana—favoring it; the eight-hour law—advocating it; mortgage indebtedness; irrigation; the effect of free trade upon Great Britain, besides scores of running debates upon all sorts of subjects.

In 1890 W. D. Hoard was a candidate for re-election as governor of Wisconsin on an issue which alienated so many Republicans that he was defeated by thirty thousand, although two years before he had been elected by over twenty thousand majority. The Democrats also elected a majority of the members of the state legisla-

ture, and in January, 1891, Colonel W. F. Vilas was chosen to succeed Mr. Spooner after March 4 in the United States senate.

Mr. Spooner had been very popular in that body and when he left it the members of the committee on claims tendered to him one of the finest banquets ever given in Washington, attended by the president and members of his cabinet, the vice-president and many other distinguished persons. The speeches in honor of the guest, especially those of Messrs. Evarts, Hoar and Hale, and by leading Democrats, were of the most complimentary character, lauding him as a senator, lawyer and man of great ability, fairness and integrity. It was a demonstration of honor, friendship and respect accorded under similar circumstances to no other senator.

Removing from Hudson to Madison in order that his sons might be at home while attending the State University, he at once resumed his law practice, which seemed to return to him full-swing where it left off when he entered the senate.

The legislature which elected his successor also reapportioned the senate and assembly districts of the state.

This reapportionment was of such a nature that the Republicans characterized it as a "gerrymander"—an iniquitous subdivision that was unconstitutional and void.

Suit was brought before the state supreme court, on the relation of a citizen, to set the apportionment aside. The case was novel and the majority of lawyers believed the court had no right to assume original jurisdiction of a matter involving a prerogative of a co-ordinate branch of the government. Mr. Spooner held the contrary view and made an exhaustive argument both as to the unconstitutionality of the act and the power of the court to assume jurisdiction of a suit to set it aside.

The unanimous judgment was in his favor, three members of the court filing separate opin-

ions containing additional reasons in support of their action.

Governor G. W. Peck at once summoned the legislature in special session to enact a new apportionment, which was supposed to be accomplished in July, 1892. However, as the second act had been framed in defiance of the opinion of the supreme court, another suit was brought praying the court to forever enjoin the secretary of state from issuing any notices of election under it.

The attorney-general (J. L. O'Connor) refused to appear and the court gave him twenty days in which to answer in behalf of the secretary of state. At the end of that time, as he still refused to appear, the court assumed jurisdiction without it for the purpose of hearing the case on its merits.

The two great questions were whether the court had the right to entertain such a suit at the hands of a private citizen, the attorney-general having refused to assent thereto, and whether the law sought to be set aside thereby was unconstitutional.

On these two points Mr. Spooner made a great argument, Senator W. F. Vilas being the chief opposing counsel.

Again the court assumed original jurisdiction and again held that the apportionment was unconstitutional and void, forcing Governor Peck to call a second special session of the legislature for the purpose of a third time dividing the state into senate and assembly districts.

Of course there were no fees in these gerrymander cases. Mr. Spooner's responsible connection with them was merely a contribution to public justice and the welfare of the people and of his party.

While these vital suits were pending Mr. Spooner was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for governor. He protested that the office was not one to his liking; that if it were a matter of choice he would not accept the office

if it could be tendered to him without an election, and he hoped the nomination would go to some of the distinguished gentlemen who really wanted it.

The answer was that he could poll more votes than any other man in the party; that the strongest men were needed to restore the party to power and it was his duty to accept. To this he could not reply, and as no other person received any votes in the convention, he felt that the nomination was a command from his party which he could not disobey.

His campaign was altogether the most brilliant in the annals of the state. He traveled night and day in all sorts of weather, speaking in mills, school-houses, lumber-camps, the open air and everywhere, to very large audiences.

He was defeated, but cut the previous Democratic majority of thirty thousand down to a plurality of seven thousand seven hundred. He has delivered many great and brilliant speeches in the United States senate and before the courts, but for eloquence, feeling and effectiveness none that equalled the addresses made in this campaign to the people he had known all his life.

In January, 1895, he received the unanimous Republican vote of the Wisconsin legislature for United State senator—not enough, however, to elect.

In 1896 the campaign for members of the legislature was made with the open understanding that if the Republicans should elect a majority of that body, the people would expect it to return Mr. Spooner to the United States senate. The result was an overwhelming victory, the opposition electing only thirteen out of one hundred and thirty-three members of both houses.

Not only was there no Republican candidate against Mr. Spooner (an unprecedented situation in Wisconsin) but he had the unusual honor of receiving Democratic votes in the joint legislative convention which, in January, 1897, elected

him to succeed Senator William F. Vilas, by whom he had been defeated six years before.

His welcome to the senate by those who had known him during his first term was indeed cordial, regardless of party affiliations. His reputation as one of the best-equipped and most able and conscientious lawyers in the nation had grown more rather than less substantial during his absence of six years so that by common consent he at once became the leader of the senate.

One of his first acts after returning to his seat was reporting a bill to make balloting by voting machines for members of congress legal. He believed that self-registering voting machines, which would show the total number of votes cast the moment the last ballot was recorded would tend to eliminate the possibilities of fraud.

His first important appearance was in behalf of seating Henry W. Corbett as a senator from Oregon. The Oregon legislature of 1897 adjourned without effecting an organization and therefore without electing a successor to United States Senator J. H. Mitchell. Thereupon the governor of the state appointed Mr. Corbett.

The committee on privileges and elections, to whom his credentials were referred, reported that Mr. Corbett be not seated.

In opposition to the adoption of this resolution, in February, 1898, Mr. Spooner delivered the most exhaustive speech ever heard in congress on that subject.

He pleaded for the elevation of the proceedings of the senate in such matters to the highest plane of judicial calmness and fairness, devoid of every personal and partisan feeling, and showed by an overwhelming array of authorities that the governor of Oregon had acted wholly within the provisions of the constitution in making an appointment to fill a vacancy in the United States senate caused by the inability of the legislature to elect.

Mr. Corbett's credentials were rejected by a very large majority; but later the force and righteousness of Mr. Spooner's arguments were strongly felt in the senate. The legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned in March, 1900, in deadlock, without electing a successor to United States Senator M. S. Quay. Thereupon the governor appointed Mr. Quay to be his own successor.

The credentials of the appointee being challenged, the question of whether the vacancy that had occurred as stated was such as the governor had a right to fill by appointment, was again raised in the senate.

As Mr. Spooner had always contended that any, except perhaps an original vacancy in the senate, could be filled by appointment by the governor of the state in which the hiatus occurred, he repeated, in April, 1900, and in some respects enlarged upon the argument which he made in favor of seating Mr. Corbett.

The powerful leaven which he had sown was beginning to take effect and Mr. Quay, who was defeated by one vote only, unquestionably would have been seated if he had been without enemies or political rivals in the senate. The leading lawyers of that body voted with Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Spooner's first argument of consequence on the novel and vital questions growing out of the clash with Spain was made on April 15, 1898, in opposition to the form of the resolution reported by the committee on foreign affairs declaring that "the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent" and directing the president to demand the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba and, in case of refusal, to use the army and navy to drive her from that island and the surrounding waters.

He opposed the formal adoption of the great historical falsehood that Cuba was already free while with the same breath the president was being directed to use the army and navy of the

United States to make her free. He also proved by international law and precedent that it was beyond the province of congress to make a formal demand upon any foreign nation—that such demand could rightfully emanate from the president alone. He also protested against forcing President McKinley to make war before we were ready to take the field, or before the possibilities of diplomacy had been exhausted.

His next great speech was on "The Acquisition of Territory," in February, 1899. In it he replied to those who pretended to hold that the government was without power to acquire territory except for the purpose of erecting it into and admitting it as equal states of the Union. He urged the ratification of the pending treaty with Spain as abundantly right and lawful not only but as an act of humanity which the government could not escape.

He admitted that Hawaii was acquired in violation of the constitution, having been annexed by joint resolution of congress and not by treaty as ceded conquest or prize of war; but showed that Spain possessed undisputed power to cede, and the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, unquestioned authority to accept the Philippine Islands.

The treaty was ratified and the supreme court confirmed Mr. Spooner's contention that the president and senate possessed authority to acquire the Philippine Archipelago regardless of whether the United States intended to hold it as a mere dependency or ultimately to admit it to the union of states, or was without any intention precedent concerning it.

In April, 1900, he made an argument in support of the power of congress to legislate for the government of Porto Rico and, for the support of that government, to levy a tariff upon such products of the island as might be imported into the United States.

Incidentally he assailed the absurd shibboleth

that "the constitution follows the flag" by its own life and force, showing that if this contention were true the constitution entered Cuba when the federal soldiers landed with the flag at Santiago and, without any aid from congress or elsewhere, had become the supreme law of that island—a manifest absurdity.

In May, 1900, he addressed the senate during three days upon a bill to suppress insurrection in and for the government of the Philippine Archipelago.

It was an exceedingly effective and in some respects a startling speech because of its broad and unanswerable enunciation of the power of the United States to legislate in behalf of any territory or "place subject to its jurisdiction," as well as because of its merciless exposure of the crooked operations of Aguinaldo. He had gathered and read to the senate numbers of the letters, proclamations and orders of that slippery adventurer, hitherto unknown to the people, which showed how the insurrection was planned and begun before the treaty between Spain and the United States had been signed, and how Aguinaldo attempted to induce the Spanish army (against which he had pretended to be in rebellion with bitter hatred) to join with the Filipinos for the annihilation of the Americans!

Again he held up to ridicule the Fourth-of-July rant that "the constitution follows the flag" and demonstrated by all written laws, decisions and practices that the very situation created by accepting the Philippines by treaty cession as prize of war was contemplated and amply provided for by the framers of the constitution.

A characteristic piece of legislation is termed the "Spooner bill," for the government of the Philippines. It consists of but a few words and merely makes the president the agent of congress to establish the machinery of civil government in those islands.

This measure was bitterly attacked by the

Democratic press and orators as making an "emperor" of the president—bestowing upon him unlimited autocratic power.

The fact is it did the very opposite. Prior to the passage of that bill the operations of the president in the Philippines, as commander-in-chief of the army, were restricted by no limit in any direction except those imposed by the indefinite provisions of the laws of civilized warfare.

The Spooner bill cut off all of the president's powers and prerogatives in the Philippines except those expressly named in the bill—which were to appoint agents to establish civil order and government and a system of public education in that territory.

Instead of creating an emperor, Mr. Spooner bound the president hand and foot with a rigidity that was known to no predecessor in the White House except, perhaps, Andrew Johnson during the period of reconstruction; and the withes that he put upon Mr. McKinley are firmly binding the hands of his successor, Mr. Roosevelt.

In his remarks upon the various Philippine measures he took occasion to explode the "consent of the governed" nonsense as it had been used by the enemies of the administration in their efforts to oppose and obstruct the operations of the army to suppress insurrection in those islands, and stated that we would have a perfect right to take and hold even Canada without the consent of its people if England, as a result of war, should conclude to cede it to us.

In February, 1902, he reported for passage a bill to specially and heavily tax oleomargarine and other imitations of butter. In answering the argument of the opposition he declared that congress had the unquestioned power to control the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine by special taxation and, in any event, he volunteered that the makers of that article were wealthy and able to appeal to the courts if they

believed the law to be unconstitutional, while the hundreds of thousands of dairymen scattered over the country were unable to invoke the aid of courts for protection against the competition of fraudulent and spurious articles of butter.

Mr. Spooner opposed the earlier bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the government of the United States through the agency of the Maritime Canal Company and without regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which instrument he declared to be in full force and effect.

He favored the canal project but wanted to secure a perfect title to the lands necessary for its construction and to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by dignified and orderly procedure before embarking upon a vast expenditure of money so far from home.

Finally, in January, 1902, the treaty in question having been formally abrogated by the joint and friendly action of Great Britain and the United States, as he had suggested, and the Nicaragua and Panama factions in congress appearing to be unable to compose their differences as to which was the more feasible route, he presented a bill authorizing the president to ascertain, negotiate for and acquire the cheaper, better and more easily maintained right of way.

His last notable effort in the senate consisted of a speech made on February 22, 1902, in support of the Philippine tariff bill.

Once more he took occasion to lay before the senate startling original documents proving the cupidity of the so-called Philippine leaders and the terribly disastrous effects upon American life and treasure of the efforts of those in the senate and elsewhere who were discrediting the government, denouncing our operations to suppress insurrection and disorder and giving aid and comfort and holding out false hopes to the islands rebels.

This portion of his speech was a terrible arraignment of the fire-in-the-rear party—alto-

gether the most effective that had been heard in the senate. Amongst other things he said:

"I stand here to say—and I say it regretfully, I say it with no spirit of unkindness in my heart—that in the main, in my judgment, the responsibility for the duration of this struggle in the Philippine Archipelago is upon the minority party in this country.

"There never was, in my judgment, a wickeder thing than the prostitution of that situation to party purposes. Right or wrong, we had acquired the Philippine Archipelago. We had furnished an army to the president. He had informed us that he would employ that army to enforce the sovereignty of the United States and obedience to its authority in that archipelago. Then there was projected for party purpose a false and malign issue in the United States which could not fail, which did not fail, to prolong the insurrection and entail great cost upon the people of the United States in money and life."

In March, 1902, Mr. Spooner made a very important report, which was duly adopted, upon the assumed right of the house to participate with the senate in negotiating treaties which (like reciprocity treaties) affect the tariff. This assumption had long been a source of feeling between the two houses, and prior to Mr. Spooner's report was quite generally believed to have some equitable foundation.

He showed that it has no such foundation, and that the right to negotiate treaties rests exclusively with the president and the senate, regardless of the tariff character of the instruments.

He holds, also, that the clause in the Dingley tariff law limiting the time in which reciprocity treaties could be negotiated to two years is invalid, because congress had no authority to limit the constitutional powers of the senate, and its attempt to do so amounted to nothing.

His pre-eminence as a lawyer is so great that his mere report is regarded as settling this old and irritating controversy.

He voted against the Hanna-Frye ship subsidy bill, saying he believed the proposed subvention to be a mere gift, but was persuaded by personal friends in the senate to make no speech against it.

Mr. Spooner never reads a speech in the senate or elsewhere, nor has it committed to writing. He makes such preparation as seems to be needed for great occasions, but always speaks extemporaneously and always gracefully permits interruptions, especially from opponents or Democrats.

During his principal speeches he is compelled to submit to more interruptions than are put upon all the other senators combined.

Sometimes during a single speech he endures scores and even an hundred interruptions from a single Populist. On one occasion Senator Allen, of Nebraska, shouted to him: "You do not know what a Populist is."

"Yes I do," snapped Mr. Spooner. "A Populist is one who is opposed to everything that is, and in favor of everything that is not, never was, and never can be."

While he was pleading for the admission of South Dakota, in which he was stationed as a soldier when it was inhabited by little else than buffaloes and wild Indians, he was interrupted by Senator Butler, who declared that he was opposed to a territory "trying to break into the Union."

Mr. Spooner instantly retorted that Dakota had as much right to try to break into as South Carolina (Butler's state) had to try to break out of the Union.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who pursues Mr. Spooner with unnumbered questions, arguments and denials, on being called to order by the chair for his unparliamentary interruptions, declared that he could not restrain himself; that the senator from Wisconsin, by his eloquence and smartness, "just bamboozled the senate and he [Tillman] was forced to get up and expose the process of bamboozle."

These tilts intensely delight the galleries, which are always filled when Mr. Spooner is expected to speak; and, instead of resulting in discomfiture, they are certain to rouse him to better

effort and to bring out more instead of to suppressing or breaking the force of the kind of information which the opposition is seeking to destroy.

For years Mr. Spooner was a member of every Republican state convention in Wisconsin and three times a delegate to national conventions. He nominated Rusk for president in 1888 and seconded the nomination of Harrison in 1892. He has several times declined cabinet portfolios, twice declined appointment to the United States supreme bench, and declined Mr. Harrison's earnest request to take charge of the presidential campaign of 1892.

He takes the keenest delight in the broader and higher duties of a senator, giving all important subjects that come before congress exhaustive and careful examination; but the stream of correspondence from his constituents and from the country at large has become so great that it is not unusual to see one thousand letters before him for dictation or signature. His official errands are numberless; his callers come by dozens and scores every day and he is summoned to the White House more frequently than any other senator—one of the president's cronies excepted; and thus the slavish routine and more petty affairs of his great office take so much of his time that to at all fulfill his high ideal of a senator he is compelled to work far into every night and to forego the usual rest of holidays and Sundays.

Measured by toil, he has already lived more than a century; yet he is as youthful in manner, appearance and heart as a man of twenty-five, and carries the immense burdens of his position as cheerfully and enthusiastically as though labor were his chief pleasure.

Although easily the leader of the United States senate, his great reputation in that body and out of it is that of a lawyer—profound, high-minded, judicial and conscientious. He has no taste for politics and despises and always avoids

the petty cat-fights which seem to be inevitable, under our form of government, in the process of selecting public servants.

His home is at Madison, Wisconsin, in a large house with ample grounds overlooking the lake. He has not wealth nor even a competence. Indeed, as public men are now reckoned, he is poor.

While in active practice his earnings are large, but they go to his family, which has always lived in luxury. His personal habits are puritanically correct and his entire life has been conspicuously clean and high-toned. His wants are modest, his ways democratic.

In September, 1868, he was married to Miss Anna E. Main, a woman of brilliant musical and other accomplishments. They have three sons—Charles P. and Willet Main, who are practicing their father's profession, and Philip L., who is just finishing his education.

Recently there has been no small amount of discussion of Mr. Spooner as available presidential timber of the very highest quality, but he says he has "neither the presidential nor any other bee in his bonnet."

He is happy to serve when the people call him, but personally will not turn a single stone to secure the highest office in the republic.

HON. ALEXANDER STEWART

WAUSAU, WIS.

Hon. Alexander Stewart is one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Wisconsin river valley and president of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company, one of the most important concerns of its kind in the great north and one of Wausau's greatest financial feeders. More than half a century of Mr. Stewart's busy life has been spent in Wausau, and the history of these years is one of merited success. He has during that time built up a great business and surrounded himself with a host of friends. The various offices of responsibility and distinction he has been called upon to fill have added to the profound respect in which he is held. In private life and public office he is always the same reliable, honorable man and citizen.

Alexander Stewart was born in York county, in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, September 12, 1829, and is a son of Thomas and Jane Moody Stewart, of Scotland. He probably owes many of the sturdy qualities of his nature to his long line of Scotch ancestry. His education was received in the schools of his native

province, and during his young manhood he was engaged in lumbering and logging in the pine and spruce forests of New Brunswick. In 1849 he moved to the United States, and after a brief stop at Blackberry, Illinois, he went northward to the little settlement of Big Bull Falls, in the territory of Wisconsin, now Wausau. Here Mr. Stewart, with his brother, started logging in the white pine forests. The business at first was small, but each year saw a substantial gain. The mill of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company is the oldest in the valley above Grand Rapids. It was built in 1838 by George Stevens, who had acquired a title to the water power at this point. The present mill bears very little resemblance, however, to that pioneer mill, for about all that remains of it is the site. The old Stevens mill became the property of John and Alexander Stewart in 1873. In 1874 their business had grown until they could not attend to all the details and Mr. Walter Alexander was taken into partnership, the firm name becoming J. and A. Stewart & Company. In 1881 the Alexander Stewart



Alexander Stewart

Lumber Company was incorporated, with Alexander Stewart as president. In 1890 the present commodious structure was built. Among the mills of Northern Wisconsin it ranks as one of the largest, and its product is known throughout many states. In addition to the Wausau plant, the company owns stock in several lumber companies in Wisconsin and Michigan, many valuable tracts of timber, a sawmill in Arkansas, stock in the Wausau Paper Mills Company and stock in a number of lumber yards in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.

In 1894 and 1896 Mr. Stewart was elected by the Republicans of the ninth congressional district for congress, and re-elected in 1898, each time by an increased majority. He was again offered the nomination but declined it. In congress he did splendid work on the committees on

Indian affairs and on manufactures. On matters pertaining to the northwest his advice was sought and his opinions highly respected. He holds the gratitude of his district for securing adequate protection for the lumber industry. Mr. Stewart has done much for Wausau and has been always ready to make sacrifices of time and money when a good end is to be promoted. Merit alone wins such distinction, and such a record does not need the complimentary notice of the historian, as it speaks for itself. With similar opportunities few men have accomplished so much and few men have been able to look back upon a life of usefulness conscious of the cordial approval of all. Mr. Stewart was married March 23, 1858, to Miss Margaret Gray. They have three daughters now living, Margaret J., Mary E., and Helen G. Stewart.

HON. JOHN J. FEELY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. John J. Feely, member of congress from the second district of Illinois, was born on a farm in Curtis township, Will county, Illinois, August 1, 1875, being a son of John B. and Winifred (Lennon) Feely.

He was educated in the public schools, Niagara University, at Niagara Falls, New York, and Yale Law School, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1897; was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1897, moved to Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1898, and practiced law, being a member of the firm of Murray & Feely from 1899 to 1901, and now is a member of the law firm of Blake & Feely, his partner being Mr. Freeman K. Blake.



Mr. Feely was elected to the fifty-seventh congress November 6, 1900, covering the term of 1901 to 1903. He is a member of several associations and clubs, also of the Chicago Bar Association and Chicago Athletic Association, and has traveled extensively throughout the United States. In religious matters he is a Roman Catholic and politically a Democrat.

Mr. Feely is not married and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man in the fifty-seventh congress, and the youngest man ever elected to congress save John Young Brown, of Kentucky, elected in 1858. He has earned considerable prominence and called special attention to himself in the house of representatives by the prominent part he took on the oleomargarine bill February 11, 1902.

WALTER ALEXANDER

WAUSAU, WIS.

There is no more popular man in Wausau than Walter Alexander, of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company. He is known throughout the state as a man of broad humanity, strict integrity and firm principles. He counts among his friends men of all ranks, and with his employes he is as popular as with the citizens. He has a firm faith in Wausau and her people, and shows his home loyalty at every opportunity, and no movement is inaugurated for the common good but that he is a controlling spirit. He is the active manager of the wide interests of the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company. He is direct in method, a tireless worker and never relaxes his energy until the matter in hand is completed, and has justly attained a position of distinction in the business world.

Mr. Alexander entered the firm in 1874, the firm name being J. and A. Stewart & Company. In 1881 the Alexander Stewart Lumber Company was incorporated with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, but there was no change in the ownership or management. The officers first elected were: President, Alexander Stewart; vice-president, John Stewart; secretary and treasurer, Walter Alexander. These officers have continuously been re-elected at each election since held.

This lumber company is one of Wausau's greatest financial feeders, contributing in a most important degree to the industrial prosperity of the city. During the sawing season about two hundred men are employed about the mill, and the monthly pay roll is about ten thousand dollars, or nearly eighty thousand dollars for the sawing season. The company has a large amount of uncut timber in the valley, all of which will come to this mill.

The business of the company is by no means

represented wholly by its Wausau plant. It owns stock in several lumber companies in Wisconsin and Michigan, owns a valuable tract of timber valued at several hundred thousand dollars, and a sawmill in Arkansas; has considerable stock in the Wausau Paper Mills Company, and owns stock in a number of lumber yards in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.

Mr. Alexander has always taken an active interest in politics and the issues affecting the welfare of the state and nation, participating in the Republican party councils and working with zeal and enthusiasm for the triumph of his party's principles. He has often been urged to become a candidate for office but has always declined to accept nomination, except that he has served his ward as a member of the common council. He was unanimously elected to represent the ninth congressional district as delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated the late President McKinley the last time, and was also appointed on the committee to notify him of his election at the meeting held at Canton, Ohio. These honors were entirely unsolicited on his part and were in recognition of his valuable aid to the party. He was recently strongly urged by his friends to become a candidate for governor, but declined to enter the race because of business interests, very much to the regret of his numerous admirers who have the good of the party at heart.

Mr. Alexander has a just pride in a Scotch ancestry. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849. He settled in Wausau in 1856 and worked in the mill of which he is now part owner for fifteen years prior to becoming a partner in 1874. He was married February 11, 1874, to Miss Sarah Strobridge, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander exert a wide social influence.



Martin Alexander

ORRIN N. CARTER.

CHICAGO, ILL

The history of such a man as Judge Carter increases the respect which lawyers entertain for their profession. His record at the bar and bench has been so clear, so irreproachable and so just and commendable that all accord him the highest respect and admiration, and at the same time acknowledge his superior ability in the interpretation of the law, his application of its principles and his broad understanding of the science of jurisprudence in its manifold and complex departments.

Farm life, limited means, a district school education, the labor of field and meadow, such were the conditions of his early years. He is a man whose professional career has been one of success from the beginning. His keen powers amount to almost a genius for the law.

Judge Carter was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 22, 1854, and when ten years of age accompanied his parents to Illinois, the family locating in Du Page county, where he remained throughout his minority, devoting his summer months to farm work and the winter months to pursuing his studies in the district school, where a strong desire was awakened within him to fit himself for life's responsible duties. At length, he was enabled to enter Wheaton College and graduated from that institution in the class of 1877. In order to meet his expenses while pursuing his collegiate course, he taught school and performed janitor service at the college. In the meantime, he had determined upon the practice of law, and after graduation he came to Chicago and pursued his law studies under the direction of Judge M. F. Tuley and General I. N. Stiles. He was county superintendent of schools of Grundy county for two and one-third years, and also during that time taught school. He resigned in 1882. Ad-

mitted to the bar in 1880, Judge Carter began the practice of his profession in Morris, the county-seat of Grundy county, Illinois, and two years later was appointed prosecuting attorney for that county, a position which he filled most creditably for a period of six years. His tastes led him to give attention more exclusively to the law, and by several railroad companies he was employed to condemn rights of way in the county. Since 1888 he has maintained his residence in Chicago. One of the most important criminal cases with which he has been connected was that of the trial of Henry Schwartz, and Newton Wott, for the murder of Kellogg Nichols, an express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Judge Carter was counsel on the part of the prosecution, and although opposed by some of the most brilliant lawyers of Chicago and Philadelphia, he succeeded in having both men convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

In 1892 Judge Carter was appointed attorney for the Sanitary district of Chicago (Drainage Board) and performed the duties of that position with admirable tact and success from March of that year until the fall of 1894, when he resigned, having accepted the nomination of the Republican party for the office of county judge of Cook county, to which position he was elected by a plurality of over fifty-two thousand votes. It was during his term of office as attorney for the Drainage Board that almost all of the right-of-way for that marvelous ship and drainage canal was obtained and later purchased, to the value of more than two million dollars. On November 8, 1898, Judge Carter was re-elected judge of the county court of Cook county by a plurality of more than twenty-eight thousand votes.

Judge Carter has won high encomiums from

the bar, press and public. The amount of work devolving upon him as county judge is simply enormous. There are more insolvency cases and trials for insanity in his court than in all the other counties of the state combined. The special assessment cases handled by this court also outnumber all similar cases in the state, outside of Cook county, amounting to a sum from seven to fourteen millions per year. There are also a number of cases involving the right, and all these added to the general common law work of the court. But beside all these strictly judicial cases, the judge of the county court of Cook county is the real head of the board of election commissioners and has charge of the election machinery of the city of Chicago and the town of Cicero, and the duties which arise in this connection are many and arduous.

In his private, professional and official life Judge Carter has always been opposed to fraud,

intolerant of wrong and always prepared for the defense of abstract right or of an oppressed individual; and although his intellect is of a keen and incisive quality, he prefers the arguments of right and equity to any that savor of sophistry and subtleties. He has always taken an active interest in state and national politics, and has delivered many addresses in advocacy of Republican principles. His is a distinctively legal mind, well trained in the science of jurisprudence. As a judge he is learned and upright, with a wonderful quickness of comprehension. His opinions are noted for their terseness, conciseness and brevity, and at the same time, for their comprehensiveness and simplicity of their language.

Judge Carter was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Nettie Steven, of LaSalle county, Illinois, daughter of Allen and Margaret Steven. They have two children, Allen and Ruth Carter.

BENZETTE WILLIAMS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Benzette Williams, the noted Civil engineer of Chicago, was born near West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, November 9, 1844, and is a son of Asa and Edith (Cadwalader) Williams.

Probably the first ancestor to arrive in this country was Thomas Macy, who located in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. Many other ancestors came to America between 1650 and 1700, among them being Robert Stanton. This branch of the family settled in New England. The mother's branch located in Pennsylvania about 1700 and the Williams branch in North Carolina in 1760. Both Mr. Williams' grandfathers were of Welsh extraction on their father's side, but on their mother's were English.



The early days of Mr. Williams were spent on a farm, where he was occupied in common work when not at school. His early inclination led him toward the civil engineering field, and with this in view he attended the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1869. In that year he began his first work in the office of the late E. S. Chesbrough, who was for many years city engineer for Chicago. He remained here a short time and took a position with the city engineer of Milwaukee, remaining during the year 1870 and then engaged with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, serving two years, then engaging with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In 1872 he was made assistant engineer of Chicago, remaining as such until 1878, when he was appointed engineer of the sewerage department of

the city. He later resigned and started in business for himself and later built the water and sewerage system of Pullman. During this time he was employed by a number of cities designing water and sewerage work and acted as consulting engineer for many companies and corporations. In 1890 he planned the sewerage and water works systems of the city of Seattle, Washington.

In 1886-87 he was a member of the Drainage and Water Works Supply Commission of Chicago. Mr. Williams is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, and has been chairman of the Association of Engineering Societies from the time it was organized. He married Miss Lydia June Terrell, of Cleveland, Ohio, September 27, 1871, and they have four children.

FREDERICK A. SMITH

CHICAGO, ILL.

No matter what wealth one may possess individually, or how fortunate he may be in his ancestral connections, progress at the best can only be secured through individual merit. The legal profession demands a high order of ability

and a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must not only possess a comprehensive knowledge of law in its varied departments, but also must have a fund of general information that will enable them to cope with the intricate questions involved and

determine with accuracy the points of law gleaned from voluminous text books. Such qualities are characteristic of the professional record of Frederick A. Smith, whose splendid intellectual power has gained him prestige among Chicago lawyers, and to-day he is numbered among the distinctively representative citizens of Northern Illinois.

Mr. Smith was born in Norwood Park, Cook county, Illinois, February 11, 1844, and is a son of Israel G. and Susan P. (Pennoyer) Smith, both of whom were born in the year 1816; the former in the state of New York and the latter in Connecticut. The father came to Cook county,

Illinois, in 1835 and entered from the government a tract of land that he still owns. In Cook county young Smith grew to manhood, attended the public schools at Chicago, and in 1860 entered the Chicago University Preparatory department. Two years later he became a student in the university, remaining there until 1863, and then throwing aside his books, enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, serving in Missouri and Kentucky until the regiment was mustered out of the service in 1864. Entering the university again he graduated in 1866, and from the Union College of Law—now the law department of the Northwestern University—in 1867. Was admitted to the bar August 20, 1867.

Entering upon his professional career he became a member of the law firm of Smith & Kohlsaas, which which he continued until 1873, after which he practiced alone until 1885. At that date, the firm of Millard & Smith was organized, the senior partner being S. M. Millard. That partnership continued until 1889, and the following year Mr. Smith became senior member of the firm of Smith, Helmer & Moulton. Since that time but one change in the firm has occurred, that being in 1895, when H. W. Price became a partner and the firm name then became



Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price. Mr. Smith engages in general practice of law, and his legal lore embraces a thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence in all branches. His practice is of an important character. His standing is high in the professional circles. In 1887 he was chosen president of the Law Club of Chicago, and in 1890 was made president of the Chicago Bar Association. In 1891 he was made president of the Hamilton Club. Politically Mr. Smith is a Republican. In June, 1898, he received the nomination for the position of one of the judges of the supreme court, and is now (1902) the

regular Republican nominee of the Republican party for judge. He is a man of scholarly tastes and is deeply interested in educational matters. He has been a trustee of the New Chicago University since the organization of the institution. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, and in addition, the Hamilton Club, is also a member of the Marquette Club and the Union League, three of the leading political organizations of Chicago.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Frances B. Morey, of Chicago, in 1871.

HON. WILLIS CHISHOLM SILVERTHORN

WAUSAU, WIS.

During most of the active years of his life Judge W. C. Silverthorn has been a citizen of Wausau, Wisconsin, contributing by his public spirit, his rare abilities and his high social qualifications to the renown of the city of his residence and to the dignity of his profession. He is regarded as the leading member of the Wausau bar. He is a man whose opinions are listened to with respect by all associates of the bench and bar of Wisconsin. He brought to the bench not only profound learning but that which is quite as useful, a wide experience in affairs and an almost unerring judgment. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law for over thirty-four years, and his present enviable position in the esteem of the general public has been gained by his sterling qualities, which command respect both at home and abroad.

Willis Chisholm Silverthorn was born at Toronto, Canada, August 30, 1838; he was educated at Albion Academy and at Wisconsin State University. He was a law student of the late General George B. Smith and Judge Arthur B.

Brailey, of Madison, who for thirty years occupied the municipal bench of Dane county, and never had a case reversed or remanded by the supreme court, and who was known all over the state as the "terror" to wrongdoers.

Judge Silverthorn moved from Jefferson county to Wausau in 1864 and opened a law office. He was that year elected district attorney for Marathon county, and held that office for six years. He was a member of the assembly in 1868 and 1874, and state senator in 1875 and 1876. In 1873 Mr. Hurley was taken into partnership, and the firm was known as Silverthorn & Hurley, and in 1883 Mr. Ryan came into the firm, and Mr. Jones in 1886.

Judge Silverthorn was nominated for governor in 1896 by the Democratic party, and his campaign is a matter of state history, he having run something like ten thousand votes ahead of the national ticket. A vacancy was created upon the circuit bench by the appointment of Judge Bardeen to the supreme court in January, 1898, and Mr. Silverthorn was called to fill the same



W. C. Silverthorn.

by Governor Scofield, his former opponent in the memorable campaign of 1896.

Judge Silverthorn has been among the foremost in fostering the fine arts, and holds a high position in literary circles, being regarded as one of the leading writers and speakers of the state. He is warm hearted and companionable, delights

in out-door sports, taking the greatest pleasure in horseback riding, and at the head of the John Gilpin Club, a congregation of dashing riders which would serve in a regiment of rough riders with honors. He stands among the men of Wausau who have made it, and is one of its representative men in the best sense of that term.

OSCAR ZACHARY BARTLETT

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, at one time, could boast of being the grain-shipping center of the United States, and even now its business in this line forms one of its greatest sources of wealth and activity. Its "Board of Trade" is as important as any in the country outside of Chicago, and its brokers are among the city's most enterprising and successful business men. One of the leading of these is O. Z. Bartlett, whose career as a grain dealer has been marked with great success from its beginning. He is a whole-souled, genial gentleman, quick and active in business, and numbers his friends by the score.

Mr. Bartlett was born January 31, 1861, at Spring Green, Wisconsin, and is a son of Leman Bartlett and Eliza Barnard-Bartlett. Leman Bartlett was a grain broker, and until recently was an active member of the Milwaukee board. He was born in Vermont, and is descended from an old Scotch family, whose representatives settled in Vermont and other New England states in the seventeenth century. He moved to Wisconsin in 1855, and took up his residence in Milwaukee in 1866.

O. Z. Bartlett was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and also attended the Milwaukee Academy. When twelve years of age he entered the employ of his father's firm—Zinkeisen, Bartlett & Company,—as an office boy, working before and after school hours.

When eighteen years of age he was given employment with the firm as a clerk, and showed great ability in mastering the details of the business. In 1886 the firm of Zinkeisen, Bartlett & Company was dissolved, and Mr. Bartlett became a partner in the firm, which his father then organized,—L. Bartlett & Son. This partnership existed until July, 1901, when L. Bartlett retired, and O. Z. Bartlett organized the present stock company, L. Bartlett & Son Company, of which he is the president. This concern is the largest general grain brokerage house in Milwaukee, and does both an option and a receiving and shipping business, combining all the branches of grain brokerage. Not since the establishment of this business in 1867 has the house ever suffered financially, but even in seasons of extreme financial depression it has always prospered. It has branch houses in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and its already large clientele is constantly increasing.

Besides being president of the L. Bartlett & Son Company, O. Z. Bartlett is a partner in the firm of F. R. Morris & Company, of Milwaukee, who operate the Northwestern Marine Elevators, two in number. Mr. Bartlett is a member and a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is on several important committees. He is also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Bartlett belongs to the Milwaukee Club.

the Country Club, the Deutscher Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Association and the Chicago Athletic Association. He is also an Elk.

In 1886 he was married to Miss Annie L. Shaffer, daughter of Captain J. J. Shaffer, a well-

known southern gentleman, and a prominent sugar planter of Louisiana. Mr. Bartlett's home overlooking Lake Michigan, in the fashionable East Side residence district of Milwaukee, is one of the most striking architectural structures in the city, and is generally admired.

CHARLES VALENTINE WESTON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles Valentine Weston was born February 14, 1857, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is a son of John Weston and Katharine (Clark) Weston. His father is a retired contractor, now a resident of Chicago. Mr. Weston is descended

from an old English family, some members of which came to America with the Pilgrim Fathers and landed on Plymouth Rock. His father, Mr. John Weston came to the United States in 1854, and settled in New York, and in 1856 came west and located at Kalamazoo, Michigan.



It was in the public schools of Kalamazoo that Mr. Weston received his early education, and in 1878 he entered the employ of the Texas Trunk Railway Company as a transitman in the surveying corps. Two years later he was assistant engineer in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and was located in Texas until 1881, when he accepted a similar position with the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company. In 1882 he was assistant engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and in 1884 assistant engineer of the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. In 1886 he became division engineer in charge of construction of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Com-

pany, and retained this position until the early part of 1888. He then came to Chicago, and soon after his arrival was employed by the city of Lake View to take charge of the construction of the in-take crib and water-supply tunnel under Lake Michigan. While this work was being done the city of Lake View was annexed to Chicago, and Mr. Weston was retained in charge of the work until February, 1890, when he resigned to take charge of the construction of the tunnel for the West Chicago Street Railway, under the Chicago river and the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was a very important piece of work, and involved the construction in open trench of a tunnel of thirty feet clear span and nearly sixteen hundred feet in length, passing under large business blocks. This splendid engineering work occupied nearly all of Mr. Weston's time until 1894, when it was completed and he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago. This elevated road is generally considered one of the best systems in the country, and was one of the several systems owned by Charles T. Yerkes. Mr. Weston was also the chief engineer for the Lake Street, and had charge of the betterments and the extension of that line. He also constructed, as chief engineer of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, the famous "loop" whereby the various elevated

railroads make the circuit of the heart of Chicago. While in the employ of the Northwestern Elevated Company, Mr. Weston not only had charge of the construction and development but designed the rolling stock of this road. In January, 1901, Mr. Weston severed his connections in order to enter into business with his brother George, who likewise is an engineer of much ability. The firm formed is known as the Weston Brothers, and already their business as consulting and constructing engineers has become one of the largest in Chicago. The new firm is already assuming a position of considerable importance.

As consulting and contracting engineers, the firm undertakes the estimating, drawing of plans and specifications and the supervision of the work generally handled by engineers, particularly in the line of steam and electric railways, bridges, buildings, foundations, tunnels, etc.

Charles V. Weston is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Civil Engineers and the Technical Club of Chicago. He was married in 1889 to Catherine Dyer, of White Water, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Florence Weston, now ten years of age.

GEORGE WESTON

CHICAGO, ILL.

George Weston was born January 30, 1861, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is a son of John Weston and Katherine (Clark) Weston. The family is of English descent, although branches of it number among the oldest American families.

John Weston is a retired contractor, now a resident of Chicago, and came to America in 1854, settling in New York, and two years afterward in Michigan.

George Weston received his early education in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1880 joined the engineering corps of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, as a rodman, and as-

sisted in the work of construction south from Fort Worth, Texas. During the period between the years of 1882 and 1885 he was engaged in mercantile business. In the fall of 1885 he entered the employ of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, as rodman with their engineering corps. He was advanced successively to instrument man and assistant engineer in

charge of construction, and remained in this company's employ until the spring of 1887, when he resigned his position to come to Chicago and enter the service of Charles T. Yerkes, who had then just commenced the work of constructing the North Side Cable lines. Mr. Weston had full charge of the construction of the Clybourn Avenue Cable Line, the Milwaukee Avenue Cable Line and the Blue Island Avenue and Halsted Street Cable Lines for the North and West Chicago Street Railroads. Under his supervision about seventy-five miles of horse-car lines of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company were rebuilt into electric lines. In July, 1896, Mr. Weston resigned from the employment of the street railway companies and took a position as manager of the construction department with Naugle, Holcomb & Company, promoters and builders of electric and steam railroads. While associated with this firm, in 1896 and 1897, he had charge of the construction of the Suburban Railroad Company, of Chicago. This work involved the electrical equipment of several miles of steam road besides a long line of heavy elec-



tric road of the street-railway type. He also had charge of the operation of this road. During the time that Mr. Weston was engaged on the construction of the Suburban Railroad Company, of Chicago, he had charge, as superintendent, of the operation of the old Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway, the greater portion of which was changed from a steam to an electrical road. In 1898 he was given the general management, for Naugle, Holcomb & Company, of all the construction work of the Tennessee Central Railway. This work he completed into Monterey, Tennessee, in October, 1900. The work of construction of the Tennessee Central Railway was

generally admitted to have been an engineering work of considerable magnitude. He retired from the employ of Naugle, Holcomb & Company to join the firm of Weston Brothers, with his brother, Charles V. Weston, who gave special attention to the examination of and reporting upon steam and electrical railway properties, electric light, gas and other light plants.

George Weston is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers, and belongs to the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married in 1893 to Sadie S. Sanborn, of Chicago, whose demise occurred April 3, 1899.

MICHAEL ANGELO HURLEY

WAUSAU, WIS.

Mr. M. A. Hurley, of the well-known law firm of Ryan, Hurley & Jones, of Wausau, Wisconsin, stands high at the bar of his state, and is well known for his thoroughly conscientious and reliable character, profound legal knowledge and great success. Although he has not confined himself to any single department of the law, he excels in court trials, is greatest before a jury, and is regarded throughout Wisconsin as one of the best and most interesting public speakers in the state. As a lawyer, orator and as a citizen he fills a conspicuous place.

Mr. Hurley was born at Bytown, now Ottawa, Canada, October 22, 1840. His father, William Hurley, was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Hurley's grandfather on his mother's side was a lieutenant in the famous regiment, the "Scotch Grays," in the British army, and was killed at the battle of Waterloo.

The family moved to Ogdensburg, New York, and there Mr. William Hurley died in 1850, leaving his wife so prostrated at his death

that she was for several years an invalid. Thus bereft of parental care, young Michael was left at ten years of age to shift for himself. During his childhood he had the benefit of his father's tutorship, and received from him his first initiation into the study of Latin and Greek. He found work on a farm in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, immediately after his father's death, where he remained until he was sixteen, and obtained the benefits of the public schools in the vicinity. He then started out as a sailor on the great lakes, using the money earned to educate himself. In December, 1856, he went to Schofield, Wisconsin, and worked in a sawmill, and with the four hundred dollars thus earned went to Stevens Point and found a position where he could work for his board and have plenty of spare time to study. He employed two local clergymen, one to teach him Greek and the other Latin, and the principal of the high school to give him a course of mathematics and the higher branches, pursuing his efforts in this manner for several years, teaching school himself part of the time. In



M. A. Hurley

1861 he went to Chicago and obtained a situation as a hotel clerk, and studied for six years, taking private lessons from the professors of the old Chicago University, mastering the entire scientific and literary courses. He then went to Berlin, Wisconsin, and studied law with his present law partner, Mr. Ryan. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar at Dartford, Green Lake county. He began the practice of law at Berlin, where his abilities were quickly recognized. He was elected district attorney and held the office about a year, when, appreciating the great resources of the Wisconsin valley, he resigned his office, went to Wausau, and formed a partnership with Mr. Silverthorn in 1873. The business was very successful and established a name second to none in the valley. About 1881 they were employed by the original owners of the Gogebic iron lands to recover the titles which were apparently hopelessly lost through tax titles. The litigation was carried on with masterly skill, and brought success to their clients and one-fourth interest to themselves, which they still own, in this valu-

able tract of iron lands. Their clients' gratitude was also shown in naming the city of Hurley.

In 1883 Mr. Ryan was admitted into the firm, and Mr. Jones in 1886. A few years later Mr. Hurley moved to California to take charge of the Hurley Gold Mining Company. After remaining in California some years, he opened a law office in San Francisco, and practiced law there about two years. In the fall of 1897, he returned to Wausau and rejoined his old firm. In 1898 the senior member of the firm, Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, was elected judge of the circuit court, and the firm was re-organized under its present name.

Mr. Hurley was married to Miss Clara H. Leonard, June 16, 1874. Mrs. Hurley is a charming and popular lady; she is the president of the Ladies Auxiliary Society of the Wausau Advancement Association. They have one child living, a son, Judd. An older son, Fred, a very promising young man, died while the family lived in California.

DAVID MELVIN DURFEE

PHILIPSBURG, MONT.

Judge David M. Durfee, county attorney of Granite county, Montana, was born July 22, 1855, in Schenectady county, New York, and is a son of David Potter and Margaret Eliza (Rector) Durfee. His education was received at the Schoharie Academy, of Schoharie, New York, and in 1878 he entered the law office of Nathan P. Hinman, remaining a year, when, because of lack of funds, he taught school in Somerset county, Maryland, remaining three years, and in the meantime reading law in the office of Levin T. Waters, and was admitted to the bar at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1882, and at once started for Montana, where he secured a position as

teacher in the public schools of Philipsburg, and later practiced law. In 1884 he was the nominee for probate judge, but suffered defeat. In 1886 he was elected first county attorney of Deer Lodge county, Montana. In 1889 elected member of the constitutional convention, and in the fall of that year was elected district judge of the third judicial district of Montana, being the first judge elected for that district. In 1900 he was elected county attorney for Granite county Montana, which office he still holds. Judge Durfee is a member of the Selish Tribe, No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men, and holds the office of senior sagamon. He is a Democrat and Cath-

olic, and is a recognized leader of his political party.

Judge Durfee was married February 1, 1888, at the Cathedral, by Cardinal Gibbons, to Miss Emelie J. Irving, daughter of Thomas J. Irving, a manufacturer, of Baltimore, Maryland, and a noted writer of romance. His principal book, a novel entitled "In the Rapids," won much praise

and is highly prized by the public. His *nom de plume* is Gerald Hart.

Judge Durfee was born and raised a farmer, and still retains a love for tilling the soil. He owns a small farm near Philipsburg, Montana. His family residence is in Missoula, Montana. There are four children, three daughters and a son.

JUDGE T. C. RYAN

WAUSAU, WIS.

Judge Ryan, of the law firm of Ryan, Harley & Jones, of Wausau, Wisconsin, deservedly occupies a commanding position among the members of the bench and bar of his state. The place he has won in the legal profession is accorded him

in recognition of his ability, and the position he occupies in social life is a tribute to his genuine worth and true nobleness of character. A liberal education fitted him for his calling. In the early days of his practice he was an effective jury lawyer, but later he

turned his attention to equity practice and real-estate law, in which he has won fame and met with great success. He has fine literary ability and has done a great amount of literary work, and owns a private library of about fifteen hundred volumes, the gradual accumulation of many years. He spends many of his pleasantest hours with his books.

Thomas Curran Ryan was born at Utica, New York, July 4, 1841. His parents died during his childhood, and his early life was spent upon a farm in the town of Hemmingford, Lower Canada. As a child he had a great desire for an education, and was encouraged by his grandfather and by an uncle, James Ryan, both men of education. He came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1853

with his brother John, two years his senior. At first the boys hired out to work on a farm, but soon became apprentices to the shoemaker's trade, and thereafter, until 1861, worked at their trade in the winter time and at farming during the remainder of the year.

From the spring of 1861 to the spring of 1863 he and his brother served as privates in Company G, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry. The period of his army life gave him much time for study, which was devoted to the languages, Latin, Greek, German and French. He received three wounds while in the army, the last two in the same battle, one of which was so serious as to result in his honorable discharge from the service. He then returned to his former place of residence, Berlin, Wisconsin. While in the army he saved sufficient from his bounty, pay and clothing allowance to support him during his preparation for the bar. He studied law in the office of Truesdell & Waring, at Berlin. In the fall of 1865 he was admitted to the bar at Dartford, Green Lake county. He then taught school one term, and in 1866 began the practice of law at Berlin. During his career in that city he was elected district attorney for three successive terms, and then county judge. His business increased and he became an equal partner with Hon. George D. Waring, his legal tutor, and one of the



best lawyers in the state. In 1881 he made up his mind that the Wisconsin valley was a promising section of the state, moved to Wausau and became the law partner of Neal Brown. In 1882 he moved to Merrill, and soon afterward formed a law partnership with George Curtis, Jr., the two laying the foundation of a prosperous law business that is still carried on by the firm of Curtis, Reid, Smith & Curtis. In December, 1883, he returned to Wausau and became a partner with Silverthorn & Hurley, under the firm name of Silverthorn, Hurley & Ryan.

In the spring of 1898 the senior member of the firm, Hon. W. C. Silverthorn, was elected judge of the circuit court, and the firm was re-organized under its present name of Ryan, Hurley & Jones. The firm has a valuable clientage and an extensive practice, the result of more than thirty years successful business, coupled with fine

legal ability, reliability and strict adherence to principle.

Mr. Ryan is a logical thinker, a fluent writer, and has made frequent contributions of interest to the public press. At all times and in all places he commands the esteem of his fellow men by his upright life, his versatility and uniform courtesy.

Mr. Ryan was married at Berlin, Wisconsin, to Miss Emma E. Thurston, of that city, a daughter of Hartley Thurston and Arminda Robinson Thurston. Mrs. Ryan is a lady of culture, fine literary tastes and musical talents. She is a descendant of the old colonial family of Thurstons, and her mother was a first cousin of Horace Greeley, the celebrated philanthropist and founder of the New York Tribune. They have an interesting family of children, Margaret, Thomas Hartley, Marion Eva, James Thurston and Winnifred Martha.

GRANVILLE DUANE JONES

WAUSAU, WIS.

Mr. G. D. Jones, the junior member of the law firm of Ryan, Hurley & Jones, of Wausau, Wisconsin, is a young man of more than ordinary promise. His advance in life has been rapid and brilliant. Agreeable and companionable, generous in disposition and of forceful personality, he stands high in public estimation.

Mr. G. D. Jones was born in Harrisburg, New York, September 18, 1856, shortly after the death of his father. When he was thirteen years of age he went to Wisconsin and made his home with his uncle, David D. Jones, a farmer of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he acquired a common-school education, and afterward taught school, earning enough to pay

his way through the Wisconsin State University, where he graduated with high honors. He resumed teaching after leaving college and later was appointed principal of the high school at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. He then entered the office of his present partners as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He was immediately taken into the firm as an equal partner. This recognition of his talents by the three able lawyers with whom he had studied is a rare experience for a young attorney and a convincing evidence of his ability.

Mr. Jones takes great interest in educational work. For several years he has been a member of the school board and for the past six years has been its president. He is a well-known and influential figure at state gatherings of professional educators, and to his influence is largely due the



great progress made in recent years and the present high standing of the Wausau public schools.

Mr. Jones was married July 13, 1887, to Miss

Evelyn A. Jones, a farmer's daughter, of Fond du Lac county. They have a family of four daughters.

MITCHELL JOANNES

GREEN BAY, WIS.

One of the best known business men of Green Bay, Wisconsin, Mitchell Joannes, president of the firm of Joannes Brothers Company, wholesale grocers, is regarded as one of the most enterprising and public spirited of its citizens. He was president of the Business Men's Association several years and exerts an unceasing influence in behalf of the city's growth, and with his brothers has built up the most important commercial establishment in the city.

Mitchell Joannes was born in 1848, at Ter-vueren, a village six miles distant from Brussels, in Belgium. His parents, Eugene C. and Marie Elizabeth (Vandersmessen) Joannes, came to this country in 1856, and with their children, eight in all, settled upon a small farm in the town of Lawrence, Brown county, Wisconsin. Six months afterwards, the father was drowned under the ice of the Fox river, leaving the family in the wilderness of a strange land and among a strange people.

When Mitchell Joannes' father died and he was required in consequence to leave the family home and live among strangers, he was only eight years of age. When eight and a half years old he began doing regular farm work, and attending school in the winter months. Four years later a somewhat more lucrative form of farm work was found for him at Ripon, Wisconsin, and he was employed there two years. In 1862, when fourteen years old, he went to Green Bay and entered the office of a physician as office clerk, where he remained two years, when he became

clerk in the crockery house of Wheelock & Chapman. At the age of seventeen he became a volunteer soldier, joining Company G. of the Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry. He was stationed at Memphis, Tennessee; and saw no fighting, and at the end of the brief term for which he was enlisted, was honorably discharged.

Soon after returning home he was appointed to a position in the Green Bay Postoffice, where he continued as clerk and assistant postmaster for nine years. He resigned this position to identify himself actively with the grocery business which his brothers had meanwhile established. The house of Joannes Brothers was first organized in a small way, as a retail business in 1872 and its trade from the outset was large. With the financial panic of 1876 every wholesale grocery house in Green Bay was forced to suspend. The Joannes Brothers, who had then attained to the rank of leadership among the retail grocers, were quick to seize the opportunity that offered of securing the wholesale trade, their business enlargement was rapid and in 1884 their retail department was discontinued and since that time an exclusively jobbing business has been done, and Joannes Brothers Company possess to-day the model wholesale grocery plant of the west, and their field of trade is co-extensive with the northwest.

As president of this establishment the motive power centers in Mitchell Joannes; he is a man of breadth and courage and native business ability. The present great business has been built



Mitchell Joannes

up from a small beginning to its present size through a broad and liberal policy and strictest integrity. His standing in the community worthily becomes the man.

Mr. Joannes' property interests outside his firm are large. He has been a stockholder and director in the Citizens' National Bank since its organization and is now its vice-president. He is also vice-president of the Chilton (Wisconsin) National Bank, a director and treasurer in the Green Bay Water Company; general manager and treasurer of the Fox River Electric Railway &

Power Company; a stockholder in the American Wood Working Machine Company, the Green Bay Planing Mill Company, and in the Green Bay Pickle factory. He is a prominent and helpful member and officer of two building and loan associations, and also is a large owner of Green Bay real estate.

Mr. Joannes was married July 1, 1875, to Miss Fannie D. Goodhue, a daughter of Charles F. and Delia (Alger) Goodhue, who were early settlers of Beloit, Wisconsin. They have had five children, of whom three are living.

GEORGE F. BELLIS

WAUSAU, WIS.

The name of George F. Bellis has been prominently associated with the interests of Wausau, Wisconsin, since 1878, and his active efforts in its behalf have contributed largely toward the welfare and progress of the city. There is no more

conspicuous figure in Wausau or none better known to the public at large. His social qualities are marked, and his genial disposition and courteous manner have made him a favorite with all. He is owner and proprietor of the Bellis House, one of the landmarks of the city, and other Wausau property. He also holds much fine timber land in the north and several well-stocked and productive farms near Wausau, in which he takes just pride.

Mr. Bellis was born at Penn Yan, New York, April 21, 1829, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah Fox Bellis. He decided in 1854 to try his fortunes in the west, first stopping for a short period in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and then in

Dexter. In 1855 he moved to Berlin, Wisconsin, where he remained six years. After spending three years in Minnesota he returned to Berlin, continuing there until 1871, when he went to Waupaca, Wisconsin, for two years. In 1873 he started a fruit and confectionery business in Wausau, and in 1875 opened (his first hotel in the city) a business in which he has continued ever since. He sold out his first hotel and built a second; this latter burned up and was a total loss, as there was no insurance. He thereupon bought back the first hotel. The present structure was built in 1881.

Mr. Bellis was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Jane Young, of New York, who with her parents had just moved into Wisconsin. They have had three children, Lewell R., who was for a long time captain of the Wausau Guards, was born in 1863 and died May 21, 1896; Mark P., his father's able assistant, born in 1867, and Newman H., born in 1883, a graduate of St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wisconsin, and now at Knox College. The pride of the household is



Mark, Jr., the grandson of Mr. Bellis, and son of the late Lewell R. Mr. Bellis is a Democrat in politics and was postmaster under President Buchanan's administration, but has no desire for

office and has not held any since, working only for the party's good. He has for many years enjoyed much personal regard and friendship and kindly expression of them.

ARISTIDES EDWIN BALDWIN, M. D., LL. B., D. D. S.

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of the most popular dentists of Chicago is Dr. Aristides E. Baldwin. A man widely traveled, of broad culture, a graduate physician and surgeon, a graduate lawyer and a graduate and practicing dentist, he is regarded by all as a leader in his chosen profession.

Dr. Aristides E. Baldwin is a son of Sebrean and Lovina (Stevens) Baldwin, and was born at Greenwood, McHenry county, Illinois, February 5, 1852. His early education was received at the public schools of his native place. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the carriage-making trade, and worked at that two years, keeping up his studies at the work bench and at night, solving many difficult problems while working with his hands at his trade. At sixteen he began teaching a country school in McHenry county, Illinois, and taught such school for four years, keeping up in his studies out of school hours, taking up in time all the advanced school work, such as geometry, botany, geology, astronomy, zoology, etc. He then became principal of the schools of Genoa Junction, Wisconsin, for four years, the last three years studying medicine at all hours out of school and preparing for medical college work.

He entered Rush Medical College in 1875 and graduated from there in February, 1878. Dr. Baldwin then commenced the practice of medicine at Toulon, Illinois, and soon was entrusted with an extensive practice, and by some brilliant surgical operations became very promi-

nent in that part of the state as a surgeon. Three years later he moved to Woodstock, Illinois, desiring a wider field of operation. He here enjoyed as large, or larger, practice than any other physician in the county. In 1882, on account of ill health of his wife, the Doctor sold his practice, and for nearly a year traveled with his wife. On her recovery he entered a dental office in Chicago, matriculated as the first dental student in the first dental college in Chicago, and in July, 1884, was the first graduate of that school. Since then he has had a large and select practice at his residence on the west side. As a mental discipline, he took a three-year course in a Chicago law college and was graduated as an LL. D. In February, 1901, on invitation of Dr. J. S. Marshall, he moved his office to 1013 Venetian Building in Chicago.

Dr. Baldwin helped to organize the Northwestern University Dental School, and was professor there for years, and has also been a teacher in medical colleges for many years. In 1899 he was elected to the chair as adjunct professor of surgery (stomatology) in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, which position he still retains.

Dr. Baldwin is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the National Union, Chicago Academy of Medicine, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Dental Society, American Medical Association, and has been for years an officer of



A. E. Baldwin

section of stomatology and member of general business committee of the American Medical Association and a member of the literary society called "The Guogis." He has traveled extensively both abroad and in his own country, in Mexico and British America. He is a member of the Fourth Baptist church, and politically is a Republican.

Dr. Baldwin was united in marriage May 8, 1878, to Miss Lois A. Freeman, eldest daughter of Mr. William Freeman, a prominent citizen of

Genoa Junction, Wisconsin, who later settled at Pasadena, California. They have two daughters, Alice Estelle, born in 1881 and educated at public schools, Lewis Institute, and who graduated at Francis Scheiner Academy, at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, in 1900; Helen Lovina, born in 1889, now a pupil at King School.

The family spend their summers at their beautiful summer home, "Oak Knoll Cottage," in Buena Vista Park, on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

HARVEY T. WEEKS

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of Chicago's most highly respected citizens is Mr. Harvey T. Weeks, who has many business interests in Chicago. He is a man of strong character, unswerving integrity and great ability. In the world of business he plays an important part.



Harvey T. Weeks was born in Lockport, Illinois, November 20, 1842, and is a son of Joseph M. and Martha L. (Lane) Weeks. His early education was had at the public schools of Lockport. After leaving school he worked in a plow factory for his uncle, John Lane, and clerked in a general store. Leaving Lockport in 1859 he removed to Chicago and worked in a mechanical bakery, and from there went to work for A. L. Hale & Brother, wholesale furniture dealers. From there he went to Pentwater, Michigan, to work in a general store for Charles Mears. Removing to Chicago in 1862, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery and served until the close of the war. He then went to Lockport and opened a general store, and was appointed postmaster under Andrew Johnson, holding the office

for about one year, but was not confirmed by the senate. He then sold out his store and removed to Chicago and again went to work for A. L. Hale & Brother. He left that firm to engage in the real estate and loan business, and formed a copartnership with Carter H. Harrison in 1874. On November 20 1884, he commenced to operate the Chicago Horse & Dummy Railway, being its president. He financed and supervised its construction and changed its name to the Chicago Passenger Railway at the suggestion of J. R. Walsh.

When Norman T. Gassett died Mr. Weeks was elected president of the Masonic Temple Association, and with others, financed and carried through to completion the Masonic Temple. He was appointed West Park commissioner in May, 1894, by Governor Altgeld, and served two terms as president of the board of commissioners. After the election of Governor Tanner he was discharged. Mr. Weeks is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Real Estate Board, Illinois Club, Chicago Athletic Association and Cook County Club, Garden City Lodge and Oriental Consistory Masons. He has traveled much, having visited Australia, New Zea-

land, China, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico and generally in the United States.

Mr. Weeks is a director in the National Bank of Chicago and West Chicago Street Railway Company. He is a man possessed of many high traits, and as a citizen is everywhere known as possessing the highest integrity, being thor-

oughly honest, conscientious and reliable, while his strict adherence to principles command the respect of all his business associates, acquaintances and friends.

Mr. Weeks was united in marriage June 1, 1870, to Miss Joanna F. Marcy, of Cape May, New Jersey.

WILLIAM R. PLUM

CHICAGO, ILL.

William R. Plum is one of the ablest members of the Illinois bar, and his extensive legal business at once indicates his skill in handling the intricate problems of jurisprudence. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago since 1867, and has acquired a truly enviable position in the esteem of the general public and of his brother practitioners.

William R. Plum was born at Massillon, Ohio, Stark county, March 25, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Nancy North Plum, from Connecticut, who were married sixty-five and one-half years. His early education was acquired at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and at New Haven, Connecticut. At the early age of fifteen years he learned telegraphy and at sixteen had charge of an office, and was promoted in three months to management of the headquarters office of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company at Cleveland, Ohio. Before he was seventeen years of age he joined the Military Telegraph Corps, United States Army, in Kentucky, and in eighteen months more was promoted to the management of Nashville and Cairo military line east of Paducah, with headquarters at Fort Donelson. Later he had charge of the military telegraph offices at General Rosseau's headquarters, at General Gordon Granger's and other. He was with General Thomas at Chattanooga, whom he

rejoined on the Atlantic campaign, and was in the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, with him. Had management of the Atlanta office during Sherman's occupation of the city. He returned to General Thomas' headquarters at Nashville and was with him in the battle of Nashville. He held cipher keys throughout his service; among them was one that was known only at Grant's, Sherman's and Thomas' headquarters and the war department. Resigned at the close of the war after three and a quarter years' service. He declined offer of appointment by the president to West Point to attend college in New Haven, Connecticut. His savings running low, he accepted the night management of the city telegraph office, which he held two years, in the meantime studying law and graduating from Yale Law School in 1867.

Mr. Plum began the practice of law in Chicago in the fall of 1867 and has continued the work ever since, having in the meantime attained great success, and is looked upon as one of the reliable lawyers of the Illinois bar.

Mr. Plum resides at Lombard, Illinois, where he has for several terms been president of the town council. He has always taken an active part in political matters, but never as a candidate for office. He has been a Mason since 1867, and for seventeen successive years president of the



William A. Plum

Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, and is a member of the Congregational church, and of various telegraph societies, of the Law Institute and the Chicago Bar Association. He has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France and Italy. Politically he is an earnest Republican.

Mr. Plum was married April 10, 1867, to

Miss Helen M. Williams, daughter of Cynthia M. Williams and a direct descendant of Roger Williams. Mr. Plum is a man of high character. He is quite a writer and is author of "History of the United States Military Telegraph Corps," two octavo volumes, 1881. His practice is in the state and also the United States courts.

As a lawyer he stands high, and as a citizen is everywhere known as possessing the highest integrity.

HON. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON

DUBUQUE, IOWA



David B. Henderson, member of congress from the third district of Iowa, and speaker of the house of representatives for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses, and senior member of the great law firm in Dubuque, Iowa, of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Barbara (Legge) Henderson. His family settled in Illinois in 1846 and in Iowa in 1849. He was educated at the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa, and quit college to enter the army; studied law with Bissel & Shiras, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865; was reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age; enlisted in the Union army in September, 1861, as private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of that company, serving with it until discharged, owing to the loss of his leg, February 26, 1863; in May, 1863, was ap-

pointed commissioner of the board of enrollment of the third district of Iowa, serving as such until June, 1864, when he re-entered the army as colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served therein until the close of his term of service; was collector of internal revenue for the third district of Iowa from November, 1865, until June, 1869, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson; was assistant United States district attorney for the northern division of the district of Iowa about two years, resigning in 1871; is now a member of the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel; was elected to the forty-eight, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congress; was elected speaker of the fifty-sixth and re-elected speaker of the fifty-seventh congresses. Mr. Henderson is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Elk, Shriner, G. A. R., Loyal Legion, Union Veterans' Union, and was first commander of the Iowa Loyal Legion. He has traveled extensively both in the United States and in France, Scotland,

Holland, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He attends the Second Presbyterian church of Dubuque.

Mr. Henderson was married March 4, 1866,

at West Union, Iowa, to Miss Augusta A. Fox. They have three children, Mrs. Angie Peaslee, Bellie S. Henderson and Don A. Henderson.

HON. NORMAN S. GILSON

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Judge Norman S. Gilson was born at Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, March 23, 1839, and is a son of Williard H. and Sylvia (Frisby) Gilson, both of Puritan stock, and whose ancestors were prominently identified with the wars of 1776 and 1812.

The mother's family was among the earliest settlers of Vermont. The paternal branch of the family in America was founded by Joseph Gilson, who emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1660.

The boyhood days of the subject of our sketch were passed on his father's farm. After attending the district school during the winter months he pursued a higher course of study in the Farmington Academy. Leaving there, he taught school for a year in Ohio, and in April, 1860, moved to Wisconsin. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. L. F. Frisby, at West Bend, in the latter state, and made considerable progress in his studies. When the war broke out he enlisted, September 17, 1861, as a private in Company D of the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front with his regiment in January, 1862, where he remained until June 10, the same year, at which time he entered the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, in which he served until after the battle of Perryville. He then rejoined his regiment in October, 1862, and on May 3, 1863, was promoted to sergeant major. At Natchez, Mississippi, on August 17, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H of the

Forty-eighth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and was later appointed adjutant and subsequently lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, afterward being brevetted colonel of volunteers.

He was judge advocate of the district of Natchez and department of Mississippi, and while in the Department of the Mississippi was on the staffs of Grills, Osterhaus and Wood. He served as judge advocate of the court martial of Vicksburg, which tried Capt. Frederick Speed for overlooking the steamer "Sultana," whereby the lives of more than eleven hundred paroled prisoners of war were lost on the Mississippi near Memphis in 1865. He was mustered out of the army at Vicksburg, June 12, 1866, after having been four years and nine months in the service of his country.

In September, 1866, he resumed the study of law at the Albany Law School, at which he graduated in May, 1867. In January, 1868, he settled at Fond du Lac, where he entered the practice of his profession. He was moderately successful at the start, and because of his ability, soon attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens. He was honored by being elected city attorney in 1874, and in 1876 was elected district attorney for Fond du Lac county. In 1880 he was elevated to the circuit bench of the fourth judicial district, comprising the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Kewaunee, and so well did he fill the duties entrusted to him that he was re-elected to the office in 1886 and 1892.



Harmon S. Gibson

Judge Gilson is an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and of the Knights of Pythias. He is unmarried. Although a member of no religious body, he attends the Congregational church.

Judge Gilson's career illustrates the value of effort and integrity. For a quarter of a century

he has resided at Fond du Lac, and during all that time no word of reproach has ever justly been uttered against him. As a soldier he served his country faithfully and well, with that ardor and patriotism which pride of country alone can instill. As a judge he carries himself with rare dignity. As a citizen he is progressive and public spirited, commanding the respect of all classes.

ALBERT H. SCHERZER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Albert H. Scherzer, the youngest child of William and Wilhelmina Scherzer, and brother of William Scherzer, the inventor of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge, was born at Peru, LaSalle county, Illinois, on July 22, 1865. The responsi-

bility of his education devolved upon his mother, owing to the early death of his father, which occurred when Albert Scherzer was only two years of age. He attended the high school of his native city, until his mother determined to visit Europe to be with her son, William Scherzer, while he was pursuing his studies at the Polytechnicum, at Zurich,

Switzerland. The mother, accompanied by her two sons and daughter, traveled extensively throughout Europe before Albert Scherzer started his studies at the Technical High School, Zurich.

After completing the course of study in the Technical High School, and further travel in Europe, Albert Scherzer returned to the United States, and, in 1882, became identified with the Illinois Zinc Company, of Peru, one of the largest firms in the world engaged in the smelting

and rolling of sheet zinc. He remained with that company in various capacities for the following eight years. During this period of time he devoted much of his leisure to the study of literature and law.

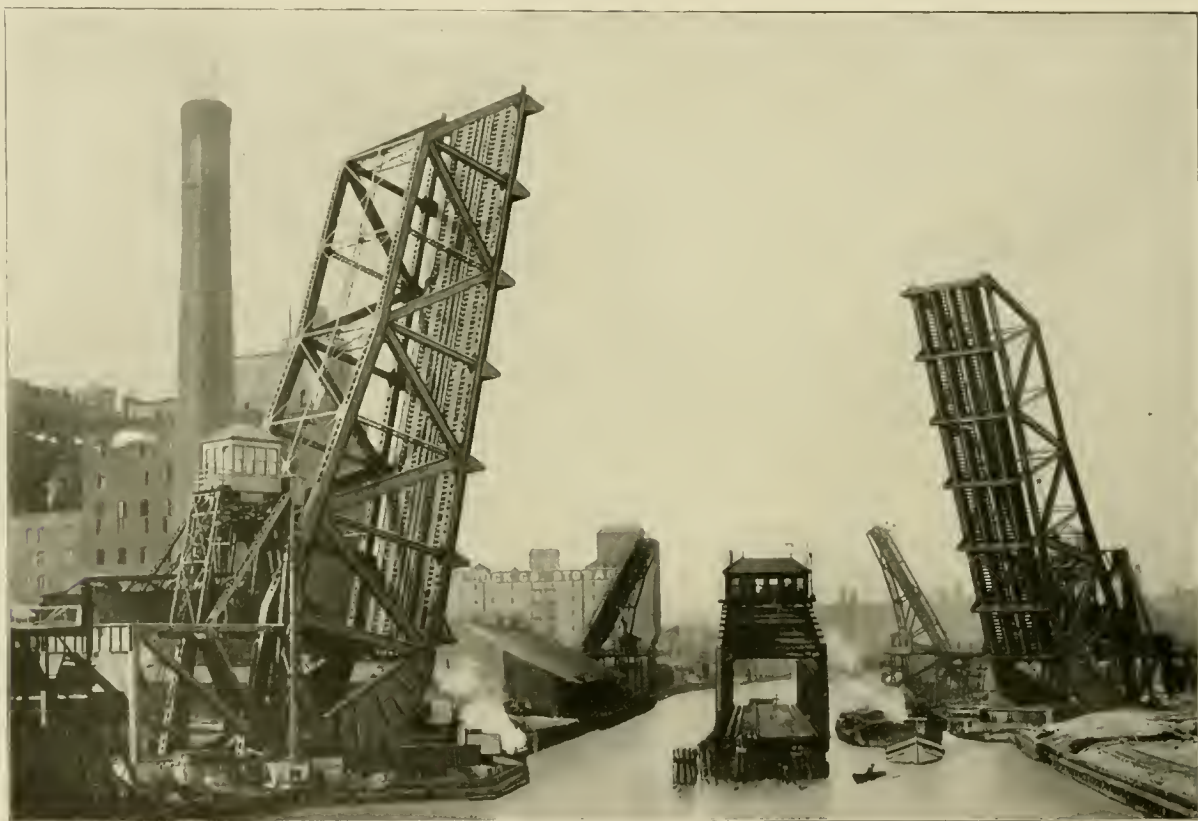
In the year 1890 Mr. Scherzer came to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law, pursuing the regular course leading to the degree of LL. B., and graduating therefrom with the class of 1892. He obtained practical experience in the law offices of several able attorneys, and leaving the law department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, established an office and entered upon the practice of his profession at Chicago.

Upon the death of his brother William, Albert H. Scherzer gave his attention to the development of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridges and the extension of the business founded by William Scherzer. In order to prepare himself for the work he had undertaken, Mr. Scherzer made extensive studies in bridge construction, more especially of movable bridges; also of harbors, docks, rivers and canals, and in pursuit of his studies along these lines traveled extensively in both this country and Europe, visiting all the principal structures and works of this class.



Mr. Scherzer became president and chief engineer of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company, and under his management and direction the scope of the business has been widely extended. As a director of the company, Mr. Scherzer's mother, Wilhelmina Scherzer, now nearly eighty years of age, has always taken a deep interest in the artistic development of the

recognized as authoritative upon the subjects treated and widely circulated at home and abroad. He has also contributed a number of articles on bridge engineering and the improvement of rivers, harbors, docks and canals, to various American and foreign scientific and technical publications. Some of these articles, which have received the most widespread notice, were



Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridges and the extension of the business of the company, and has invariably supported her views with financial assistance.

The main offices of the company are at Chicago, U. S. A., but permanent offices have also been established at St. Petersburg, Russia, and other large cities throughout the world, the business of the company being protected by numerous foreign patents.

Mr. Scherzer is the author of several books

written with a view of calling attention to the undeveloped condition of the great rivers and natural harbors of the United States and the necessity of a ship canal within the United States connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, by way of the Hudson river, and another ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi river system. These improvements have now become an indispensable economic necessity to the United

States. They present neither engineering nor financial difficulties that cannot easily be overcome, in view of the fact that the Dominion of Canada, with less than one-sixteenth of the population of the United States, has already improved the St. Lawrence river and constructed ship canals which complete their system of waterways connecting the Great Lakes and the Atlantic

Mr. Scherzer is a member of the Union League, Athletic, Germania and Marquette Clubs, of Chicago.

THE SCHERZER ROLLING LIFT BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge fulfills every requirement essential to a movable bridge.



Ocean through Canada. Russia, Germany, France and other world powers have already entered upon great systems of ship-canal construction, with a view of carrying ocean steamships and war vessels into the interior of their commercial, manufacturing and industrial centers. These ship canals are intended to supplement the existing railroads and will be indispensable in reaching, without re-handling, the great foreign markets of the world.

Its introduction marked a new era in the progress of bridge design and construction. It eliminates the objectionable features of the pivot, trunnion or bascule bridge, the swing bridge, the direct-lifting bridge, and is more economical than the high level bridge. It spans navigable waterways in a most simple, efficient and least expensive manner.

The efficiency of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge in accommodating both the largest land

and water traffic and its superiority over former types of movable bridges and high-level bridges has been demonstrated beyond question by the many large bridges of the Scherzer type now in successful operation in many parts of the world; and the further fact that it has been approved, adopted and used by the management and engineers of the largest and most progressive railroads in the United States for the largest and most difficult movable railroad bridges ever built, and in many cases has superseded the swing bridge after only a few years of service. The Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge has been adopted and the Scherzer Company has completed plans for a large number of railroad, street railway and highway bridges in course of construction in various parts of the world.

The swing bridge has long been recognized by engineers as a primitive form of movable bridge, as it obstructs the middle and best part of the dredged, improved or navigable channel of a river, harbor or canal. It compels the spanning of two inadequate channels where only one adequate channel is required. The slow movement of vessels through the narrow side openings provided by swing bridges obstructs and delays railroad, street railway, highway and vessel traffic. In opening or closing the swing bridge moves in a horizontal plane and makes useless valuable dock and other property. The swing bridge must always be made narrow so as not to occupy too much of the navigable waterway when the bridge is opened for the passage of vessels. The swing bridge, when open, opens a chasm in the roadway which has frequently resulted in disastrous accidents and the loss of many lives. This defect in the swing bridge is becoming of greater importance each year because of the increased traffic and increased speed of railroad, street railway and highway traffic.

With the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge the supporting piers may be on shore in a narrow channel, or on the sides of the dredged and navi-

gable channel in a wide river. No center pier or protection pier obstructions are necessary. The navigable channel in a wide or narrow river may always be clear and unobstructed. When opened for the passage of vessels the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge acts as a barrier, closing the roadway and thus absolutely prevents the many disastrous accidents common to the swing bridge when opened. Without additional cost the bridge itself forms the most perfect, substantial and successful bridge gate and signal ever invented. The bridge moves in a vertical plane within the lines of the roadway, no dock space being wasted and no extra land or water space being required for moving the bridge. Increased traffic requiring additional railroad tracks may be accommodated by adding additional single or double-track Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridges to the existing Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge. This is impossible with the swing bridge, as it must be discarded and removed whenever increased traffic demands a wider bridge. The Scherzer Bridge may be of very artistic design.

In addition to the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridges already mentioned, the more prominent ones are the six-track bridge in operation for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company across Fort Point Channel, at the entrance to the South Terminal Station, Boston, Massachusetts; the eight-track Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge across the Main Drainage and Ship Canal, Chicago, used by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Chicago Junction Railway Company and other lines, making it not only the largest movable railroad bridge in the world, but also accommodating the heaviest and the most frequent railroad traffic. The recently completed Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge at the entrance to the Grand Central Station, Chicago, is the longest span bascule bridge ever constructed, the clear span being fifty feet longer than that of the

Tower Bridge, London, England, and the capacity per lineal foot twice as great. We reproduce an illustration of the site of this bridge. It also shows the obstructive swing bridge which had to be removed and discarded while comparatively new and be replaced by the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge. The view graphically illustrates the obstructive character of all swing bridges, as they occupy the middle or best part of the waterway. The second illustration shows the obstructive swing bridge removed, with the 275-foot span Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge in the open position in the foreground, and also shows the adjacent Taylor Street highway Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge in the open position. Both of these bridges provide a clear and unobstructed waterway for the passage of vessels.

The other highway, street railway and railroad bridges constructed and under construction according to the plans and under the consulting engineering charge of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company are too numerous to mention.

The company, by gradual development and experience, is now prepared to furnish at any part of the world a movable bridge of any length or width required. The bridge may even be one hundred tracks wide and one thousand feet clear span, or sufficient, when opened, for the passage of ten vessels of the size of the steamship *Oceanic* side by side. These results can only be accomplished by the intelligent application of the invention of William Scherzer and the improvements made by his successors.

LLOYD MILNOR

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lloyd Milnor, president of Spaulding & Company, jewelers, was born at Baltimore, April 6, 1856. His father was John Nelson Lloyd Milnor, a leading merchant of Baltimore, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Johns Semmes was a first cousin of Raphael Semmes, the Confederate naval hero. His parental grandfather was Joseph Kirkbridge Milnor, a native of New Jersey, and for many years an extensive importer of Chinese merchandise and the owner of mercantile houses both in New York and China.



Mr. Milnor was educated at private schools in Baltimore and New York, but at the age of sixteen he entered the world of business as an office boy in the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Company, New York City. He remained in

their employ for about five years, and in 1881 became connected with Moses Taylor & Company, one of the oldest and most substantial mercantile houses in New York, and continued with this firm until they went out of business in 1889.

Mr. Milnor visited Chicago in January, 1890, and there entered the house of Spaulding & Company, in the capacity of treasurer. His connection with this well-known firm has been most successful, and in February, 1896, he became president of the company, retaining the office of treasurer as well. In Chicago Mr. Milnor has become identified with several of the more prominent social organizations, among them the Union Club, the Chicago Club, the Washington Park Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, of Chicago; Glen View Golf Club, of Evanston, Illinois, Exmoor Country Club of Highland Park, Illinois, and Lambs Club, of New York. He is a

sound-money Democrat in his political affiliations, but has taken no active part in politics, so much has his time been occupied in business.

Mr. Milnor was married October 7, 1896,

to Miss Gertrude Louise Palmer, daughter of Frederick E. and Harriet H. Palmer, of New York, and has two children, Dorothy Semmes and Joseph Kirkbride Milnor.

THOMAS DEAN CATLIN

OTTAWA, ILL.

Thomas Dean Catlin, manufacturer and banker, is one of the best known men of Ottawa, or in that section of the state of Illinois. Possessed of broad capabilities and fertile resources, his keen discrimination, sound judgment and business sagacity has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion many large undertakings.

Mr. Catlin was born at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, March 12, 1838, and is a son of Marcus and Philena (Dean) Catlin. His father was a professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and was of English descent. His death occurred in 1849. On the maternal side Mr. Catlin descends from an old historical family of New York state. His mother comes of a family that founded Deansboro in 1795. On the site of that town lived the Brotherton Indians, and in that year John Dean, a Quaker missionary, went to labor with these red men. He died at the age of eighty-six in 1820, leaving a son, Thomas Dean, to continue the missionary work with the Brotherton Indians. He was a man of Herculean proportions, great ability and sound judgment. He acted as Indian agent, counsellor, spiritual guide and general law-giver. He had five children, one being Mrs. Philena Catlin. Her son, Thomas Dean Catlin, acquired his education at Hamilton College, graduating in 1857. He is still a member of the college society known as Signa Phi.

In 1858 he came to Ottawa, Illinois, and ob-

tained employment with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. His connection with the establishment of telegraphic communication is historical. He became secretary of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, established in 1849, one of the first in the west, and owner of telegraph patents over several western states, controlling the business of this section. In 1867, they leased the lines of the company to the Western Union Telegraph Company and Mr. Catlin is still secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1867 Mr. Catlin organized the Ottawa Glass Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. The company sold its plant in 1889 to the United Glass Company, a corporation capitalized at \$1,250,000, and owning various factories. Of this company Mr. Catlin was president for nine years. In 1884 Mr. Catlin was elected vice-president of the National City Bank of Ottawa, and in 1890, after the death of Mr. E. C. Allen, the former president, Mr. Catlin was elected president, a position he still fills. This bank is one of the soundest financial institutions in the state.

In 1886 Mr. Catlin was married to Miss Helen C. Plant, of Utica, New York, a member of one of the old and honored families of New York state, and is connected with the Daughters of the Revolution. Their only child is James Plant Catlin.

Mr. Catlin is connected with many public interests in Ottawa. He is a member of the First



Thomas D. Cantin

Congregational church, and is serving as one of the deacons, and was a trustee of the public library of Ottawa at its organization. He is president of the board of trustees, of the Ryburn Memorial Hospital, and is a member of the board

of trustees of Hamilton College of Clinton, New York.

Politically he is a staunch Republican and has served as alderman, and as a member of the board of education.

GEORGE R. PECK

CHICAGO, ILL.

George R. Peck is one of the eastern-born men who, while still in the prime of life, have attained eminence in the political, legal and social life of the great West. With no educational advantages other than those the common school and

academies of half a century ago afforded, Mr. Peck had fitted himself to serve as a teacher before he reached his seventeenth birthday. At the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Later he was promoted lieutenant and captain of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, marched

960,000 acres of land. The energy and skill with which Mr. Peck conducted this and other important suits for the government soon led to his recognition as the leading lawyer of the state. In 1879 it became apparent to him that far greater emoluments than those of a government office, however honorable its character, awaited his return to private practice. He therefore withdrew from public life and, in 1881, was appointed general solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and from then until 1895, with the exception of two years, managed the legal affairs of that great corporation. While resident in Kansas Mr. Peck attained eminence in the management of the higher issues of politics. When in the early months of 1893, upon the accession of Governor Lewelling to power, the capitol of Topeka was filled with angry legislators, many of whom were as ready to draw weapons as to produce arguments, and the State House and surrounding grounds were more like an armed camp than the gathering place of lawyers, Mr. Peck's force of character was made manifest, and by his wise counsel and resolute courage temporary anarchy with its unvarying accompaniment of bloodshed was averted. For ten years Mr. Peck was one of the leaders of the Republican party in Kansas. In 1892, upon the death of Senator Plumb, Governor Humphrey offered the vacant seat to Mr. Peck, but the splendid honor was declined.

In September, 1894, Mr. Peck resigned the



with Sherman to the sea, and, after three years of active service in the field, at the age of twenty-two, put himself in training for participation in those great forensic battles that have made his name famous in the courts. He spent six years as a law student, law clerk and practicing lawyer in Janesville, Wisconsin, and then sought a broader field of action in Kansas, where, from 1871 to 1874, he occupied a leading position at the bar in the then prominent town of Independence. In January of the latter year President Grant appointed him United States attorney for the district of Kansas, with headquarters at Topeka. Within a month of the date of his appointment he was instructed by the attorney-general at Washington to bring a suit for the establishment of the claim of the federal government to

general solicitorship of the Atchison system of roads, and accepted the position of general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Judge Caldwell, of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Peck, passed a warm eulogium upon his management of the legal affairs of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and expressed a hope that the benefit of his counsel would be extended to it during the period of reorganization through which it was then passing.

Amid his various occupations as solicitor, statesman and lawyer, Mr. Peck has cherished a love of letters. He has been honored by two universities with the degree of LL. D., and his orations before the students and faculty of Knox College in 1894 and before the University of Virginia in 1895 were printed and commented upon by the leading newspapers of Virginia, Texas, Kansas and Illinois. Mr. Peck was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1843, and thus is still in the prime of life, the future of which may be predicted from its past.

MERRITT STARR

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY HON. E. B. SHERMAN

Merritt Starr is one of the sons of the Empire state who has achieved emience in this great commonwealth. A native of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, he is a descendant in the ninth generation of Dr. Comfort Starr, of Ashford, Kent, England, who in 1635 crossed the Atlantic in the sailing vessel *Hereules* and took up his residence in Boston, and whose second son, Comfort Starr, A. M., of Emmanuel's College, Cambridge University, was one of the founders and a member of the Charter Board of Fellows of Harvard College. On the maternal side Mr. Starr is descended from John Williams, who was a member of the Rhode Island Senate during the Revolutionary war, and grandson of Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island. Both of the families were represented in the American army during the struggle for independence.

In his early boyhood Mr. Starr's parents removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he attended school preparatory to entering Griswold College at Davenport, Iowa. Later he was a student in Oberlin College, from which he received the de-

gree of A. B. in 1875. Having become imbued with the desire to enter the legal profession, he read law for three years in the office of the attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and in 1878 entered the college and law department of Harvard University, at which he graduated in 1881, receiving simultaneously the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. The degree of Master of Arts was subsequently conferred upon him by Oberlin College. Upon graduation at Harvard Mr. Starr came at once to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and entered upon a successful professional career. His first professional work was preparation of briefs for some of the prominent attorneys of Chicago. While he was thus engaged he prepared and published some valuable contributions to legal literature. Among these are Starr's Reference Digest of Wisconsin Reports, the practice chapters in the treatise known as Gould on the Law of Waters; and in connection with the late R. H. Curtis, Starr & Curtis' Annotated Statutes of Illinois. He was the first editor of the decisions of the supreme court of Illinois for

the Northwestern Reporter, and held that position for two years, at the end of which time he was forced by the demands of growing private business to resign it. He has been a frequent contributor to legal publications, is an orator of recognized ability, and is listened to often with pleasure by local clubs, law societies and popular audiences. On the suspension of the Indiana banks in 1883, he conducted the litigation carried on in Chicago on behalf of their creditors and established in the supreme court of Illinois the then novel doctrine that banks must hold the entire funds of the garnished depositor for the benefit of all the creditors who may thereafter perfect claims under the statute. In these important and warmly contested cases he met the late W. C. Goudy, the firm of Jewett, Norton & Larned, and other leaders of the Chicago bar. Mr. Starr was honored with the friendship of the late Corydon Beckwith, late judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and assisted him in important matters. In 1890 he formed a partnership with the Hon. John S. Miller, ex-corporation counsel of Chicago, and ex-Senator Henry W. Leman, under the firm name of Miller, Starr & Leman. Two years later the junior member of the firm retired, and Messrs. Miller and Starr continued their business relations, and in the autumn of 1893 became associated with Col. George R. Peck, then general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and more recently general counsel for the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The firm of Peck, Miller & Starr occupies a prominent position at the Chicago bar. It has for years represented the Railway Conductors' Association and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, the latter being charged with the duty of protecting the rights of stock shippers and commission men of Chicago, against a combination of large ranch owners and other corporate interests,—the firm thus representing both corporations and laboring men.

The firm has also acted as the legal counsel for the Chicago Public Library Board, Chicago General Railway Company, the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, the Boston Safety Deposit & Trust Company, and other equally large corporations.

Mr. Starr has taken part in such cases as the National Bank of America vs. The Indiana Banking Company; the extended tunnel litigation leading to the tunneling of Chicago river for private enterprise; the injunction, franchise and right-of-way litigation of the Chicago General Railway Company; the foreclosure of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railroad Company, Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company and the Topeka Water Company; such public and municipal litigation as that establishing the validity of the municipal organization of North Chicago; the Swift-Hopkins election contest; the Northwestern Land Tunnel litigation against the city of Chicago, and the receivership of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company.

As a lawyer Mr. Starr is distinguished for clearness of perception, tireless industry and keen discrimination. In an important case his brief gives evidence of exhaustive research, legal acumen, forcible statement and faultless logic. But Mr. Starr is not content with being simply a lawyer. He is a man of wide and generous culture. A great reader, he is familiar with the best books, classical and modern, and is blessed with a memory loyal to its trust, by which he can, when occasion demands, bring forth from the rich store house of the world's wisdom treasures new and old. Not unfamiliar with art, science and philosophy, his great delight is in the domain of literature, wherein he finds rest from professional toil. He is a true and steadfast friend, a genial companion, prizing all the amenities and courtesies that make life pleasant and friendship valuable.

Recognizing his obligations as a citizen, Mr.

Starr has taken an active part in every effort to improve municipal government, and labored earnestly in securing the passage of the law by which the merit system has become operative in Chicago. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and is connected with various societies and organizations for the promotion of social, literary and philanthropic aims and purposes, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Literary Club, the Congregational Club, the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Chicago Law Institute, of

which latter he was president for two terms. He is also a trustee of Oberlin College and keeps in close touch with Harvard University, his cherished alma mater. For two terms he has represented Winnetka in the New Trier township board of education, in charge of the North Shore high school.

Mr. Starr was united in marriage September 8, 1885, to Miss Lelia Wheelock, of Cleveland, who was a fellow student in Oberlin College. Mrs. Starr is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and takes an active interest in literary and philanthropic work.

EMERY B. MOORE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Emery Brown Moore, long and favorably known as one of the representative business men of Chicago, is a man of marked individuality, conservatism and excellent business ability, while his sterling honesty and integrity win for him the respect and esteem of all. Mr. Moore decided early in life to make Chicago the field of his operations, the marvelous city whose resources have increased so wonderfully as to attract the attention of the world. Mr. Moore arrived in the city soon after it had arisen from the ashes of the great fire, and established the enterprise that has grown with the city's growth, until a great business has been built up. Mr. Moore is now the largest individual dealer of wood and parquet floors in the United States, and also deals largely in hard lumber. It has not only needed good business requirements, but artistic sense as well, to bring the business to its present successful condition, as a high style of art is used both in the design and construction of this class of work. He manufactures great quantities of beautifully designed floor materials. The work done under his name has become known everywhere for its

artistic beauty, faultless construction and great durability.

Mr. Moore was born in Whately, Massachusetts, and is the son of James and Fidelia (Bardwell) Moore. He is of colonial stock, his ancestors being identified with American history. His great-grandfather, Noah Bardwell, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Moore's early education was received in the public schools and the Wilbraham Academy at Whately. He first started out as a bookkeeper at twenty-one years of age, and at twenty-four we find him at the head of the firm of I. S. Parsons & Company, at Florence, Massachusetts. His health being somewhat impaired, he decided to take a rest and come west to seek a wider field for his enterprise and energy. He reached Chicago in 1871, and established the business that has grown to its present great proportions and made his name known all over the country.

In his private life Mr. Moore is the model of the thorough gentleman and the soul of geniality. It is this quality, added to his pleasing conversational powers, that makes him so great a



E. B. Moore

favorite in business and home circles. He is always ready to sacrifice personal comfort and his own interests to promote any undertaking he believes to be for the best welfare of his home town of Austin, Illinois. He takes a deep interest in the First Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder and trustee.

Mr. Moore is a man widely traveled and a valued member of various social organizations.

He was the president of the board of education, school district No. 2, Cicero, from 1892 to 1896, and is the treasurer of the Royal Arcanum National Union.

Mr. Moore was married to Susan Ella Smith, of Northampton, Massachusetts, November 28, 1867. They have a keen appreciation of the higher forms of art and their beautiful home in Austin is the center of a cultured society circle.

EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Edward S. Lacey, president of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, enjoys a national reputation as an able financier, and has won his way to his present honored position in the business, social and political world through his pre-eminent perseverance, foresight and integrity. He was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, November 26, 1835, and is a son of Edward DeWitt and Martha C. Pixley Lacey.



Edward D. Lacey was born in Bennington, Vermont, and died at Charlotte, Michigan, November 6, 1862, aged nearly fifty-three years. He possessed in a notable degree those qualities of integrity, intelligence and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the Green Mountain state are notable. He removed with his parents to Monroe county, New York, when but ten years of age, and was educated at Henrietta, in that state.

The subject of this biography was about seven years old when the family settled in Eaton county, Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1889. He was educated at the public schools and Olivet College. At the age of eight-

teen years he began his business career as clerk in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

In 1857 he returned to his home at Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1862, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, established a private bank, which became in 1871 the First National Bank of Charlotte. He was the active manager of the institution from its organization, officiating as director and cashier, and upon the death of Mr. Musgrave became its president. He was distinguished for ability and thoroughness in methods, and became identified with many important business interests. He was a director, and for many years treasurer of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, which he helped organize.

His first official position was that of register of deeds of Eaton county, which he held for four years, beginning in 1860. In 1874 the governor of Michigan appointed him a trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane and he continued to fill this position for six years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, and from 1882 to 1884 was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Michigan. He also served as the first mayor of Charlotte, and assisted in augmenting its excellent system of public improvements. In 1880

he was elected to congress from the third Michigan district, and served two terms. He was nominated by acclamation and elected by a vote far ahead of his ticket in each instance. He declined to accept the candidacy for a third term, but in 1886 became a candidate for the United States Senate, in which he was unsuccessful, although he showed great strength and popularity.

In congress he served on the committee on postoffices and postroads, and coinage, weights and measures; but he was distinguished chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the forty-eighth congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers' Association in Chicago in 1885, was received with marked attention, and increased his popularity among financiers. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended for the position of comptroller of the currency, to which he was appointed in 1889.

This office, so far as regards national finance, is second only to that of secretary of the treasury. His administration, extending from 1889 to 1892; he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Farmers' National Bank of that city.

On New Year's day, 1861, Mr. Lacey married Miss Annette C. Musgrave, daughter of his business partner, Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte, Michigan. Two daughters and a son, named Jessie P., Edith M. and Edward Musgrave, complete the family. Since coming to Cook county the family has resided at Evanston, where it is identified with the First Congregational church. Mr. Lacey is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, Bankers' Club (of which he has been president), Bankers' Athletic Association, Evanston Club and Evanston Country Club. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and wields a strong influence in the party councils.

JAY J. THOMPSON, M. D.

CHICAGO ILL.

Among the able and prominent members of the medical profession and a practitioner of renown is Dr. Jay J. Thompson.

Jay J. Thompson is a son of Judson and Lydia M. (Berry) Thompson, and was born near Rochester, Minnesota, January 21, 1857. On his maternal side he traces his ancestry back to the Pilgrims, and his father's family being among the earliest settlers of Vermont. Dr. Thompson's father came west from Onondaga county, New York, to Wisconsin at the age of sixteen and settled at Neenah. After his marriage he moved to Minnesota, where Jay J. was born. The serious Indian troubles of this time caused the family to move back to Wisconsin when the

son was two years of age, and where the father has resided every since.

Dr. Thompson's early education was such as the best local schools afforded and in time he entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, leaving, however, at the age of twenty-one years to accept a position as teacher in the public schools. He filled the position of principal in several schools throughout the state, and became well and very favorably known as an educator. In 1882 Dr. Thompson was called back to Appleton to take charge of one of the public schools of that city as principal. While serving in that capacity he devoted all his spare time to the study of medicine, and during his last year of



J. J. Thompson M.D.

teaching he was under the tutelage of Dr. Reiley, a physician of the regular school.

He then came to Chicago and continued his medical studies, entering the Homeopathic College and graduated from that institution with the class of 1888. After graduating Dr. Thompson was for three years associated with Dr. E. H. Pratt in the management of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium. Not being altogether in harmony with his associates he sold his interest in the fall of 1891 and spent six months in travel in Europe, returning in 1892.

Resuming practice he made a specialty of gynecological, rectal and genito-urinary surgery, in which branches he has achieved a high reputation. In the fall of 1892 Dr. Thompson was appointed to the chair of Orificial and Plastic Surgery in the National Homeopathic Medical College, and also as gynecologist and rectal surgeon to the Baptist Hospital of Chicago. He has also served as president of the Cook County Homeopathic Medical Society and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and pres-

ident of the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association, chairman of the Bureau of Surgery in the organization last named. Now professor of surgery and surgical gynaecologist in Herring Medical College, gynaecologist to the Frances Willard National Temperance Hospital, gynaecologist to St. Anthony's Polish Hospital, gynaecologist to National Emergency Hospital. He is a contributor to standard medical literature, being himself the author of several monographs, which have been widely circulated. Among some may be mentioned "Medicine and Morals," "Use and Abuse of Orificial Surgery," "Circumcision—History, Necessity and Beneficial Effects," and "Rectal Irritation as a Source of Disease." Politically Dr. Thompson is independent, though as touching economical affairs in the nature of a protectionist in principle. Religiously he was reared a Baptist, but is now a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church.

He was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss Mary S. Hull, of Neenah, Wisconsin. They have a son, Roy Arthur Thompson.

JULIUS GOLDZIER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Julius Goldzier, lawyer, alderman member of congress and senior member of the law firm of Goldzier, Rogers & Froehlich, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago is one of the best-known men of that city. His political career has been alike able and honorable, and he is an earnest advocate of democratic principles.

Julius Goldzier was born at Vienna, Austria, January 20, 1854, and is a son of Philip and Mathilde Goldzier. He was educated in the common schools of Vienna and New York; came

to the United States in 1866 and to Chicago in 1872; was admitted to the bar in 1877; and has practiced law in Chicago ever since with marked success. Mr. Goldzier was elected alderman of Chicago and served as such from 1890 to 1892; was elected member of congress from the fourth district of Illinois (fifty-third congress), serving from 1893 to 1895; and again elected alderman for 1899, 1900 and 1902.

He is a Mason and has been since 1879, and politically a Democrat, standing high in the councils of his party.

Julius Goldzier was married October 20, 1877, to Miss Clara Lemien.



MARTIN VAN ALLEN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Martin Van Allen, son of Cornelius and Lora A. (Ackerman) Van Allen, was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 9th of July, 1832. His father's family came to this country during the war of the Revolution and his mother's with the early pilgrims. Both families settled in Jefferson county, New York, and there our subject passed the early years of his life. His education was acquired in the public schools and he also took a three years' course in Falley Seminary at Fulton, New York. In the seminary he devoted almost his entire time to mathematics, and thoroughly fitted himself as a civil engineer. On leaving school he obtained employment with the engineering corps of the Utica & Black River Railroad and after that came west, where he was first engaged on the United States government surveys in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the year 1855 he engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad, and three years later with the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, in 1860 with the Burlington, and in 1862 with the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

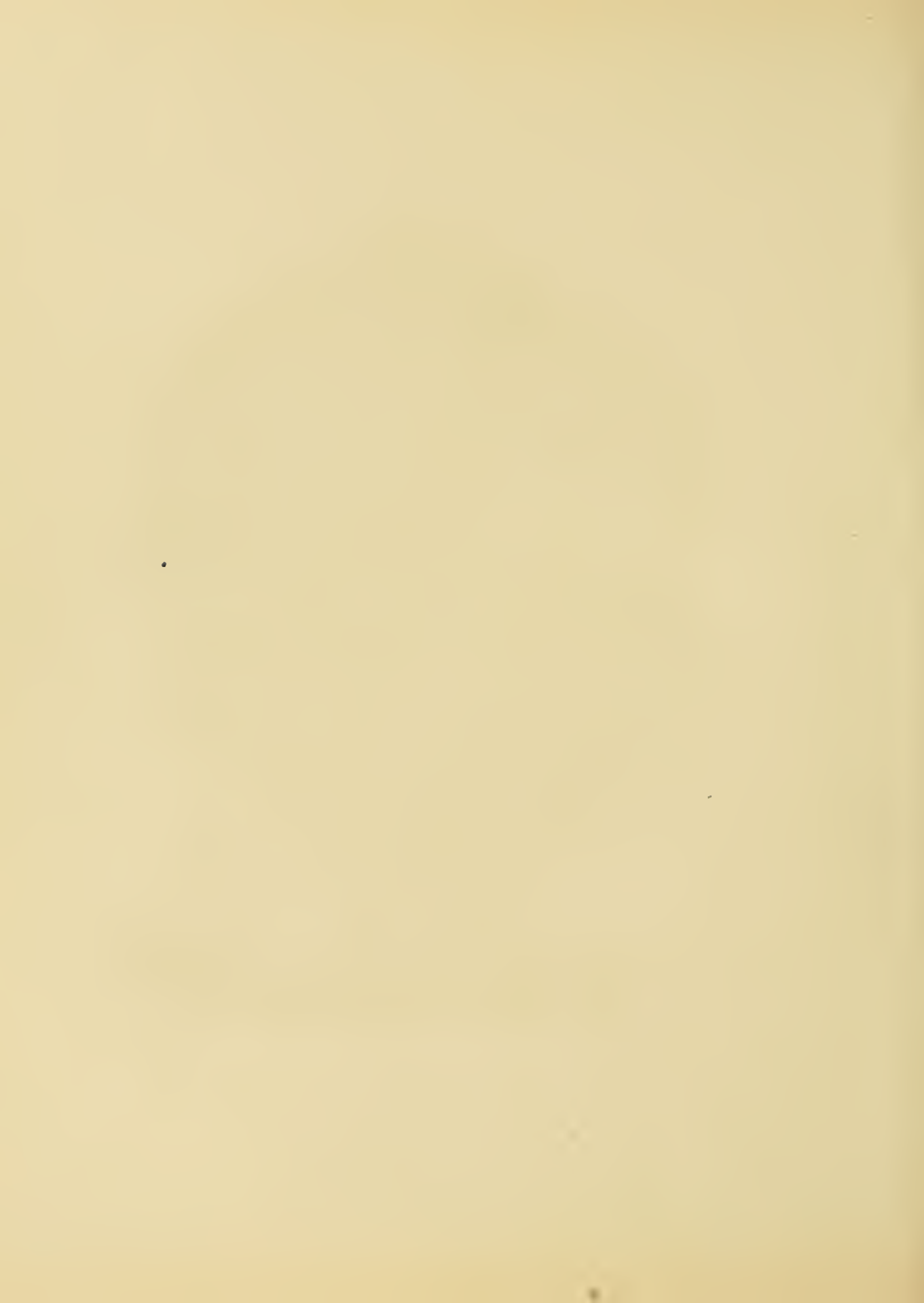
In the meantime Mr. Van Allen had been giving his spare time and attention to the real estate business, in which he had been investing from time to time, and after he resigned his position as engineer in charge of the work of widening and deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal, he has devoted all of his attention to his real estate business. Mr. Van Allen was connected quite prominently with a patriotic organization known as the "Strong Band," which was formed in 1863 for the purpose of promoting enlistments in the Union army, and also for counteracting the effects of such organizations as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and others who were at that time prominent and inclined, if let alone, to active and offensive partisanship. They

also effectively served the general government by preventing the freeing of Confederate prisoners confined in the north and by giving information of proposed movements against the government. In this organization Mr. Van Allen was at first an ensign, but he later held the position of lieutenant, captain, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, and was one of the sixteen persons who constituted the board of control, who had the entire management of the order, which had a list of over one million members scattered throughout the entire north. He joined the A. F. & A. M. in August, 1867, and later took the degrees in Washington Chapter, R. A. M. Mr. Van Allen cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He has never sought public office, though in 1871 he was elected town assessor of Lake View and town engineer in 1882, and also served as school trustee in 1870. Mr. Van Allen is not a member of any church, having a belief entirely different from the dogmas of any of the organized churches. Nevertheless, none are more generous in contributing to church work, and an appeal for charity is never addressed to him in vain. Besides his real estate business he has taken an active interest in building and loan associations, and has been the president of the Surety, of Chicago, and also general manager of the St. Charles Land Association.

On the 12th day of October, 1857, Mr. Van Allen was married to Miss Martha Bowen, in St. Lawrence county, New York. Mrs. Van Allen is on her mother's side descended from James Wilson, who was for thirty years a member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, and on her father's side she traces her ancestry back through the Warwicks, the king-makers of England, the first Plantagenets and the family of



W. Van Allen



William the Conqueror to Drogo de Montacuto, who was a prominent officer and personal adviser of William the Conqueror, and who came from France with that monarch. From Drogo de Montacuto the line is traced back to some of the Norsemen who settled in Normandy in the eighth century. They have four children, three of whom are now living, the fourth having died in infancy. The eldest, Miss Jennie, is a journalist in Chicago. The only son, Frank, is a physician now doing medical missionary work in South India, while the youngest, Miss Martha, is teaching vocal and instrumental music in Wisconsin.

For many years Martin Van Allen has been a prominent figure in Chicago business circles and was probably the first man to broach the subject of drainage in what is now the drainage district of Cook county. On this subject he was deeply interested and wrote several articles, which were published in the daily papers as early as 1863 and at different times at later periods. He has been connected with Chicago during the better part of his life and has done as much as any other man towards helping along the different enterprises that have brought the city to its present prominent standing.

HON. ELBRIDGE HANEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Judge Haney was born in Wisconsin on the 15th of March, 1852, and is a son of William and Mary (Wales) Haney, who were natives of Massachusetts, from which state they removed to Wisconsin about 1850. The father served in the Mexican war as a non-commissioned officer and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Springfield, Massachusetts, prior to his removal to the west. On his arrival in Wisconsin he purchased a tract of land in Dodge county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death in 1852.



The Judge acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of his native state and afterwards pursued his studies in the College of Milwaukee. Reading and study has ever been with him a source of delight and he is a man of broad general information.

His connection with Chicago dates from 1869, when he came to this city and accepted a

position with the firm of Field, Leiter & Company, with whom he remained until after the memorable fire of 1871. He was afterwards with John D. Farwell & Company for a short time, but wishing to enter a broader field of labor and one more congenial to his tastes, he engaged in the study of law in the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt, under whose preceptorship he continued his preparatory reading until his admission to the bar, September 11, 1874, when he immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. In 1889 he formed a partnership with George P. Merrick, who had formerly been a law student in his office and the firm of Haney & Merrick continued at the head of a large and successful law business until the election of the former to the circuit bench. In his profession he is an untiring worker, and while in active practice prepared his cases with the utmost regard to the detail of facts and the law involved.

On the bench his administration has been uniformly marked by commendable dignity and

the most scrupulous regard to justice. He looks upon the law as a system of social and political philosophy and not as a collection of arbitrary rules founded on technical distinction. His style as a judge is clear, accurate and concise, and in reading his opinions no doubt is left in the mind as to the point decided. His language is chaste and forcible, while his composition is a model of judicial statement. He sat as judge from December, 1893, to July, 1895, when he was assigned as a chancellor of the circuit, which position he held until September, 1897. He was three times elected referee of the board of arbitrators—the second and third terms unani-

mously—for the adjustment of differences between the Bricklayers and Stonemasons Union and their employers, a fact that shows how greatly his fair-mindedness is regarded in the community.

On the 1st of March, 1876, the Judge was married to Miss Sarah Barton, a daughter of William A. Barton, and they have six children: Olive, Edith, Ruth, Myra, Hazel and Harriette. Their only son is deceased. The Judge is prominently identified with a number of social clubs, including the Union League, Chicago Athletic and Washington Park Clubs and the Hamilton Club.

DR. FERNAND HENROTIN

CHICAGO, ILL.

It is pleasant to trace the history of the life of an eminent and successful man; one who by native force and hard study has won his present position as a leader in his profession. Dr. Henrotin is a man of strong, decisive character and one of the foremost surgeons in America, whose gratifying position has been achieved through untiring devotion to a noble profession.

Fernand Henrotin was born in Brussels, Belgium, September 28, 1847. His father and grandfather were both physicians, the former, J. F. Henrotin, being still well remembered among the old citizens of Chicago as one of the prominent practitioners from 1847 to 1875.

Dr. Fernand Henrotin received his education entirely in Chicago, and after graduating from the high school studied medicine at Rush Medical College, and graduated in 1868 after a three-years course. From the very evening of his graduation he has led a most active professional life, and is fond of claiming that he never lost a day from physical disability in over thirty-four years of practice. For two years after graduation he

was connected with the Rush Medical College, after which he served two years as county physician of Cook county. Then he became surgeon of the police and fire departments. He remained connected with the former fifteen years and the latter twenty-one years; for a number of years he also served as surgeon of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. He was connected with the medical staff of the County Hospital as physician for several years, and later as gynecologist. At present the Doctor is surgeon at the Mexican Brothers' Hospital, gynecologist at the Chicago Polyclinic and consulting gynecologist at St. Joseph's Hospital, as well as acting gynecologist at the German and St. Luke's Hospitals. With all these positions, he manages a very large practice, almost entirely surgical, and finds time to do an incredible amount of society work.

Dr. Henrotin is a member of all the local societies, and of the most prominent national societies, and was for many years secretary-general for America of the International Gynecological and Obstetrical Congress. He was elected presi-



Dr. J. H. Curry

dent of the Chicago Medical Society in 1897, unanimously re-elected the following year, but declined to serve, believing there should be rotation in office.

He has written many monographs of importance, which have made his name well known, most of them treating of gynecological subjects. The doctor is a worker, full of energy and practical sense, and, as he frequently says, "The boys don't forge very far ahead of him yet." He is a broad-minded man, a genial, helpful friend, with a kindly feeling toward the world, never carrying resentment, but withal, gifted with an excellent judgment and a large stock of good, every-day common sense. His numerous articles on "Pelvic Septic Diseases in Women" have been quoted the world over, and he was the first to perform a deliberate vaginal hysterectomy for

suppurative pelvic disease in America. His "Ectopic Gestation in the Practice of Obstetrics by American Authors" and his treatment of the subject of gynecology in "The International Text-book of Surgery" are particularly worthy of note.

In politics he has always believed in perfect independence of opinion, and votes according to his interpretation of the pending issues; a public-spirited citizen, possessed of broad and liberal views upon questions of common interest. Such, in brief, is the record of one whose mental characteristics are of the solid and practical kind, although of brilliant order.

Dr. Henrotin was married in 1873 to Miss Emile B. Prussing. They have no children, but their home is made happy by an unusually large circle of warm personal friends. They reside on the north side, at No. 353 La Salle avenue.

JAMES J. KELLY

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY HARVEY STRICKLER

James J. Kelly was born March 21, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois. He is a son of Thomas Kelly and Ellen (Stapleton) Kelly. He received his education in various educational institutions in Chicago and was graduated from the Northwestern

University Law School in the class of '93. He is essentially a self-made man, having earned his education and present high standing at the bar by hard work and faithful and diligent application and study. He has been in active practice since 1893, and in that time has built up a large and lucrative clientage. As a trial

lawyer he stands among the leaders in his profession, a ready debator, a logician of high order, which, with his natural forensic powers and

ready wit, makes him an opponent to be admired and feared.

His talents have not entirely been enlisted in the trial cases in the lower courts. For several years he has been employed as counsel in important cases in the supreme and appellate courts of the state of Illinois, in which cases he has had marked success. His work in this line shows careful preparation and a wide and thorough knowledge.

Although busy with professional duties, he finds time for social recreation. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic organization of the northwest, the Sheridan Club and Ellerslie Cross Country Club, and is prominent in the order of Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He is genial,



companionable, a good story-teller and a warm friend. While he has been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, he has never held political office. He is a Roman Catholic in religion. Although to the manor born, Mr. Kelly is of sturdy Irish stock, and has as a heri-

tage thereof a nature keenly responsive to poetry and music, from which he derives his chief recreation.

He is at present associated with Andrew J. Ryan in the practice of the law. Mr. Kelly is a bachelor.

JUDGE JESSE HOLDOM

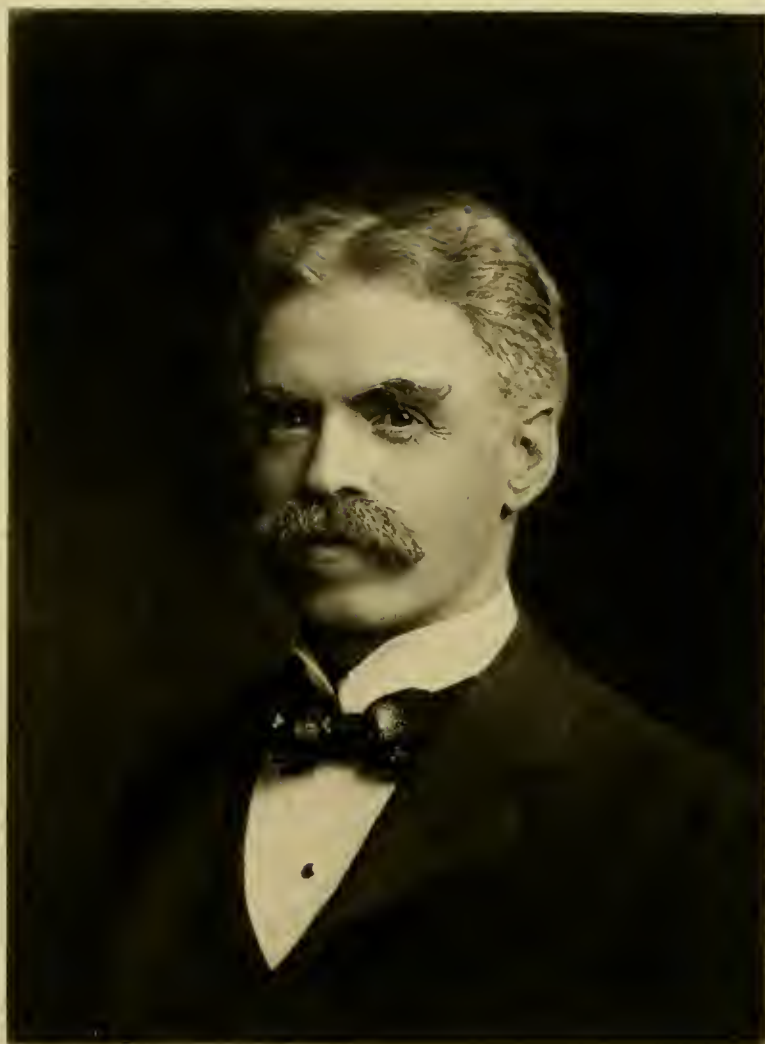
CHICAGO, ILL.

Judge Jesse Holdom was elected in 1898 to the bench of the superior court in Chicago, Illinois, and is a jurist of great ability and one whose talents have enabled him to maintain a foremost place in legal circles. He was born in London, England, August 23, 1851, and is a son of William and Eliza (Merritt) Holdom. His ancestors were Huguenots, who fled from France on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and settled in that part of London called Spitalfields, in the year 1572. From that time until the birth of Judge Holdom, a period of nearly three hundred years, the Holdoms were all born in the same parish and within half a mile of the place where their ancestors originally settled.

Judge Holdom was educated in London, England, and when seventeen years of age crossed the Atlantic to the United States, locating in Chicago in July, 1868, and where he has since resided. He soon began the study of law, diligently applying himself to the mastery of the underlying principles of jurisprudence, and at the age of twenty entered the office of the late Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker, under whose guidance he studied for two years, being admitted to the bar September 13, 1873, just after his twenty-second birthday.

Law schools were not so popular then as now for the reason that they had not attained their present state of efficiency, but more particularly

because lawyers had not ceased to give their clerks and students careful and thorough training in the elementary branches of the profession. Hence, a clerkship in the office of a prominent legal firm at that time was of considerable value. It was in an office of a firm of this kind that Judge Holdom went out into the legal world. For two years after his graduation in law he was chief clerk in the office of Tenny, Flower & Abercombie, a firm at that time doing the largest bankruptcy and commercial business in Chicago, and here again he was much benefitted through his personal contact with men of ability and high standing in the profession. After two years with this firm he began the practice of his profession alone, and was successful from the start. In 1878 he formed a partnership with a brother of Judge Knickerbocker, the firm being Knickerbocker & Holdom, which continued until 1889, since which date and up to the time of his election to the bench of the supreme court, in 1898, he practiced alone, and during this time of twenty-five years of active legal practice he established himself firmly in his profession and became one of the strongest men at the Chicago bar. His aggressive methods, together with his breadth of practical experience, gained him the reputation of being a formidable antagonist before either court or jury, and during the ten years of this time when practicing alone he built



Frederickson

up an excellent practice, which was not confined to any specialty, although in matters of real estate and probate law his counsel was widely sought, while he was much consulted in probate cases and in litigated questions involving contests of wills.

Upon the death of Judge Knickerbocker he was publicly mentioned for the vacant probate judgeship, and was afterward, without any personal solicitation, appointed by Governor Fifer as public guardian, and at the November election in 1898 was elected judge of the superior court, which high position he now holds. His judicial temperament, his natural ability and his equable disposition have enabled him to fill the office with credit, not alone to himself but to his constituents.

Judge Holdom is a prominent member of the Hamilton Club, of which he was president in 1897. Under his management the club took a new start and moved downtown to commodious quarters. He is also a member of the Union League Club, and a member of its political action committee. He has been secretary and treasurer and is one of the oldest members of the Law Club, and he is further identified with the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations. He also holds membership in the Marquette, Kenwood, Caxton and Midlothian Clubs, and in the Law Institute, the Art Institute and the Field Columbian Museum. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church.

Above all, Judge Holdom is a literary and cultured gentleman. His scholarly tastes are indicated by a large library of rare and old books, as well as many de luxe and limited editions, which are his special delight, while some of his happiest hours are spent studying the works of master minds, which have enriched his own storehouse of wisdom until he is regarded as one of the best-read lawyers in Chicago.

Politically he is a stanch Republican. In 1896 he was a delegate to the American Bar As-

sociation convention held in Saratoga, New York. In July, 1900, Judge Holdom was elected president of the Illinois State Bar Association, a position of great honor, and previously held, successively, by General Benson Wood, Senator Trumbull, Senator David Davis, Chief Justice Fuller, Senator O. H. Browning and other equally noted men. In the records of the history of the Hamilton Club appears the following well-deserved tribute:

"During the past year, 1897, the club has had, and still retains, as its president, Mr. Jesse Holdom, one of the best-known and highly respected lawyers of the bar of Chicago. It is largely due to his untiring efforts in the club's behalf that it has achieved so much. The record of his administration is a record of brilliant accomplishments; and in the face of the prediction, founded on past experience, that a political club can only be made successful in political years.

"Mr. Holdom has made the year now closing one of the most brilliant in the history of the organization. It is not a matter of surprise, however, that such should be the case, for Mr. Holdom has never been known to fail in any undertaking to which he has lent his name and interest. The history of his life is a history of ability and integrity conquering every obstacle, and Mr. Holdom's present enviable position in this community to-day is an encouragement to every young man to 'dare to do right' at all times and places."

The Judge's opinions are regarded by the profession as models of judicial soundness, and at the same time he has the keenest consideration for the equity of the case and often tempers justice with mercy. He is a man of broad principles, and in his hands the individual can feel that every interest is safe and that the law will be administered with the broadest intelligence and a keen regard for equity. He is, by all, regarded as one of the ablest judges on the bench of the state of Illinois.

HENRY M. WOLF

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry M. Wolf of the law firm of Dupee, Judah, Willard & Wolf, was born at Rock Island, Illinois, November 15, 1860, and is a son of Moses and Bertha Wolf. He removed to Chicago with his parents when quite young, and received his academic education in that city, graduating from the high school in 1878. During the following two years he studied under private tutors and at the old Chicago University.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Wolf entered Yale College, from which he graduated with the class of 1884. He then returned to Chicago and began the study of law in the office of Dupee, Judah & Willard. In 1886, he was admitted to

the bar, and in October, the same year, became a member of the firm.

Mr. Wolf soon gained recognition at the bar, and is regarded as a man of much ability; a successful lawyer, thoroughly skilled in the science of his profession. He has appeared in many important cases and numbers among his clients some of the largest corporations of the west. Mr. Wolf is a member of many social organizations and clubs, among them being University, Chicago Athletic, Sunset, Yale and Standard Clubs. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Phi Beta Kappa and other College fraternities. Mr. Wolf is a bachelor.

ALLAN A. GILBERT

CHICAGO, ILL.



Mr. Allan A. Gilbert, of Gilbert & Gilbert, attorneys, ranks high among the lawyers at the Illinois bar. He is a man of great natural ability and resource, and as a member of his firm contributes largely to its reputation for the thoroughness, ability and integrity which so signally characterize the discharge of its professional obligations, and have in a few short years made it one of the solid, reliable firms of the city. Mr. Gilbert possesses all the essential qualifications of an able lawyer, and from his first arrival in Chicago, entered upon an eminently successful career.

Allan A. Gilbert was born at Sumter, South Carolina, August 24, 1866; and is the son of Al-

lan A. Gilbert and Sarah E. Gilbert. He received his early education, graduating from Yale University in 1890. He came to Chicago in the same year, being first admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and afterwards to the bar of the state of Illinois.

Mr. Gilbert is an active member of several societies, a member of the Union League Club and of the Hamilton Club, of which he has been a director. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic order.

Politically Mr. Gilbert is a life-long Republican, supporting his party's principles at all times. He takes a deep interest in church work, being a member of the official board of St. James Methodist Episcopal church, and a teacher in the Sunday-school. He joined the Methodist

church when twelve years of age and has been an active worker ever since.

Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Grace J.

Thurston January 2, 1894, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Thurston, of Chicago. They have one child, Allan A., Jr.

JUDGE ARTHUR HENRY CHETLAIN

CHICAGO, ILL.



In the hands of such an one as Judge Chetlain the individual and state feel that every interest is safe and that the law will be administered with the broadest intelligence and with a just regard for equity. He was born at Galena in 1849 and is descended from a notable ancestry. His father, General Augustus L. Chetlain, is a Huguenot, of French-Swiss extraction, his parents having emigrated to America from the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in 1821. They came by the way of Hudson Bay to Red river of the Selkirk settlement of British America, thence to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1823, and in 1826 to the celebrated lead mines at Galena, where the old homestead was founded. In that locality General Chetlain was reared and became the first commander of the regiment raised by General U. S. Grant. He participated in all the battles of his division of the war of the Rebellion, and when hostilities had ceased was brevetted major-general of volunteers. During President Grant's administration he was appointed United States consul to Brussels, Belgium.

He was the founder and first president of the Chicago Home National Bank and was a prominent figure in business and military circles for years.

Judge Chetlain acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, where, on the com-

pletion of a two-year course, he graduated, with the degree of B. A. In Brussels, Belgium, he completed his full course in natural science in the "Universite Libre," and won the degree of Bachelor of Science. After his graduation at that institution he served as a bearer of dispatches between the American legations of Paris, France, and the United States authorities in London, England, during the Franco-Prussian war.

Returning to his native land in February, 1871, Judge Chetlain took up the study of law in the office of William Lathrop, of Rockford, Illinois, and on passing an examination before the supreme court of the state, June 20, 1873, was admitted to the bar. Not content, however, with the preparatory training, he returned to Chicago and continued his studies in the law office of Edward A. Small. In July, 1874, he formed a partnership with Stephen S. Gregory, which continued for five years, when it was consolidated with the firm of Tenney & Flower, this relationship continuing until 1881, when Judge Chetlain was forced to withdraw on account of ill health. He then spent a year and a half in travel through the western states and Mexico for rest and recuperation, and in 1883 resumed practice in Chicago. His practice covered a wide range, and in it he traversed the entire domain of law. While a member of the firm of Tenney & Flower he acquired a wide familiarity with commercial and contract law and also with law of private corporations. After his return to Chicago he was in general practice until 1891, when he was appointed by Mayor Washburn first as-

sistant corporation counsel. In that capacity he was called upon to assume active charge of a vast amount of litigation of the most important character.

Judge Chetlain speaks and reads French, and has been counsel in Chicago for the French, Belgian and Turkish consulates.

In 1892 he was nominated by the Republican party for judge of the supreme court and went down to defeat with his party in the great tidal wave of Democratic success which rolled over the country. In 1893 he was again nominated for the same position, and in November of that year was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge George H. Kettelle, who died during the summer. Judge Chetlain has just been re-elected for another term, receiving a larger number of votes than any other judicial candidate on the ticket.

He has been a painstaking, diligent and con-

scientious judge and has earned and commands the respect and confidence of the bar and esteem of the community.

Judge Chetlain is not connected with any church, though he is a man not only of high principle but of much genuine religious feeling. He has always been a Republican, active and influential in the councils of his party; president of the Marquette Club, and February 12, 1896, at the great dinner given by that organization to William McKinley prior to his nomination for the presidency, Judge Chetlain was the member of the club chosen to represent it among the speakers of the evening. He is not a partisan on the bench, and his political sentiments never color his judicial conduct.

He is married and has an interesting family of five children, and resides in the north division of the city of Chicago, of which he has been a resident for over twenty-five years.

JOHN B. MURPHY, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. John B. Murphy is recognized as one of the greatest surgeons in the country. He is a man of strong character and one whose gratifying position has been achieved through untiring efforts, hard study, combined with great skill and ceaseless industry. He is a striking representative of the kind of men that are making Chicago the center of medical advancement and education of the world.

Dr. John B. Murphy was born at Appleton, Wisconsin, December 21, 1857. Early in life he had decided to make medicine his life work and to become a physician. Soon after graduating from the high school he began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. John S. Reilly, a leading physician of Appleton, and subsequently he came to Chicago, where he entered Rush Medi-

cal College, from which institution he graduated in 1879.

Dr. Murphy was a successful candidate in the competitive examination which entitled him to an internship in Cook County Hospital. He began his duties as resident physician and surgeon in February of the same year, continuing until October, 1880. He then engaged in private practice for a year or so, after which he went to Europe, where, for nearly two years, he studied in the universities and hospitals of Vienna, Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg, acquiring a valuable experience from his practical work in these medical centers of the old world.

Dr. Murphy returned to this country in the spring of 1884, completely equipped in every way to begin the career which awaited him, and



James B. Murphy, M.D.

resumed his practice in Chicago. His ability as a surgeon was early recognized by the members of his profession, and in the same year he was elected lecturer of surgery in Rush Medical College and appointed attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital, which position he has held continuously since that time. Other honors were not slow in coming to him, and in 1890 he became attending surgeon to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. A year later he was elected president of the medical staff of the Cook County Hospital. In 1890 he also became professor of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and in 1892 professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

As an author and writer Dr. Murphy is well known, and his numerous contributions to the medical press of the country have given him an international reputation; as a scholar and student in his profession, most of his books and papers have to do with abdominal surgery and are considered standard works.

Dr. Murphy was vice-president of the International Medical Congress at Rome in 1894, and is a life member of the Surgical Society of Germany and the Surgical Society of Paris. He is a member of the International Congress for Gynecology and Obstetrics of Berne, of the American Medical Association and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, of which he was chosen president in 1895. At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, in 1893, Dr. Murphy gave a paper on the "Surgery of the Gall Tract," in which he illustrated the utility of his anastomosis button. This article attracted great attention, and the button, of which he is the inventor, as a means of intestinal approximation has been adopted by the profession all over the world. Other papers and articles from his pen that have attracted considerable attention are numerous, and among them may be mentioned: "Early Operations in Ap-

pendicitis," of which he is considered the foremost exponent; "Intestinal Approximations," with especial reference to the use of the anastomosis button; "Surgery of the Gasserian Ganglion;" "Original Research in the Suture of Arteries and Veins," and "Actinomyces" (Dr. Murphy was the first to recognize this disease in the human in America. His surgical address before the American Medical Association in Denver, Colorado, in 1898, on the "Surgery of the Lung" was an epoch-making paper and showed his great versatility in surgery. Although still a young man, Dr. Murphy is already recognized as one of the masters of his art, with a national and international reputation. He is a striking representative of the material that has brought Chicago into prominence as a great center of medical advancement and medical education.

Dr. Murphy had the honor of receiving the Laetare medal from the University of Notre Dame, March 22, 1902. He was chosen not only for his success in surgery and medicine but in recognition as well for his worth as a man of generous and Christian heart. Yearly, for nineteen years, the Laetare medal has been bestowed upon some great American by the university.

Dr. Murphy is a member of various social organizations, the Washington Park Club, Chicago Athletic and Union League Clubs; a man of scholarly tastes, and one whose mind has been cultivated by extensive reading and research carried into many fields of literature and science. His manner is modest and reserved, yet ever most courteous and kindly. Those who are admitted to his friendship find him an entertaining, social man, quick to recognize commendable traits in others, and always worthy of the highest regard.

Dr. Murphy was married November 25, 1885, to Miss Nettie Plamondon, of Chicago, who is a lady of brilliant intellectual endowments, great beauty and popularity.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE

CHICAGO, ILL.

The name of George W. Warvelle, one of the most prominent jurists of Chicago and one of the best-known Masons in the state of Illinois, is known throughout the city with which he has been identified for many years.

Mr. Warvelle is a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he was born May 3, 1852, of English and Irish ancestry. He acquired an academic education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of nineteen years entered the law office of the late Hon. O. S. Head, of Kenosha, and commenced the study of law. He spent the next seven years in preparatory study at his home and in Chicago, and in 1876 was admitted to practice by the courts of Wisconsin. Since that date he has devoted his time and energies to his profession and has succeeded in building up a large and remunerative practice.

In 1881, realizing that his abilities demanded a larger field of work, he moved to the city of Chicago, where he has since resided. While engaging in general practice, he has given special attention to the law of real estate and has appeared as counsel in many celebrated real estate cases. At the outset of his professional career he resolved never to accept a criminal retainer, and this rule has never been departed from.

Developing in early life a high degree of literary taste and ability, he has naturally taken much pleasure in giving these faculties considerable scope. Among his published works may be mentioned a treatise on "Abstracts of Title," which had a large sale, and has passed to a second edition; a treatise on the law of "Vendor and Purchaser," and later an elementary work for the use of students on "The Principles of Real Property." The last mentioned work has been received with special favor by legal educators and

is now used as a text-book in many of the leading law schools of the country.

Mr. Warvelle has also been connected as contributor and otherwise with the staff of several of the leading law journals. He has also written a number of historical and legal monographs, and for many years has enjoyed the distinction of being an authority upon Masonic archæology and cognate subjects. In recognition of his ability in the line of authorship, he has received from St. Ignatius College and several other collegiate institutions the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1896 he received the appointment of dean of the Chicago Law School, a position which he still holds. He is a member of several learned societies, including the American and Illinois State Bar Associations.

In 1877 Mr. Warvelle was married to Miss Lydia Bangs, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and they have five children.

In respect to the fraternity orders, there are many interesting details that might be related, but only the main outline is given here. Mr. Warvelle was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, in Chicago, in February, 1875, and since then by successive graduation has advanced through all the bodies of the York and Scottish rites, rounding out his Masonic career in 1888, when he was crowned with the thirty-third degree by the Supreme Counsel, A. A. S. R., for the northern jurisdiction. He has been honored with many official stations by the craft, being elected the presiding officer in all of the bodies of both the York and Scottish rites, as well as in a number of the grand bodies of the state. He has acquired an extended reputation as a writer on Masonic history and jurisprudence, having made a number of valuable



Geo. M. Marvell

contributions to the Masonic press on these subjects which are deservedly held in high esteem. He has one of the largest and finest private libraries in the city in all departments of literature, and in addition has made a collection of Masonic works which is larger and more valuable than any other in this or any of the adjoining states with but one exception. This latter library, comprising upward of five thousand titles, is under the control and auspices of the Oriental Consistory.

Mr. Warvelle is also active in charitable work of the fraternity; was one of the founders and for the past fifteen years a trustee of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and is president of the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged. He has

further been identified with the social organizations of the city, and was for several years president of the Acadia Club, and is a member of the Illinois Club. He has thoroughly eschewed politics and refused all offers of political preferment; but he is a fluent and easy speaker, thoroughly posted on whatever he undertakes to treat in public, and consequently his services as an orator and after-dinner speaker are constantly in demand. His brilliant gifts in this line and deep thought never fail to hold the close attention of his auditors no matter what the subject may be upon which he is addressing them. His arguments before the courts are lucid, logical and marked by an aptness of illustration that carries all the elements of conviction.

CHARLES SAMUEL DENEEN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles S. Deneen, state's attorney for Cook county, Illinois, was born May 4, 1863, at Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois. His father, Samuel H. Deneen, Ph. D., was professor of Latin and history at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, for thirty years, and his mother, Mary F. (Ashley) Deneen, was a graduate of a well-known woman's college at Cincinnati. Mr. Deneen's paternal grandfather, Rev. William L. Deneen, was a pioneer Methodist preacher in the early days of Illinois, and his great-grandfather, Risdon Moore, a resident of the state as early as 1812, was a member of the first territorial legislature of Illinois, and also of the first, third and fourth state legislatures. Mr. Deneen was a student in the public schools of Lebanon and at McKendree College, where his



education was continued under the personal supervision of his father. Following his graduation in 1882 from this institution, he taught school in Jasper and Madison counties for three years, and at the end of that period came to Chicago and entered the office of Master in Chancery Waller, as clerk. Mr. Deneen has been a member of several law firms. His first partner was H. Waldo Dikeman, known as Dikeman & Deneen. Later he was a member of Deneen & McPwen, of Blanke, Chytraus & Deneen, of Chytraus & Deneen and of Deneen & Hamill. While he was a member of the firm of Blanke, Chytraus & Deneen both Messrs. Blanke and Chytraus were called to the bench of the superior court. In 1892 Mr. Deneen was elected a member of the Illinois legislature from the old second senatorial district. He served one term. In December, 1895 he was appointed attorney for the sanitary district. Later he was elected state's attorney.

and has won a high place in popular estimation by his energetic and fearless conduct of this office. An unusually large number of prosecutions have fallen to his lot, and his vigorous conduct of them has been in the highest degree satis-

factory. Mr. Deneen was united in marriage May 10, 1891, at Princeton, Illinois, to Miss Bina Day Maloney, of Mount Carroll, Illinois. They have three children: Ashley, Dorothy and Francis.

DAVID SPENCER WEGG

CHICAGO, ILL.

David S. Wegg, chairman of the Railroad Supply Company of Chicago, and formerly counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Wisconsin Central Division, and president of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is accorded a distinguished place among the representative American legists and business men of the United States. No more capable man could possibly have been found for the many high and responsible positions he has filled. He has that cast of mind, an indispensable attribute of the successful lawyer and business man, which enables him to recognize beneath the exterior or surface formation the structural elements and to determine the inflexible laws which underlie all things. His career has been remarkably successful, and has been achieved by untiring devotion, profound knowledge and a rare faculty for seizing opportunities.

Mr. Wegg is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born in the village of St. Thomas, December 16 1847. His parents, John W. and Jerusha (Duncombe) Wegg, were of English lineage. His mother's family, "the Duncombes," traces its descent from Sir Charles Duncombe (Lord Feversham), who came to America in 1730. His father was born in Norfolk, England. His ancestors were mainly engaged in mechanical pursuits, although among them were an admiral of the English navy and a representative of the crown on the island of Trinidad.

Mr. Wegg, as a youth, took every opportunity

to obtain an education, and when strong enough he worked in his father's carriage shop and acquired proficiency at the trade. By hard study before and after hours of labor he qualified himself for teaching, and, while fulfilling his duties as a teacher in the schools of St. Thomas, he began the study of law. At the age of twenty-five years he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where his uncle, Chief Justice Lyon, resided, and availing himself of the kind offer of this relative to make his house his home, he entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin and was graduated with the class of 1873. He was immediately employed by the law firm of Fish & Lee, of Racine, and soon became a partner. In 1875 he accepted an offer of partnership from ex-Chief Justice Dixon, of Milwaukee, and the firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes will always be remembered as one of the most brilliant law firms of the northwest.

When the association was dissolved on account of the ill health of Judge Dixon, Mr. Wegg entered the firm of Jenkins, Elliot & Winkler, which was largely employed in railroad interests, and made the law of corporations a specialty. From this agreeable and lucrative partnership Mr. Wegg was called to the position of assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and in 1885 he took charge of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, a position which necessitated his removal to Chicago, where he



Wm. Lloyd Garrison

has since resided. Here without relinquishing the legal duties which the department required, there was added a vast financial and managerial responsibility. It became necessary, in order for the Wisconsin Central to obtain a terminal in Chicago, to organize a new corporation, the Chicago Northern Pacific Railroad Company; and of this road Mr. Wegg became president, and upon him rested, without the title of manager, the vast responsibility of its financial and constructive, as well as legal, management. He purchased the right of way, conducted condemnation proceedings, negotiated bonds, built a magnificent depot and attended to the thousand details of the immense undertaking with the skill of a trained expert and the prudence and sagacity of a trained lawyer.

More recently when the Northern Pacific Railroad Company acquired possession of the Wisconsin Central, Mr. Wegg was elected a director of that great continental corporation, a position which he has recently voluntarily relinquished. Eloquent advocates and learned lawyers have been produced in every country where the common law has prevailed. In America, they have not unfrequently shown qualities of the highest statesmanship when called into councils of state.

As a lawyer Mr. Wegg seems to have assim-

ilated the principles of law and to be able to supply, from his judicial mind, a correct solution to any new combination of details that will stand the test of severest criticism. In the earlier years of his practice he excelled, in his skill in the presentation of cases to juries, while before the court his mastery of legal principles, familiarity with precedents, and power of logical and forcible argument, made him almost invincible. He has often been a trustee for large estates and has held numerous positions of trust and confidence with corporations other than those mentioned. As counsel, his services have been in great demand, and he has been extensively retained in important and complicated litigations in New York and other eastern cities.

Outside of professional studies Mr. Wegg is well informed, and, in some lines of literature and science, an adept. He is a free and interesting conversationalist, an agreeable comrade, and a most fascinating companion. He is a member of the Literary and Union League Clubs of Chicago; the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee; and the Manhattan Club, of New York.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Eva Russell, daughter of Mr. Andrew Russell, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. They have two sons, Donald Russell Wegg and David Spencer Wegg, Jr.

HON. LORIN C. COLLINS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Tracing his ancestry back as far as the Mayflower, Judge Lorin C. Collins possesses all those characteristics which made that little band of determined men and women cross the ocean and brave the terrors of an unknown and almost unexplored region. Gifted with ability of a superior order and with a positive purpose in life, Judge Collins is now recognized as one of the foremost legal lights of this country. He is a

native of Windsor, Connecticut, born in August, 1848, and the son of Lorin C. Collins and Mary (Bemis) Collins. The parents were also of American descent and for many years the father was a prominent and influential minister of the gospel, espousing the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he remained in harmony until a disbelief in the question of eternal punishment on his part led him to withdraw. This was

while he was a leading member of the Minnesota conference, and the independence and self-reliance then manifested in the character of the father was in a striking degree transmitted to the son, who is disposed to reach independent conclusions by independent investigation and to reinforce his convictions by the appropriate conduct regardless of what the results to himself may be. In the year 1852 the parents moved to St. Paul and would doubtless have traveled still further west had that city not then been considered the end of the world in that direction.

When twenty years old Judge Collins came to Chicago; attended Northwestern University at Evanston, from which he graduated in 1872, and, having previously had a thorough preparatory training in the Ohio Wesleyan University, he entered the law office of the then influential firm of Clarkson & Van Schaack, of Chicago, with which he remained until admitted to the bar in 1874. Directly afterward he became a prominent figure in the public mind and ranked among the foremost as an effective organizer, a deep thinker and an eloquent advocate. Politics claimed a fair share of his attention, and Judge Collins speedily achieved distinction as a legis-

lator. He was first elected to the legislature in 1878, and re-elected twice in succession. His remarkable command of language, power of discrimination and prompt decision has won him an enviable position in the legal fraternity and has made him a coadjutor to be desired and an antagonist to be feared.

In 1883 he was chosen speaker of the Illinois house of representatives, being but thirty-five years of age. He discharged the exacting duties of that position in an able manner. In 1884 he was made judge of the circuit court of Cook county by appointment, and so well did he discharge the duties of the position that upon the expiration of the unexpired term he was elected for another term, and then re-elected. His public life has been characterized by the same sterling qualities of mind and heart that give tone to his private life.

In 1873 he was married to Miss Nellie Robb. They have three children.

Judge Collins is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has advanced to the degree of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Chicago Club, the Hamilton, Washington Park, American Yacht Clubs and Chicago Golf Club.

DR. V. C. PRICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Vincent C. Price, formerly president of the Lincoln National Bank, and president of the Price Flavoring Extract Company and also the Pan-Confection Company, is a man whose sterling honesty and integrity have won him the respect of the highest and humblest in his home city of Chicago and throughout the United States.

Dr. Price was born at Troy, New York, December 11, 1832, and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from college in 1852. He soon

after this commenced the study of medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1856. In 1861 he moved to Illinois, settling at Waukegan, where he engaged in the practice of his profession with marked success.

Dr. Price will always be remembered as the pioneer in the manufacture of pure cream of tartar baking powder. While a student he enjoyed unusual advantages in the study of chemistry, and the chemical laboratory of his college was the place above all others where he was most



Dr. V. C. Price

often to be found. Here, amid the surroundings that were so congenial to him, he made his first experiments for the discovery of a chemical combination for baking powder that should be at once healthful and adapted to universal use. Long research and experiment were rewarded by the discovery of the ingredients which met those requirements.

In 1865 he gave up his practice of medicine, formed a partnership for the manufacture of baking powder and successfully launched the plan he had in mind for so many years. The growth of the business was rapid, and Dr. Price's baking powder soon became known throughout the country. At the commencement of the business the sales were frequently by ounces, while tons are now the unit of measurement of the daily manufacture.

Dr. Price purchased his partner's interest in 1884 and formed an incorporated company under

the name of the Price Baking Powder Company, which has since carried on the business. In 1893, disposing of his interest in this company, Dr. Price formed the Price Flavoring Extract Company, for the manufacture of flavoring extracts. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln National Bank and was its president for eleven years, from its organization until transferred to the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago.

Dr. Price was married in 1856 to Miss Harriet E. White, daughter of Dr. White, of Buffalo, New York. They have four children.

As is known to all, the career of Dr. Price has been eminently successful. It has been achieved by singleness of purpose and rare business sagacity. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, deep thought and strong intellectuality. In all the relations of life he commands the respect and esteem which is ever rendered true worth.

WILLIAM MEADE FLETCHER

CHICAGO, ILL.

William M. Fletcher, member of the law firm of Collins & Fletcher, was born at Rappahannock, Virginia, and is a son of James W. and C. M. (Meade) Fletcher. He pursued his literary education at the Episcopal high school near

Alexandria, and the University of Virginia, at which latter institution he completed the prescribed law course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. After his graduation and admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of law in Montana, where he became attorney for some of the largest banking, mining, corporate and business interests in Montana.

After spending five years in the west and

meeting with much success in his profession, he determined to seek a broader field for his efforts, and in 1895 located in Chicago, where he has won distinction as an able member of the Illinois bar. Soon after coming to Chicago he became a member of the firm of Collins, Goodrich, Darrow & Vincent, and was connected therewith until the dissolution of that firm in November, 1895, when he formed a co-partnership with its senior member, ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins, under the firm name of Collins & Fletcher, which co-partnership still exists. Its offices being in the fourteenth floor of the Title & Trust Company building. This firm, which is one of the leading law firms in Chicago, is engaged in general practice, and has a large and extensive practice in the varied branches of the law.



Mr. Fletcher was married in 1896 to Miss Florence Lea, of Philadelphia, a daughter of J. Tatnall Lea, of that city. From 1899 to 1902 he was a professor of equity jurisprudence, pleading and practice in the John Marshall Law School of Chicago. In 1902 he resigned this po-

sition and accepted a position as a professor of law in the Northwestern University Law School.

Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Illinois Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago and Germania Clubs.

WILLIAM HAUSER GRAY

CHICAGO, ILL.

William H. Gray, general manager of the Knights Templars and Masons Life Indemnity Company, with offices in Masonic Temple, Chicago, holds an enviable position in life insurance circles throughout the west.

He is a native of Ohio, having been born at Piqua, of that state, September 23, 1847, and is a son of Jacob C. and Catherine (Hauser) Gray. His father was a native of Ohio and a prominent contractor and builder. A resident of the same city for over sixty years, he stood high in his community. "Deacon Gray," as he was called, was a deacon in the Baptist church for over fifty years, and was prominently known all over Ohio. He was an active believer and worker for any object that tended toward the advancement of education, though the advantages he had personally in his early life were few, he gave all of his children a liberal education. He died, aged seventy-nine, in the year 1881. The mother was a daughter of the late Jacob Hauser, of Dayton, Ohio. She was always identified with and an active worker of the Baptist church, and reared a family of six children, two boys and four daughters, Mr. J. H. Gray, of Cincinnati, being the other son. Mr. W. H. Gray received his early education in and graduated from the Piqua high school and then entered the Denison University, where he graduated three years later. He assisted his father in the building operations then on hand

for a time and later entered the employ of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company as a civil engineer. Upon the failure of this company he entered the lumber business until after the Chicago fire in 1871, when he sold out and became connected with a life insurance company, and had quarters at Indianapolis, Indiana. Subsequently he was transferred to Ohio, and in 1877 he organized the Knights Templar and Masons Mutual Aid Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, which under his management became the leading company at that time in the United States.

In 1883 he severed his connection with this company, leaving it in splendid financial condition, and spent a year engaged in private business, and then came to Chicago, and May 4, 1884, he organized the Knights Templar and Masons Life Indemnity Company of Chicago, Illinois, and with this company, as director and general manager, he has been identified ever since. The success this company has met from the first up to the present time is truly phenomenal. To-day it stands guarantee for upward of thirty million dollars of insurance, a result mainly attributable to the management and great administrative ability of Mr. Gray.

Mr. Gray has been active with others in the development of the Indiana natural gas fields, and owns interests there. He owns over six thousand acres of land in Texas, seven hundred acres in Indiana, one thousand acres in Illinois



Respectfully Yours
W. H. Gray

and several fine houses in Chicago. He conceived the plan and was the originator of the company which removed the old Libby Prison, of Richmond, Virginia, to Chicago. For a time he was its treasurer, being, in fact, its sole owner until disposed of to a syndicate, who owned it for years and had it situated in Chicago on Wabash avenue on what is now the site of the present Coliseum.

He is a valued member of various social organizations, including the Union League and Marquette Clubs, and is also a member of St. Bernard Commandery (K. T.) and other Masonic bodies. A man of scholarly tastes and one whose mind has been cultivated by extensive reading and research, carried into many fields of literature.

Mr. Gray has traveled extensively and delights to spend his summers on the coast of Maine or at his fine country home near Indianapolis, which is his chance of securing a much-needed rest for a short time each year.

Mr. Gray is a Baptist in religion and a Republican in politics. He was married February 17, 1881, to Miss Opha E. Buckingham, a graduate of Mt. Carroll (Illinois) Seminary. The union has been blessed with three children, named Ira B., William B. and Ralph B. Gray. Mr. Gray has been very active in the management of the now renowned Knights Templar charity balls, which have become events of the season, and has served as chairman of the invitation committee of the sixth and seventh and chairman of the general committee of the eighth ball.

MAJOR LAWRENCE M. ENNIS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Major Lawrence M. Ennis, one of the popular attorneys at the Chicago bar, is a man of great natural ability, a graceful and eloquent orator of aspiring ambition and of restless energy; brave, resolute and fearless, as his whole life's career has evinced.



Mr. Ennis was born in Chicago, November 3, 1859, and is a son of James Ennis, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and Mary A. (Saxton) Ennis, a native of Chicago. Lawrence M. Ennis was educated in the public schools and St. Patrick's Academy of Chicago, under the Christian Brothers. He graduated from the North Division high school, being class orator in 1877. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Upon the death of his father he formed a partnership with Francis W. Walker, under the firm name of Ennis &

Walker. This firm existed four years, until in 1884, when Mr. Walker went into the state's attorney's office. In March, two years later, Mr. Ennis formed a partnership with Hon. William E. Mason, now United States senator from Illinois, under the firm name of Mason & Ennis, which continued until 1895, when the partnership was dissolved on Mr. Mason's election to the United State's senate; and Mr. Ennis formed a new firm with Mr. John J. Coburn, under the firm name of Ennis & Coburn, which continued until Major Ennis accompanied his regiment, the Seventh Illinois Infantry, to the Spanish war, he being in command of the famous Second Battalion of that regiment. The regiment served in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, throughout the war.

Major Ennis began his military career by enlisting in Company F, First Infantry, I. N. G., as a private in 1881, and served a three years' term. Soon after his discharge he joined the

Veteran Corps, of which he has been an active member ever since. When the First Infantry visited Charleston, Atlanta and other southern cities in 1895, it was accompanied by the Veteran Corps, and Major Ennis was made special guardian of the "Flag of Friendship," typifying the reunion of the North and South. December 5, 1896, he was elected Major of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, and served with the regiment through the times of peace and during the Spanish war, being commissioned major of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1898. At the close of the year 1900, Major Ennis resigned from the service, but when the service men of the Spanish war organized, he was made commander of Bucky O'Neill Camp. He is also a companion of the Illinois Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

April 2, 1902, Major Ennis was elected commander of the department of Illinois of the service men of the Spanish war at the first national convention held in Springfield. Just previous to this, on March 10, 1902, he was elected president of the Veterate Corps of the First Infantry, I. N. G. Politically Major Ennis is a Democrat and active in party affairs. He has always manifested an interest in educational matters, and presented for many years a gold medal for the best English essay to the graduating class of the North Division high school. It is known as the Ennis Essay Medal.

On October 2, 1884, Mr. Ennis was married to Elizabeth Gertrude Quinlan, of Woodstock, Illinois. They have four children, Mary, Gertrude, Lawrence and James. Mr. Ennis is a devout Roman Catholic, following the faith of his fathers.

EDWARD CHARLES DARLEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Edward C. Darley, the late eminent civil engineer, was born at Tarrytown, New York, January 28, 1846, and was a son of William George Darley and Mary Esther (Weeks) Darley.

He was educated in the schools of Warren, Ohio, and at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Before his twentieth year he was employed as civil engineer of the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad, at New Castle, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he went to Brazil, Indiana, to build a blast furnace, and in 1867 to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed his profession as a mechanical engineer, building blast furnaces until 1887, when he was called to Ashland, Wisconsin, to build a large blast furnace there, which took some time, and when finished he, in 1888, went to Portland, Oregon, and built a large blast furnace there. In 1889 he returned to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was em-

ployed with J. P. Witherow as general superintendent of blast furnace construction until 1892. Then he practiced mechanical engineering until 1897, when he came to Chicago, Illinois, as general western agent for the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, Mansfield, Ohio, and the "Cahall" water tube boilers.

Mr. Darley enlisted in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 27, 1864, serving his country until the close of the war in 1865, and receiving an honorable discharge.

He was a member of several societies and clubs, among them the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was one of the charter members, and of the Institute of Mining Engineers. He was a Mason, having joined that order in 1867, a Republican and a member of the Episcopal church.



Edgarley

Mr. Darley's life was one of untiring activity, and was crowned with a high degree of success. He built no less than forty-four blast furnaces, steel plants and rolling mills in different parts of the United States. He was a man of pleasing personality, genial manner and true courtesy. His many admirable qualities of mind and heart endeared him greatly to his many friends.

Mr. Darley died February 16, 1901, at Chi-

cago, Illinois. His death was very sudden and due to the administration of chloroform to perform a slight operation on his throat. He left a widow, Mary Elenora (Watson) Darley, to whom he was married January 12, 1869. She is a daughter of William Watson, banker of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and one son, William W. Darley, was born September 22, 1870, at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

HON. OLIVER H. HORTON, LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Oliver H. Horton, LL. D., was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, October 20, 1835, the son of Henry W. and Mary H. Horton. He came to Chicago at the age of twenty and found employment in the lumber business.

It was not until five years later, at an age when the young man of to-day considers himself unfortunate if he is not fairly well established in business, that young Horton entered the law office of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, and served in the several capacities of office attendant, student and clerk. He also took a regu-

lar course in the old Chicago University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863. His diligent study, however, had enabled him to pass the examination for admittance to the bar some little time previous to this, and when, in the early part of 1864, the firm of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis was dissolved, a new partnership was formed by the late Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Benjamin F. Ayer and Mr. Horton, in which Mr. Horton's name appeared as junior member. Mr. Ayer withdrew the following year and the firm of Hoyne & Horton was organized, the name being changed again in 1867 to that of Hoyne,

Horton & Hoyne, and thus it remained until the death of Mr. Hoyne, the senior partner, in 1883. From then until 1887, when Mr. Horton went on the bench, it was known as Horton & Hoyne.

Judge Horton received his first judicial nomination to the Cook county circuit court in 1887 by a vote of the members of the bar, at which ninety per cent. of the ballots were in his favor. Although a Republican in his affiliations, he was a candidate on the non-partisan ticket in the election which followed. In the twice that he has since been nominated, however, his name has appeared on both Republican and Democratic tickets, a fact which shows the esteem in which he is held the bar and the public generally, and in March, 1898, he was selected as a judge of the appellate court of the first district, a legal honor of considerable magnitude, and which further indicates the respect with which he is regarded by the bench.

Judge Horton is not a politician and has held but one public office, and in that instance, as he has been heard to say, "only because there was no help for it." This was the position of corporation counsel, to which Mayor Roach nominated him without his knowledge and while he was absent from the city. Notwithstanding that he withdrew his name as soon as he heard of it,



the nomination was confirmed by unanimous vote of the common council, and, under these circumstances, he finally decided to accept. It was only a matter of some two months, however, after this that he was released from these duties, which came to him so unsolicited, by his election to the bench.

In social and professional circles Judge Horton has taken a prominent place. He has been a member of the Union League Club since its organization, and is identified with the Chicago Literary Club, the Marquette Club, the Hamilton Club, the Forty Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Veteran Union League and the Glen View Club. He is a member of the Bar Association; was for years an active member of the Law Institute; served several terms as its treasurer and afterward as president. He has served as president of the Union College of Law and of its Alumni Association; was a charter member and was president of the Medico-Legal Society; is now one of the five trustees of the Lewis Institute, and has been for many years a trustee and was first vice-president of the Northwestern University. He is president of the board of trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute, and a devoted

member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having held every official position therein to which a layman is eligible. In 1880 he was sent as a delegate to the quadrennial general conference of that denomination, which met in Cincinnati, and in the year following was elected a lay delegate to the ecumenical conference which met in London. He is president of the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Lawman's Association, which originated the resolutions making equal lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal general conference, and was the active head and leader in that movement and remained such until success was attained. He was again elected lay delegate to the general conference and was a member of that body which convened in Chicago in May, 1900, and by which lay representation in equal numbers with the clergy was accepted and finally accomplished. He has been a member and a trustee of the Grace, and afterward Trinity Methodist Episcopal church for many years.

Judge Horton's wife was Miss Frances B. Gould, a daughter of Philip H. Gould, one of Chicago's pioneer residents. They have had two children, neither of whom are now living.

J. CHARLES STAMM, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

There are none of the younger class of practitioners in the city who have a larger practice than that enjoyed by Dr. Stamm. In fact night and day his office and residence are so besieged by patients that he is not allowed the time for necessary rest, to say nothing of recreation.

Dr. Stamm's abilities as practitioner are perhaps inherited in part from his father, Dr. Andreas Stamm. The latter was born at Bingen on the Rhine, studying medicine at the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg under Liebig, Niemeyer, and other masters. He graduated

from the University of Munich on March 24, 1866, receiving extraordinary honors.

The Son of Andreas and Helena (Feile) Stamm, J. Charles Stamm is a native of Chicago, where he was born on the 2d of February, 1868. Being a Roman Catholic and in accord with his religious belief, he was educated at St. Ignatius College, taking a classical course. Previous, however, he had some experience in his father's drug store and naturally conceived a liking for the medical profession. He had already made considerable progress in the study of phar-



J. Chas. Stamm

macy, so that on his graduation from St. Ignatius College Dr. Stamm's future course was clear.

Entering Rush Medical College and faithfully pursuing the full course, he graduated February 19, 1889. He promptly commenced practice, opening an office in the same building occupied by his father's drug store. A pleasing personality, professional skill and unusual energy and executive force won a position at a stroke which others have striven years to acquire, so that at the present time no physician on the West Side has a larger professional busi-

ness or more promising professional career. The Doctor has not changed his office since he established himself thirteen years ago in his present location, at No. 203 Blue Island avenue.

Dr. Stamm is a member of the St. Ignatius Alumni Association and of the Chicago Medical Society, being medical examiner for the I. O. O. F., C. O. F., K. O. T. M. and W. C. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and whether considered as a man of affairs or an able, successful and honored member of his profession, is looked upon as a man of strong character, who is destined to be in the front ranks.

JUDGE EDWARD H. THAYER

CLINTON, IOWA

Judge Edward H. Thayer, editor and one of the proprietors of the Clinton (Iowa) Morning Age, was born at Windham, Maine, November 27, 1832. His father, Ludo Thayer, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1796, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rhoda Penniman, was born at Windsor, Vermont, the same year. For many years he attended the district schools at Orono, state of Maine, graduating from the East Corinth Academy in 1850. That year he started for Portland, Oregon, although at that time Greeley had not given young men that excellent advice "to buy a Hoe press and go west." At Albany he took passage on a canal boat for Buffalo, thence by lake boat to Cleveland, where he was taken sick, preventing his continuing his journey.

He remained in Cleveland three years, reading law in the office of Bolton, Kelly & Griswold, attending lectures of the Medical College and doing local work on the Herald and Plain Dealer, newspapers of that city. While in Cleveland the subject of this sketch learned shorthand writing, being one of the very few persons in the country

who at that time was able to report speeches verbatim. In the political campaign of 1852 he reported speeches made by Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, Horace Greeley, Sam Houston and other distinguished gentlemen. He reported the speech of General Scott which was made in that city, in which occurred the noted phrases "sweet German accent" and "rich Irish brogue." He accompanied the party that escorted General Scott to the Blue Lick Springs, reporting the speeches made on the route of that celebrated chieftain. He also reported several speeches made by Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Thayer was admitted to the bar, passing the very thorough examination at that time made imperative by law, his certificate authorizing him to practice his profession in all the courts of the state. In May of that year he started further west, spending a week or two in Chicago. By railroad he went to Freeport, Illinois, thence by stage to Savannah, and down the river by boat to Muscatine, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected county attorney on the Democratic

ticket. In 1856 he was elected county judge of Muscatine county, and re-elected in 1858, both times as a Democrat. In 1858 he married Miss Delia E. Payne, of Westport, New York, who during their forty-three years of married life has been his most valuable helpmate. The fruits of this marriage were three daughters, all now residing in Clinton. In 1860 he was elected by the Democratic state convention as a delegate to the Charleston convention, being made the Iowa member of the committee on permanent organization, before which committee the first contest was made between the Douglas and Breckenridge factions. In that convention Judge Thayer voted fifty-six times for Stephen A. Douglas for candidate as president. The convention, without selecting a candidate, adjourned to Baltimore, where on the first ballot Judge Douglas was placed in nomination. In 1862 Judge Thayer was the Democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated by Hiram Price. During his residence in Muscatine Judge Thayer was engaged in the newspaper business, and in 1868 he moved to Clinton, where he established the *Age*, which paper he has since continued to edit and manage. He at once took a prominent part in advocating the construction of railroads, was director in several railroad companies, president of the Iowa Southwestern road, building a portion of that road and then operating it. He has been active through his paper in urging capital to establish manufactures in Iowa, has been a leader in championing the educational interests of the state, a persistent advocate of good roads, his work in that direction running through a period of twenty years. He has made the beet sugar industry a study, beginning the agitation of that subject in 1873 and from time to time publishing a vast amount of valuable information which had much to do with the establishment of beet sugar factories in this country, and he is now a firm believer in the practicability of growing sugar beets and manufacturing beet sugar in Iowa.

In 1875 Judge Thayer was elected a member

of the lower house of the general assembly of Iowa, and the following year he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood a trustee of the State Normal School, assisting in the establishing of that institution, holding the office of president of the board for several years, resigning in 1885 to accept the office of postmaster of Clinton, which, unsolicited, was tendered him by President Cleveland. In 1876 he was chosen a delegate to the Democratic national convention which met in St. Louis, taking an active part in securing the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884 he was elected delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention held at Chicago, was selected as the Iowa member of the platform committee and performed valuable service in formulating the tariff plank.

Besides his active advocacy of good roads in the *Daily Age*, he inaugurated a movement for a good roads convention, which met at Des Moines in August, 1892. This was one of the largest assemblies outside of political gatherings ever held in the state, every county and nearly every city and town sending delegates. He was elected chairman of the convention, making an address upon the subject of good roads, and subsequently, when the permanent organization known as the "Iowa Road Improvement Association" was organized, he was elected the president, which position he held for a number of years.

In October, 1892, the first national convention to consider the subject of good roads met in Music Hall, Chicago. This convention was presided over by Judge Thayer, and subsequently when the National League of Good Roads was formed he was made chairman of the executive committee, which office he now holds. In January, 1893, he addressed the Iowa Bankers' Association at their annual meeting, taking for his subject, "Good roads and how they effect our financial condition." In October, 1893, he delivered two addresses in Chicago, one before the American Bankers' Association at their meeting, being

assigned the subject, "The construction of good roads as a matter of finance," and the other before the "Good Roads Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition," his topic being, "A New Departure."

In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Gear the Iowa member of the Mississippi river states commission, taking a prominent part in the annual meetings which were held in New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and St. Paul. This committee consisted of one member from each state bordering on the Mississippi river. It served the public many years and until congress recognized the importance of its work by providing for the existing national commission.

For almost half a century Judge Thayer has been a familiar face in Democratic state conventions. He has often been placed on the committee on resolutions and he presided over the delib-

erations of the convention of 1864, held at Des Moines.

In January, 1902, the Democratic members of the Iowa general assembly voted unanimously for Judge Thayer for the office of United States senator. For several years he was a member of the school board of the city of Clinton, and for twenty-five years a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal church. In local matters the Age, under the direction of its editor, has been active in advocating and urging forward the material interests of the city. At an early day, realizing the fact that railroads were essential to the growth, prosperity and welfare of the state, the Age zealously and untiringly not only advocated gridironing the state with railroads but discountenanced and condemned the spirit of antagonism toward railroads which at times prevailed on the part of some of the people and some of the lawmakers.

WILLIAM FREDERICK CARROLL

CHICAGO, ILL.

William F. Carroll, attorney at law, representing large corporate interests, is an active and able member of the bar and has won honorable distinction for the capable manner in which he has cared for the litigation entrusted to his care.

His specialty is tax and corporation law, and in the last few years he has handled the bulk of the tax and special assessment cases before the county and supreme courts.

William F. Carroll was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1858, and is a son of William and Georgiana (Norman) Carroll. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago. In 1874 he left school because of the financial misfortunes of his father,

and took a position with Eugene Cary, manager of the German-American Insurance Company, of Chicago, at six dollars per week, and at the same time worked evenings from six to ten P. M. at the Chicago Public Library, at three dollars per week. At these employments he continued for two years and in the meantime, at odd hours, Sundays and holidays, studied shorthand. By February, 1877, he was proficient enough to accept the position of private secretary to C. H. Davis, the accountant of the Pullman Car Company, and on July of that year, on recommendation of Mr. Davis, he was appointed private secretary to the general manager of the M. K. & T. Railway Company, at Sedalia, Missouri, at a salary of eighty-five dollars per month. During this time he had been reading law nights, and on September 1, 1877, gave up the position



and returned to Chicago at a much reduced salary to study law in the office of Hon. E. D. Cooke, late congressman, and Henry D. Beam, prominent attorneys of the Chicago bar. He retained this position a year and on September 1, 1878, accepted a position as private secretary to James R. Wood, general passenger agent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, and a few months later took the same position with C. W. Smith, general manager of the same road. During all this time he kept up his study of law, and in April, 1879, at the age of twenty-one years, he took the examination and was admitted to the bar.

For the next three years he was law clerk for the late F. H. Kalas, and other lawyers of Chicago, and in the spring of 1883 went to Dakota, and later was appointed attorney and manager of a large mortgage loan company, at Huron, South Dakota. In 1886 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and practiced law until he came to Chicago in 1893, where he managed a World's Fair Custom-house Exhibiting Agency for a year and a half and then commenced the practice of

law in Chicago. In 1895 and 1896 he held for a time the position of county attorney in charge of tax matters, and assistant attorney of the Chicago Drainage Board. In 1896 he stumped the states of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky for McKinley.

Since 1897 Mr. Carroll has devoted his active time and energy to his law practice and has worked up a large business. He has made a specialty of tax, special assessment and corporation law, and is now in receipt of a large income from his practice.

Mr. Carroll was a member of the Drill Corps of Company C, First Regiment, of Chicago, from 1876 to 1878. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and in religious belief an Episcopalian.

Mr. Carroll was married in February, 1884, to Miss Jeanie Charlotte Adams, daughter of the late James Adams of Quincy, Illinois, and a descendant of the Adams of Massachusetts. Her mother was of the Arrowsmith family, of New York.

JOHN CHAUNCEY TRAINOR

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Chauncey Trainor, one of the prominent lawyers of Chicago, represents many large interests in the city and is highly valued for his great ability and his success is his profession.

John C. Trainor was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, May 18, 1858, and is the son of James and Catherine Trainor. His education was acquired in his native place, and upon its completion he began the study of law in the office of Hannibal Smith, who was the principal of the Watertown high school when he first entered that institution, and an old and valued friend. During the winter terms of 1878 and 1879 he temporarily left the law office to

teach in the village school at East Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, after which he resumed his legal studies in the office of Edmund B. Wynn, general counsel for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company. He was admitted to the bar January 6, 1882, by the supreme court held at Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Trainor came to Chicago August 27, 1883, first opening an office at the suburb of Kensington, and after establishing a permanent practice, he removed his office to Chicago, his residence still being in Kensington.

Mr. Trainor was married October 14, 1880, to Miss Deette M. Cavanaugh, of Watertown,



John C. Trainer

New York, daughter of Thomas T. and Mary E. Cavanaugh, and grand-daughter of Chandler C. Chase, of Watertown. Mrs. Trainor's parents owned and operated a large dairy farm of between three hundred and four hundred acres; at the junction of the three towns of Rodman, Rutland and Watertown, and about seven miles from the city of Watertown. Her grandfather, Mr. Chase, was a well-to-do farmer in the township and died in April, 1893, at eighty-three years of age. Mr. Chase had been assessor of his

township for a number of years and was one of the best-known and most respected men in Jefferson county. Mrs. Trainor died in September, 1893, leaving five children, three girls and two boys. She was a beautiful woman, of rare intellectual endowments.

Mr. Trainor is an energetic, successful lawyer; he has a fine home in Kensington and other investments there. In politics he is a Republican, whose activity and zeal are of recognized value to the party.

ORSON SMITH

CHICAGO, ILL.

Orson Smith, president of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, is one of the noted financiers of Chicago and has been conspicuous in all the movements, changes and evolutions that have helped to make Chicago a great financial center.

He is a man noted for his conservatism, excellent business ability, foresight and sound judgment. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his business and the careful regard for the interests of all his depositors and an assiduous and unremitting attention to all the details have brought to his bank a very

large and successful business.

Mr. Smith is a native-born Chicagoan. He was born here December 14, 1841, and received his education in the public and private schools of this city. His ambition to begin the battle of life for himself induced him to leave his studies at an early period. When but thirteen years of age he entered the retail store of Potter Palmer as bundle boy, where he remained one year, when he secured a position as clerk in the private banking house of F. Granger Adams. Had he even at

this early age determined to become a banker he could hardly have found a better instructor. Mr. Adams was a successful banker and had organized his house in 1852. With him Mr. Smith labored for eleven years, rising from one clerkship to the next in importance until 1863, when a change was made in the name and character of the bank. Mr. Adams had concluded to go to New York City. A charter was taken out for the Traders' Bank and Mr. Adams' private institution became merged into a state bank of that name. Later on the name was changed to the Traders' National Bank, Mr. Smith remaining through all these years, until the year 1870, having reached the position of chief clerk and assistant cashier. For many years Mr. Smith had been interested in the affairs of the Board of Trade, and when, about that time, there was organized the Corn Exchange National Bank, the intention of the promoters being to cater largely to the Board of Trade business, he resigned from the Traders' National Bank and took a position in the new concern. The Corn Exchange National Bank was organized with Julian S. Rumsey as president, S. A. Kent as vice-president and Orson Smith as cashier. In 1881 this bank went out of



existence, but upon its foundation another institution was started. This was a state organization and was called the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Smith was retained as cashier and held the position until the spring of 1884, when he resigned and accepted the vice-presidency of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. This position he held until elected to the presidency in 1898. As has been mentioned, Mr. Smith has for many years been closely identified with the affairs of the Chicago Board of Trade. He has held many positions of trust in this body, among them that of treasurer, to which office he was elected annually from 1872 to 1878. He is also interested in the Chicago Stock Exchange and has been a member of the governing committee, and for several years has also been a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company is one of the oldest banking institutions in the state of Illinois, having been organized in 1857. Starting out with a capital of half a million dollars, it has since been increased to two million dollars. Mr. John H. Dunham was the first president.

The thirteen original trustees were Isaac N. Arnold, W. E. Doggett, D. R. Holt, William B. Ogden, John H. Foster, Walter L. Newberry, Henry Farnum, Jonathan Burr, George Steele, J. H. Dunham, F. B. Cooley, A. H. Burley and John High, names that must awaken a host of recollections to the Chicago resident of antebellum days. Most of these have passed away in the great beyond, and of those surviving only one, Mr. A. H. Burley, is now actively identified with the institution. The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company now occupies the elegant new building named after it on the corner of Clark and Adams streets, where they have the whole of the banking floor.

Mr. Smith is a well-known man in Chicago and holds active memberships in many of the prominent clubs and social organizations of the city. He has never had any inclination to a public life, as his early education and business training fitted him for a financier, and as a banker he prefers to be and is best known.

He was united in marriage December 14, 1871, to Miss Anna Rice, daughter of John B. Rice, who was twice mayor of Chicago.

JUSTUS CHANCELLOR

CHICAGO, ILL.

Justus Chancellor was born near the town of Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, October 12, 1863. His father was John Cooper Chancellor, of Scotch-Irish parentage, a native of Virginia, and who at an early date moved to Indiana and engaged in farming. His mother, Elizabeth Jennie Justus, was of German and Welsh parentage.

Mr. Chancellor acquired his literary education in the public school of Vincennes, Indiana, where he graduated from the high school with a standing entitling him to admission to the college

without examinations. He attended the Northwestern University, but never entered college, having sought means of earning a living, and taking the steps he thought best to qualify him for entering upon a professional career. He knew, however, that this could not be secured until he had secured sufficient capital to meet the necessary expenditure. He accordingly began work upon the farm and also at carpentering and building, and used these means as stepping stones to something higher. During this period of labor, while he was earning money with which to enter



John Chandler

the law school, he took up a course of study under DeWolf & Chambers, prominent attorneys at Vincennes, and in October, 1883, he came to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law. While at home during vacation the same year he was stricken with typhoid fever and confined to his bed seven months. At the end of this time, the college season being far advanced, he did not deem it advisable to return until the following October, when he resumed his studies and afterward graduated in 1886.

In the fall of 1884, when he returned to complete his law course, he accepted a clerkship in the office of Charles S. Thornton in order to familiarize himself with the practical workings of the law and the methods of the court room. He continued in this capacity until 1888, when the firm of Thornton & Chancellor was organized.

Mr. Chancellor as a real estate and corporation lawyer has won distinguished preferment, and his connection with some of the most important law suits that have been heard in the civil courts have given him a reputation that places him high above the average lawyer. He is well versed in the various branches of the law. His arguments are logical, clear and convincing. The firm was counsel in the celebrated embezzlement and forgery case of Rand, McNally & Company against Charles R. Williams, when nine-

teen indictments had been found against their client. The trial took six weeks and the verdict was "not guilty." The well-known Ayer controversy was another case of note in which Mr. Chancellor displayed much skill. The estate of John Cayer against the bondholders of Riverside Improvement Company had been in litigation many years and the firm of Thornton & Chancellor, as counsel for the estate, succeeded in securing a first judgment, in which the bondholders were defeated.

Mr. Chancellor, owing to his knowledge of corporation law, is constantly in charge of very important interests. He is an indefatigable worker. A Republican in politics, he takes great interest therein, and in 1884, when Hon. James G. Blaine was the Republican nominee for the presidency, Mr. Chancellor devoted his time to making speeches throughout the campaign.

Mr. Chancellor was married in May, 1889, to Miss Hattie Theodosia Lincoln Harper, a Virginian by birth. They have a son and daughter and live at Lake View, where, being a man of scholarly tastes and studious habits, he spends many hours with his favorite authors. He has a very large and well-selected library. He is a member of the Marquette Club, the Chicago Hussars, and belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias; is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

HON. WILLIAM BENNETT CUNNINGHAM

CHICAGO, ILL.

Judge William B. Cunningham, senior member of the law firm of Cunningham, Vogel & Cunningham, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, was born June 11, 1838, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph and Janet (McGregor) Cunningham. His

paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania and his maternal grandfather was Donald McGregor of County Inverness, Scotland.

Mr. Cunningham was educated at Hiram, Ohio, and on leaving school he read law with S. W. Dana in New Castle, Pennsylvania, until

December, 1861, when he went to war as paymaster and remained in the army until the close of the war in 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He resumed his law studies at Murphyboro, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

November 1st, 1865, he moved to Canton, Mississippi, purchased a cotton plantation on which he lived, and in the meantime practicing law in Canton. In 1869 he was elected a member of the constitution convention of Mississippi, and spent six months at Jackson, Mississippi, in said convention. He was chairman of the committee on education and personally prepared the school law of the state of Mississippi. He was then elected to the house of representatives and served one year, when he was elected judge of the county court of Madison county and served as such two years, when he was made judge of the circuit court for the district comprising Madison, Holmes, Yazoo, Leake and Atalla counties, and held court seven years in that district. The circuit court was also the criminal court, and the murder trials during the reconstruction period

were numerous and many times great excitement prevailed during said trials, especially in Yazoo county.

Judge Cunningham was married in 1867 to Katherine Morhead, of Pennsylvania, who died in Mississippi, in 1876, leaving three children. On May 1, 1877, Judge Cunningham moved to Chicago, desiring a wider field of operation, and commenced the practice of law, which he has continued ever since with great success. His practice is large, embracing many cases of an important character in the state courts and lately has been much engaged, the courts of the United States requiring a knowledge of the intricate problems of jurisprudence. He has appeared in many noted cases and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the Chicago bar. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States.

Politically he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian and has always attended that church. His three children are all living in Chicago and William B., his son, is his law partner.

LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lemuel Conant Grosvenor, M. D., as his name indicates, is descended from two noted colonial families, the Grosvenors and the Conants, whose prominence in medicine, in the ministry and as anti-slavery workers is a matter of history. His father, Deacon Silas N. Grosvenor, was a leading business man of Paxton, Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Conant, was a daughter of Rev. Gains Conant, for twenty-five years pastor of the Paxton Congregational church. It was his mother's wish that her eldest son, Lemuel, should

become a clergyman, but the boy's inclination was in another direction, and from an early age it was his earnest desire to enter the medical profession.

The Doctor was born at Paxton in 1833, attended Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, and on the removal of the family to Worcester, entered the high school there, where he remained a student four years. He entered the local literary societies and received the valuable literary training that later in life has gained for him the prestige of being among the



Emuel C. Proctor

ablest public speakers in Chicago. It was here also that he found time to cultivate his musical talents, acquiring what has since been to him one of the greatest sources of recreation during the busiest years of his professional life. When he was seventeen years old his parents moved to Sauk county, Wisconsin, then considered well toward the western frontier, and the rugged pioneer life he there encountered exercised considerable influence upon the development of the strong side of his character. With the desire to live to some noble purpose, the first winter after settling in Wisconsin he secured a district school at West Point, in Columbia county, the first ever held at that point. At the close of his winter's work, wherein he had followed the old custom of "boarding around," he found himself the owner of sixty dollars in gold. Not content with his own education, he obtained his father's consent, and, with his pack on his back, started on foot for Milwaukee, a distance of one hundred miles, and from there made his way to his old home in Worcester. There he again entered the high school to perfect himself in higher mathematics and surveying, and in the winter of 1849 he resumed teaching. The next ten years of his life were devoted to this profession, which he followed with marked success, having charge during this time of the district school of Scituate, a select school of Rutland, the Union high school at Scituate Harbor and the South Hingham grammar school, of which he was principal. He was also for seven years teacher of the old Mather School in Dorchester, and from which he could have stepped to higher honors as a teacher had he so chosen. His ability as an educator had become widely recognized, but, nevertheless, while in Boston his resolution to enter the medical profession became firmly fixed. Declining a chair in the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, he returned west and took up the study of medicine in the Cleveland Medical College, from which he

was graduated in the spring of 1864. He began practice in Peoria, Illinois, and remained there three years. His next home was in Galesburg, but in 1870 he located in Chicago, where he became widely known as a leader in his profession. He enjoys a large general practice, and as an obstetrician has no superior. He has given this branch of the profession his special attention and should be classed among the benefactors of the race and have everlasting renown. During the great Chicago fire in 1871 Dr. Grosvenor performed a noble service for the destitute and homeless that should never be forgotten. He was the only physician on the north side whose house was not burned down, but his own good fortune did not blind him to his duty to his fellow citizens, and for months he labored unceasingly to provide food, shelter and medical attention for the thousands who were sufferers from the conflagration.

Dr. Grosvenor has for many years been connected with the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, in which he holds the chair of clinical obstetrics. For many years he held the chair of sanitary science in the same institutions, a chair which was created especially for him, and which was the first full professorship created in that department by any college in the country. He has been on the executive board of the college for a considerable period, and for twenty-five years was a member of the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, serving for three terms as president. He was for two years president of the American Paedological Society, and for many years an honored member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

As a lecturer the Doctor is well known. His lectures entitled "Our Boys," "Our Girls" and "The Value of a Purpose" have been delivered quite extensively throughout the country and have proven especially popular and are a great help to young people. He is a member and trus-

tee of the Lincoln Park Congregational church, and also a charter member of the Chicago Congregational Club. His first wife was Miss Helen M. Prouty, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, whom he married in 1865. She was a daughter of Lorenzo Prouty and a granddaughter of David A. Prouty, the inventor of the first iron plow. Mrs. Grosvenor died in 1874, leaving three children, Lorenzo M. and Wallace F., both of whom are practicing physicians, and Ellen Elfreda, who died early. In 1877 the Doctor married Miss Naomi Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, Massachusetts. There were four children from

this second marriage. Inez and Gertrude died when two and three years of age, respectively. The two surviving children, David Bassett and Lucy Ella, are beautiful and interesting children.

Dr. Grosvenor possesses a rugged constitution, and has a host of friends to whom he has endeared himself by his kindly manner, his warm-hearted and sympathetic nature and his untiring efforts in behalf of suffering humanity. He has achieved renown in his profession and is considered the leader in his chosen field; yet it is as a citizen and a man among men that the Doctor is held in highest esteem.

LOUIS EISENDRATH

CHICAGO, ILL.

Louis Eisendrath, of the well and favorably known house of Strauss, Eisendrath & Company, manufacturers of ladies' waists, skirts and boys' and children's clothing, of Chicago, Illinois, is one of the most active business men of that city. He cares for the large business of the firm with an ease born of long experience, which shows familiarity with every detail of the many departments of this great manufacturing and jobbing concern, whose goods are sold throughout the United States.

Louis Eisendrath was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 16, 1853, and is a son of Levi and Helen Eisendrath. With his parents he came to America early in life and was educated in Chicago, where he has since resided. Mr. Eisendrath's first business experience was as a cash boy in one of the large dry goods stores and later was a traveling salesman. He organized and started the present firm in 1886, at first in a small way, and which

he built up and enlarged yearly until now the house is recognized as one of the leaders in its line in Chicago and the west.

Mr. Eisendrath is a member of the Standard Club of Chicago. He has traveled extensively both in Europe and America.

Politically Mr. Eisendrath is a staunch Republican, having supported his party since casting his first vote. In religious matters he is of the liberal Jewish faith.

Mr. Eisendrath is a man of strong character, remarkable nervous energy and business force, and is one who is always doing something and who makes every minute count during business hours. He is recognized as a prominent citizen of Chicago and a man of affairs.

Mr. Eisendrath was married June 2, 1874, to Miss Hannah Strauss, daughter of Levi Strauss, of Quincy, Illinois. They have three children: Mrs. Blanch E. Spiesberger, wife of Sam E. Spiesberger; Joseph L.; and Leon L. Eisendrath. The family reside on Calumet avenue, Chicago, where they own a handsome residence.



HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

David Rowland Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee of the corporation engaged in the construction of the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis in 1904,

and the grandfather of the founders, and the grandfather of the founders, was born at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, October 1, 1850. His father, John B. Francis, was a descendant of a prominent Virginia family and a polished gentleman of the old southern type.

The founders of the family in Kentucky were pioneer set-

David R. was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother, Eliza (Caldwell) Rowland, was a descendant of David Irvine, of Lynchburg, Virginia, whose ten daughters were among the most distinguished of the pioneer women of Kentucky, and left their impress upon the history and social characteristics of the state. The Irvines were of honorable Scotch lineage and its representatives were among the earliest colonists of Virginia.

David R. Francis inherited the physical and mental qualities of his sturdy ancestry. His primary education was received at Richmond Academy in his native town. Removing to St. Louis in 1866, he entered Washington University and was graduated in the class of 1870. He immediately entered commercial life, and for the next five years was employed as shipping clerk and in other capacities by a wholesale grocery house. In 1877 he engaged in the grain business on his own account, and seven years later founded the well-known D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company, and entered into the exportation

of grain, which has largely engaged his attention since that time.

Though one of the youngest members of the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Francis obtained prompt and decided recognition for business sagacity, success in operations and prudent foresight, and was made vice-president of that body in 1883, and in 1884 was elected president. He is identified with many of the most important business institutions of the city, and is at the present time a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and vice-president of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. He is a large stockholder in the St. Louis & Colorado Railway Company, and greatly interested in the present construction of that line into the west and southwest. He is also closely identified with the organized charities of the city.

In 1885 Mr. Francis was the Democratic candidate for mayor of the city of St. Louis, and in spite of an adverse majority of fourteen thousand votes at the last preceding election, he was elected by twelve hundred majority. His administration was a purely business one, and judging from results, was eminently successful. He brought about the reduction of interest on the municipal indebtedness from six and seven to three and sixty-five hundredths and four per cent.; enforced the payment of a judgment of one million dollars against the Pacific Railway Company; instituted reforms in the departments of the city government; forced the reduction in the price of gas from two dollars and a half to one dollar and a quarter per thousand feet, and was instrumental in extending the city's water supply. His vigorous and successful advocacy of street reconstruction has placed the city of St. Louis in the ranks of the best paved cities of the



United States. He was the progenitor of the "New St. Louis" of to-day.

In 1888 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected governor of the State of Missouri. His administration was so completely successful that it is yet pointed to as a model. It was clean, broad, economical without parsimony, patriotic and progressive. He gave much thought to, and in a most efficient manner promoted the cause of public education, particularly aiding the State University and elevating its standard and exalting its reputation to its present renown.

Retiring from office at the close of his gubernatorial term, Governor Francis resumed his business affairs with his former enterprise and success. In 1896 he was called by President Cleveland to his cabinet as secretary of the interior, and immediately brought into this larger public service the energy and thoughtfulness he displayed in lesser public stations and in his private business.

In the course of an exceedingly busy life he has found time to solve the problems of government and also educate himself in art, literature and science, and few men of his age are possessed of as many and varied accomplishments. He is an attractive public speaker, is entirely democratic in his tastes and has a natural and charming personality.

When the World's Fair enterprise came to be considered, by common consent and absolute unanimity Governor Francis was called on to head the gigantic enterprise. He accepted the commission and entered upon the work with a zeal and determination that were infectious, and gave inspiration to his lieutenants. He devotes, entirely without compensation, nearly all his time to the World's Fair work, and has organized it so thoroughly and systematically that its success is already assured.

Governor Francis was married in 1876 to Miss Jennie Perry, of St. Louis, and they have six children, all boys.

ANSON B. JENKS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Anson B. Jenks, a great scholar and a great lawyer, one of the most solid professional men of the city, has been in active practice in Chicago for forty-three years, having in that time gained an eminent and commanding position at the bar.

Anson B. Jenks was born at Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, in the year 1836, and is a son of Calvin and Annis (Brown) Jenks, the first people to settle in that county. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1858, upon examination at Norwich, New York, and immediately began practice at Owego, where he remained until the fall of 1859, when he came to Chicago and opened a law office, in partnership with Hon.

G. C. Walker, since governor of Virginia, under the firm name of Walker & Jenks. Two years later this partnership came to a close and Mr. Jenks continued to practice by himself until 1865, when he became associated with Mr. F. G. Bradley, the firm being known as Jenks & Bradley. This partnership was dissolved at the time of the Chicago fire in 1871, and since that time Mr. Jenks has practiced alone. His professional career has been highly successful, he having been identified with many important cases. During the two score years or more that he has been a member of the Chicago bar he has devoted his entire energy to his profession, and by so doing built up a large practice, composed for the



A. B. Jenkins

most part of civil cases. He is thoroughly Democratic in his political beliefs, but prefers not to take an active part in political matters.

Mr. Jenks is apt and forceable in presenting

elementary questions of law to the court and is pre-eminent as a lawyer, able and well read, a good business man and an upright, influential citizen.

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

John McAuley Palmer, major general of volunteers, governor of the state, United States senator and candidate of the national Democratic party for president of the United States in 1896, has been a leading figure in Illinois for sixty years. His activity continued almost up to the time of his death, and his name is as familiar to the young men of to-day as it was to their grandparents. He was practically the last of the "old guard," the companions and friends of Lincoln and his associates. General McClermand, a contemporary, died recently, and about the only one left now is Colonel William R. Morrison, now living in retirement in Waterloo.

General Palmer was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on September 15, 1817, making him a few days over eighty-three at the time of his death. His father came from Virginia, as did his mother, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was of mixed Saxon and Celtic descent, some of his ancestors coming from England and others from Scotland and Wales. His middle name McAuley was derived from his paternal grandmother, who was the daughter of a Scottish immigrant.

In 1831 his parents moved to Illinois, settling within ten miles of Alton, and he went along. The family lived in a log house. In 1834, when he was seventeen years old, his father "gave him his time." The next day, without money or a change of clothes, he walked to Upper Alton, where a college had just been established. He

got a job as helper to a builder and earned money enough to enable him to attend school. In 1838 he became a school teacher near Canton, Fulton county, studying law in the meantime, and in 1840 he began the practice of his profession at Carlinville, Macoupin county. He also took his first hand in politics this year, working and speaking for the election of Martin Van Buren.

From this time on John M. Palmer began to be known in southern Illinois, which at this time was the more important part of the state. In 1843 he was elected probate judge, and in 1847 a delegate to the constitutional convention of that year. In this convention he made a strong attempt to incorporate in the organic law of the state a clause providing for free schools, but as he himself put it afterwards, "it was too early for the adoption of a free school policy, and the convention paid no attention to me." He was again elected probate judge, and in 1848 county judge. In 1852 was elected state senator, and re-elected in 1854 as an anti-Nebraska Democrat.

Then came the formation of the Republican party, and John M. Palmer, who had come to be recognized as one of the more influential Democrats of the state, joined it. He was chairman of the first Republican state convention which assembled in Illinois. This was in Bloomington, in 1856, and Lincoln, Yates, and others as well known were delegates. After this Mr. Palmer thought he was through with politics and went back to the practice of law, but in 1859 he was nominated for congress. He was beaten, how-

ever, by General John McClelland, the Democratic candidate. In 1860 he was chosen a presidential elector and cast his vote in the Electoral College for Lincoln.

Then came the Civil war, and four well-known Democrats, or former Democrats, from the southern part of the state were commissioned as colonels of Illinois regiments by President Lincoln, who knew them all well. They were John M. Palmer, John A. Logan, William Morrison and John A. McClelland. Colonel Morrison was severely wounded at Fort Donelson early in the war and had to retire from the service. The three others continued through to the end, rendering distinguished service.

John M. Palmer was rapidly promoted, and was made a major general for conspicuous ability and gallantry at Stone River. At the close of the war he was appointed military governor of Kentucky, his native state. Here he found many vexed matters to deal with, not the least of which was the question as to whether or not the emancipation proclamation applied to Kentucky, which had never seceded, although furnishing as many men to the Confederate as to the Federal army. General Palmer issued his general order, No. 32, in which the freedom of the slaves of the state was practically recognized and in return the grand jury of the county in which Louisville is situated indicted him for actions contrary to the laws of the state.

Kentucky being under martial law and General Palmer in complete control, it was not thought he would pay any attention to these writs. He, however, did recognize the authority of the civil courts, and, taking off his uniform, went into court and pleaded to the indictments. The cases were never pressed. In 1866 General Palmer was offered by General Grant a commission as brigadier-general in the regular army. He refused it, however, and, returning to Illinois, went to Springfield and entered into a law partnership with Milton Hay.

The partnership only lasted two years, and then General Palmer was nominated for governor of Illinois by the Republicans and elected in 1868. He found a corrupt legislature on his hands, and soon made himself extremely unpopular with the members of both houses by the frequency and sharpness of his vetoes. Altogether he vetoed one hundred and twelve bills, an unheard of number in those days, when the veto power was but rarely used, and not the least important of the bills which he refused to sign was the bill granting the Illinois Central Railroad its present hold on the lake front of Chicago. The legislature, however, passed this bill over his veto. It only took a majority vote to accomplish this under the state constitution at that time.

It was during his term as governor the Chicago fire occurred, and with it an incident which showed that while the slavery question and the exigencies of war times had made John M. Palmer a Republican, he still clung to the old doctrines of a strict construction of the constitution which formed the backbone of the then Democratic creed. In the confusion after the great fire some leading citizens of Chicago, looking around for available police protection, called on General Phil Sheridan, then stationed in this city, to take command and use the troops under him and such as could be raised for police. General Sheridan agreed and took charge.

Then the governor of the state arose in his wrath. He hurried militia from other cities to Chicago, and at the same time sent a peremptory demand to General Grant, then president, to withdraw at once the federal troops from Illinois, declaring that they would not be allowed here unless the governor of the state had first made a request for federal aid, which in this case was not needed. There was nothing else for General Sheridan to do but get out with the best grace he could, but the affair caused much controversy here at the time, and the feeling was heightened by the unfortunate shooting of a well-known citizen by

one of Sheridan's pickets. Governor Palmer, however, at once called a special session of the legislature, which voted Chicago material aid. Soon after this General Palmer went back to the Democratic party and the practice of law. He lived quietly in Springfield, and he and every one else supposed he was out of politics for good.

This same year the Democrats held a state convention in Springfield and by unanimous vote asked John M. Palmer to become their candidate for governor. He consented, and in his speech of acceptance, in speaking of recent labor troubles at the stock yards in Chicago, and the duty of the state executive in such matters, made use of the term which became the slogan of the campaign, "As strong as the law, no stronger; as weak as the law, no weaker."

It was a remarkable campaign. General Palmer carried Cook county for the first time it had been carried by a Democrat in a Presidential election since 1876, and for a time it looked as if he was elected. He was defeated, but Governor Fifer's majority was less than fifteen thousand. Two years afterwards General Palmer did a new thing in politics. With the argument that if United States senators could not be elected by a direct vote of the people, it would be an approach to it if the people knew who the member of the legislature for whom they were asked to vote would vote if he were elected. At his suggestion he was nominated by the Democratic state convention of 1890 as the party candidate for United States senator, and the convention instructed all Democratic members of the legislature to vote for him for that office.

The election resulted in the famous "101" legislature. On joint ballot it stood one hundred and one Democrats, ninety-eight Republicans and three Populists. For two months they balloted for United States senator. For two months General Palmer held the one hundred and one solidly in line, although it was at times hard work to keep some of them. Finally, after the

Republicans had voted for a number of candidates in the hope of capturing the votes of the three Populists two of the latter voted for Palmer and he was elected. This with the contests when Lyman Trumbull and Judge David Davis were elected and the Logan-Morrison one form the four notable Senatorial fights in the recent history of Illinois.

Then came the Democratic National convention of 1896, and Senator Palmer, like many other Democrats, found himself outside of his party. He and they organized the National Democratic convention of Indianapolis that year in consequence and started the "Gold Democratic" movement. It was a remarkable gathering. The sight of men like the late Roswell Flower, of New York, walking from the depot to the hotel on a hot day behind a brass band and at the head of a marching club was of itself a new thing in politics, but Senator Palmer was easily the central figure of the gathering.

He was then 79 years of age, an age when most men who may have lived that long give up active work, but the tremendous vitality and great physical strength of this man was still with him, and when he walked into the rotunda of an Indianapolis hotel one afternoon of a day so hot that young and active men were prostrated, dropped a couple of heavy grips upon the floor, and called for a room in a voice which could be heard out on the sidewalk, no one who did not know him would have guessed he was a day over 50. The next day, when he was being urged to accept the nomination for the presidency, he gave, among other reasons for declining, the statement: "My term in the senate expires next spring, and I want to go back to Springfield to build up my law practice."

General Palmer advocated the nomination of General Bragg of Wisconsin for the presidency by this convention, but the convention itself took another view of the case and nominated him instead. That evening a reporter for a New York

newspaper was talking in front of the hotel at which the nominee was stopping with a reporter from Chicago, and objected to the selection on the ground General Palmer was too old a man to make a campaign. He was reminded of the saying that a man is as old only as he feels, and just then a marching club from Montgomery, Ala., with a brass band at the head, came up to serenade the nominees. General Palmer and Buckner were called out on the balcony, and the former, after looking down on the crowd which had assembled, said, in a voice which could have been heard at the soldiers' monument, two blocks away:

"My Fellow-Citizens: According to the etiquette of politics neither General Buckner nor myself are supposed to know anything about what was done by the convention this afternoon. We are supposed to be kept in ignorance of its proceedings until a proper committee of its members, duly selected, waits on us and formally notifies us of our nomination. Hence, it would be the height of political impropriety for either of us to say anything on this occasion. I may, however, be allowed to remark that General

Buckner and myself find ourselves a great deal in the same position we were at the time of the Blackhawk war. They first drafted us, and then allowed us to volunteer."

For the last four years of his life General Palmer lived quietly at Springfield practicing law. Two years before he died, however, his magnificent health tailed him, and he had to stop work. He had never been a moneymaking man, and Congress offered him a pension of \$100 a month. He declared that was more than he needed, but he would accept \$50, and he lived on that ever after.

General Palmer left a widow and the following children by a former wife: Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber, who is librarian of the State Historical Library; Mrs. Matthews, living at Carlinville; Mrs. E. C. Crabbee, Mrs. William Jayne, Lewis Palmer, all of this city; John Mayo Palmer, of Chicago. A grandson, John M. Palmer, Jr., is in the regular army serving in the Philippines.

General John M. Palmer died at his residence in Springfield, Illinois, Tuesday, September 25, 1900, being eighty-three years of age.

JOHN W. DUNTLEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

John W. Duntley, president of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and its organizer and founder, stands prominent among the men of the west whose success has been based upon experience.

This company was the pioneer in the application of compressed air to various appliances designed to take the place of the hand tools formerly used. Though still a young man, Mr. Duntley has attained a life's success. He had his first experience in practical business as a foundryman at Northville, Michigan, where he spent his boyhood, shifting from there to Detroit, Milwau-

kee and Chicago as each opportunity for advancement presented itself. Graduating from the superintendency of one of the largest foundries in Chicago, Mr. Duntley entered the railway supply business, and for many years was recognized as one of the most successful salesmen in that line, representing during that time many leading houses, notably the American Steel Casting Company, the largest of its kind in the United States, the St. Louis Steel Foundry, National Machinery Company and like concerns.

It was during this period that he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Joseph Boyer, of St. Louis,



J. H. Duntley

a mechanical genius of extraordinary ability. Mr. Boyer had invented a railway speed recorder and a computing machine which were considered marvels of ingenuity. He had also an idea of applying compressed air to a hammer for the purposes for which ordinary hammers were used in manufacturing plants, in foundries for chipping iron, in boiler shops for riveting and calking, in stone yards for stone cutting. Mr. Duntley, with his keen perception of merit, foresaw the possibilities of this small beginning and interested himself in the sale of the Boyer hammer. With his personal standing as a foundation and his indomitable push and selling ability, he soon demonstrated that the pneumatic hammer was not only a mechanical possibility but a commercial necessity. In the course of a year he had blazed the path so clearly that he could see his way to a greater application of this wonderful power to mechanical purposes, and at about this time he organized the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. Never tiring in his zeal, he pushed ahead until at the present time his company is capitalized at one million dollars. The New Taite-Howard Pneumatic Tool Company was organized in Europe with a capital of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Other foreign connections were made on a very broad basis, until now the current announcement of the company that "Chicago pneumatic tools are used all over the world," the catch-line of the company's present advertisement, is literally true. It may be said that no representative ship-yard, railroad shop or manufacturing plant is without them.

From the nucleus of the hammer the line has been extended until it now includes almost every conceivable sort of tool formerly operated by hand. In fact, there is scarcely a line of work in foundry, machine shop or ship-yard to which some of the appliances of this company are not adapted.

Every year sees such an immense increase in

the business of the company that the plans for the enlargement of the various plants in anticipation of orders made the year previous are entirely outstripped, and the greatest difficulty encountered by the company is the prompt filling of orders. Heretofore the main factory has been at St. Louis, still under the direction of Mr. Boyer, and the main eastern plant at Olney, a suburb of Philadelphia, where the plants of the Olney Metal Company, National Pneumatic Tool Company and the Whitelaw Company, formerly of St. Louis, have been consolidated into one plant. The factory at Detroit is the largest and finest machine shop for the manufacture of small tools in America, but even now it is feared that an enlargement of this great concern must be made to meet the requirements of the company.

The company now have offices at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, San Francisco, Houston, St. Louis, Detroit and Philadelphia, and also in London, Glasgow, Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

During one of Mr. Duntley's visits to Europe, at least two of which he makes annually, the Emperor of Germany was so much interested in the operation of these tools at the German navy yard that he devoted the larger portion of a day to their inspection and operated the tools with his own hands. All through the countries of Europe the same interest is taken in these wonderful tools by the public offices. The company made two separate and distinct exhibits at the Paris Exhibition in 1900, eclipsing anything attempted in a similar line.

In addition to the presidency of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company and the New Taite-Howard Pneumatic Tool Company, Mr. Duntley is also president of the New York Air Compressor Company, New York, and vice-president and director of the Franklin Compressor Company, Franklin, Pennsylvania. He is still a young man, under forty years of age, ambitious,

full of energy, and it is evident to the most casual observer that his career has just begun. With his domestic and foreign prestige, the many friends he has made both at home and abroad, his genial manner and impressive presence, he has a gloriously successful future before him.

Mr. Duntley has just succeeded, after two months' negotiation in consolidating the pneumatic tool manufacturers of the United States and Great Britain, combining their interests, and ninety-five per cent. of the pneumatic tools will be made by the new company. The deal was carried out in London in June, 1902, when the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company and the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago and London were consolidated. The Standard

Company gives way to the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and the officers of the former concern will hold high offices in the community of interests, while the officers of the latter company will retain their executive positions in the new corporation.

Other firms in the combine besides the two mentioned are: The Tate Howard Company of London; Franklin Air Compressor Company of Franklin, Pennsylvania; Boyer Machine Company, Detroit; Chisholm & Moore Machine Company, Pneumatic Crane Company, Cleveland, Ohio; International Tool Company of London. The pneumatic riveter for heavy shipbuilding and the drills for coal mining are among the important tools made by the corporation.

HON. CLAYTON EDWARD CRAFTS

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. Clayton Edward Crafts, senior member of the well-known law firm of Crafts & Stevens, was born in Auburn, Ohio, July 8, 1848. He is descended from one of the oldest colonial families, embracing a long list of soldiers and pioneers—his great-grandfather, Edward Crafts, having fought in the Revolution, and his grandfather, William Crafts, having been the first white settler in the county in Ohio where he lived, and where Mr. Crafts' father, Edward, was born.

At sixteen Clayton E. entered the Eclectic Institute of Hiram, later known as Hiram College, of which James A. Garfield was at one time president. Ill health compelled him to give up his studies, but a year later he entered the Ohio State and Union College of Law, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated, with honors, in 1868. He passed his examination for admittance to the bar before the supreme court of that state soon after, and in the fall of that year went to

Walkins, New York, when he entered into the practice of law with Judge John J. Van Allen. A year later he located in Chicago and became associated with Henry Lincoln, under the firm name of Lincoln & Crafts. This partnership continued until 1873, and from that time until 1885 he practiced alone. In the last named year he united his practice with George M. Stevens, under the firm name of Crafts & Stevens. This partnership still continues, and engages for the most part in corporation and real-estate law. Although handling a considerable business of a general nature.

Mr. Crafts has been prominently before the public for many years not only as a lawyer of exceptional ability but as a member of the state legislature. He was elected a member of the house of representatives from the seventh district in 1883 and served for seven consecutive terms, being speaker of the house in 1891 and 1893, and the acknowledged Democratic leader



Clayton E. Crafts

of that body from 1887 until his retirement from politics in 1895. During this time his party won its only victories in the state since the Civil war, a condition brought about by Mr. Crafts' stand for the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer for United States senator, the advisability of which he first suggested in an interview with an Inter Ocean reporter during the state fair at Peoria in the fall of 1889, the sentiment spreading rapidly through the state for its publication. In the session of 1891 he not only successfully managed the election of Senator Palmer but so manipulated the proposed legislation on compulsory education as to prevent a Republican measure from going through, thus keeping it an issue in the campaign of 1892, and by this means securing the anti-compulsory school vote for the Democrats in that year, and in the following year

securing the passage of a law satisfactory to all. Personally Mr. Crafts is of a social and genial disposition, and takes an interest in many organizations of a fraternal nature. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League and of the Masonic order, and is also associated with the Oak Club of Austin.

He was married September 15, 1869, to Miss Cora Cordelia E. Kent, daughter of Oscar M. and Charity Kent, of Aurora, Illinois. They have had four children: William C., residing and practicing law at Denver, Colorado; Fred A., who died at the age of seventeen; Helen, married to Mr. F. W. Job; and Harry K., a student in the University of Michigan.

November 6, 1900, Mr. Crafts was again elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives from the seventh district.

HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, the senior senator from Indiana, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852, and is the son of Loriston M. Fairbanks. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University,

Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1872, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1874. He commenced the practice of his profession the same year in Indianapolis, where he has since resided. He was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885; was chairman of the Indiana Re-

publican state conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican party for United States senator in the Indiana legislature in 1893, and received the en-

tire party vote but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat. He was elected to the United States senate January 20, 1897, this being his first public office. He was delegate at large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention. He was delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform. He was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898 for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was chairman of the United States high commissioners. He is a member of the McKinley memorial committee and president of the Benjamin Harrison memorial committee. In religious matters he is a Methodist, being a member and trustee of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal



church of Indianapolis. Senator Fairbanks is one of the great statesmen of the country and a coming man in the nation.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Cornelia Cole, of Marysville, Ohio, daughter of Judge Cole of that place.

ADELBERT H. TAGERT, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Tagert is justly proud of his descent, which he traces direct from the Douglasses, of Scotland, through his maternal ancestors. His grandmother was of this historic branch. After her marriage to his grandfather, who was a prosperous gentleman farmer and stock raiser, the family emigrated to America, locating in Vermont at a very early day. Here he followed the same occupation, and became one of the pioneers of the Blue Mountain state in the raising of fine sheep. Dr. Tagert's immediate ancestors were natives of Vermont. He is the son of Dr. Hugh Tagert, a prominent physician of Vermont, and Lucy A. Tagert, and was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, October 2, 1845. He attended school in his native place until fourteen years of age and then with his parents removed to Shelburne, where he entered the academy of that town, and also worked upon his uncle's farm while not in school. He was quite fond of mathematics and mechanics, and later studied medicine and took a great interest in surgery. He was only seventeen years of age when he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont, taking his degree as doctor of medicine in 1866. He then studied drugs and their preparation in a drug store for a year to better perfect himself for his profession, and for the two succeeding years taught school in Shelburne and Ferrisburg, Vermont, and then went to Buffalo, New York, to assist Dr. Joseph C. Greene in his extensive practice. Because of Dr. Greene's failing health it was not long before he began casting many of

his burdens on the young man's shoulders, and it was while thus busily engaged that Dr. Tagert met Dr. Miner, then a leading surgeon of Buffalo.

Dr. Tagert practiced in Buffalo until 1873, when he located in Chicago. In 1874 he was connected with the Free Dispensary of the Rush Medical College, where his practical knowledge of drugs was of great value to him. He continued in this connection for many years, and also acted as surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company from 1875 to 1891, and besides attending faithfully to his increasing private practice. Seven months in 1888 and 1889 Dr. Tagert spent in the great University of Vienna, and returned to Chicago much benefited by this additional study and experience. He is now regarded as one of the most successful practitioners of Chicago, and is regarded as an educator of ability at the colleges, being practical as well as scholarly.

Dr. Tagert is a member of the American Medical, Illinois Medical, the Chicago Medical and the Chicago Pathological associations and societies. He has been connected with the Hebrew Mission Dispensary, president of the Harvard Medical College, organized in 1892, and a night school of great importance of Chicago and thoroughly equipped with ample facilities for recitation, laboratory and dispensary work, besides furnishing instruction in the hospitals as well as regular evening clinics. Clinical instruction is extended to the Cook County Hos-



Adelbert H. Fager, M. D.

pital, the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and other city hospitals.

May 5, 1875, Dr. Tagert married Miss Mary Harvey, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have

had six children, four living: Julia E., wife of George Smith, merchant; Carrie M., wife of Abbott Kay; May E.; and Alice Tagert.

DAVID GILBERT HAMILTON

CHICAGO, ILL.

David G. Hamilton, president of the Chicago City Railway Company, was born in Chicago, January 10, 1842. His parents are Polemus D. and Cynthia (Holmes) Hamilton. His education was began in private schools, and, upon arriving at mature manhood, he entered the Chicago High School from which he graduated in 1862. In the following September he entered Asbury University, now known as DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he received his degree in 1865. He then returned to Chicago, and took up the study of law in the law department of the University of Chicago, and following his graduation there, in 1867, he opened a law office on the very spot where he was born, 126 South Clark street, and continued the practice of his profession at that location for nearly twenty years. His office was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, but he returned to his former place of business, a few months later, on the completion of a new building. In his law practice Mr. Hamilton's specialty has been the examination of titles, and the management of estates and trusts, a branch of the profession for which his careful and exact business training fitted him. His advice in matters pertaining to investments is considered especially valuable by capitalists, and his experience in organizing and conducting financial transactions of magnitude has gained for him the confidence of investors in this class of property. In 1868 Mr. Hamilton associated himself with General R. K. Swift, under the firm name of D. G.

Hamilton & Co., but this partnership was dissolved in 1871 and he continued thereafter alone. About this time he became president, in the nature of a receiver of the Anglo-American Land and Claim Association, a corporation organized for the colonization of lands in Texas, and also for the construction of railroads in that state. After successfully closing up the affairs of this company his attention was again taken with local matters, and he subsequently became quite an investor in real estate, and identified with many important financial undertakings. For some years he has been actively engaged in the management and operation of street railway properties, and has had valuable experience in the building and equipping of some of the most important street railway enterprises in the country. When he became interested in the Chicago City Railway Company in 1885, it was comparatively insignificant to what it is now. For years he devoted much of his time to its affairs, and was a director during that important period of its history. In company with other Chicago capitalists Mr. Hamilton formed the National Railway Company of Illinois, which has since proved such an important factor in the transportation affairs of St. Louis, Missouri.

The object of this organization was to acquire and operate street railway properties. Mr. Hamilton was elected a director at the time of organization and the following year was chosen president. He continued at the head of the company until January 25, 1899, when he relin-

quished control of the property. For some years the "Hamilton Syndicate," as it was called, engaged in the development of street railways in St. Louis. It absorbed the Citizens Street Railway Company, Cass Avenue and Fair Ground Railway Company, with which the Northern Central Railway Company and the Union Railway Company were consolidated, the St. Louis Railroad Company, the Southwestern Railway Company, and the Baden and St. Louis Railway Company. Mr. Hamilton was president of each of these companies, as well as the National Company, but he continued to reside in Chicago. The system controlled by the "Hamilton Syndicate" in St. Louis was extended and completely rebuilt, during Mr. Hamilton's administration and the value of the property increased every year. Recently Mr. Hamilton was induced to return to the directory of the Chicago City Railway Company, and he was elected second vice-president at the January meeting in 1899. In April, 1899, at the death of President M. K. Bowen, he was

elected to the office he now holds. Aside from his professional work and his street railway interests Mr. Hamilton has many important financial connections. He is resident director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, director of the Title & Trust Company, of Chicago, director of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Texas, and he is interested in other properties and enterprises. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, and the Washington Park Club, but gives very little time to club matters, and has never taken an active part in their management or direction. He is a member of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, and of De Pauw University. In religion he is a Baptist, and a member of the Immanuel Baptist church, with which he has been connected almost since its organization. He was married December 7, 1870, to Miss Mary Jane Kendall, daughter of Lyman Kendall, of Chicago. Two children bless their marriage, Bruce and Adelaide.

AMZI WOOD STRONG

CHICAGO, ILL.

Amzi Wood Strong, attorney-at-law, was born January 1, 1864, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, and is the son of Philip Strong and Cornelia J. Strong, *nee* Freeman. He attended the country district schools until twelve years of age, the Moravia Union School for two years, and then prepared for entrance to Cornell University at the Sherwood Select School, but decided to enter the Law Department in the University of Michigan in 1886, and graduated in June, 1888, receiving the degree of LL. B. He came to Chicago in

September of the same year, and accepted a position in the law office of Swift, Campbell & Jones, remaining there four and a half years. He then entered into partnership with Mr. William Struckmann for the practice of law, the firm style being Strong & Struckmann. In September, 1894, Mr. Louis C. Ehle was admitted as a partner, and the firm became Strong, Struckmann & Ehle. Mr. Strong is now practicing alone and devoting his entire time to corporation, commercial, real estate and banking law. He is the Chicago representative of Drexel & Company, of Philadelphia, having entire charge of their large interests in Chicago. He also represents other large eastern and local interests.



Mr. Strong is a member of the Marquette Club and the Chicago Bar Association; in politics he is a Republican, and is liberal in his religious views. He was elected to the chair of medical jurisprudence and insanity in the Ben-

nett Medical College in 1892, which position he still holds. In 1893 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of that college, and has served continuously on the board since that time.

EDWARD W. CULLEN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Edward W. Cullen, lawyer, was born January 3, 1862, in the township of Linn, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and is a son of John and Mary (Massey) Cullen. He was educated at Harvard, Illinois, and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating there, from the law department, in 1883; later came to



Chicago, and has practiced there since 1885, devoting his energies to a general law practice.

Politically he is a Democrat, and active in the affairs of his party.

Mr. Cullen was married November 7, 1899, to Miss Catherine C. Touhy, of Rogers Park, Illinois, daughter of P. L. Touhy and Catherine Rogers Touhy and granddaughter of Philip Rogers, founder of Rogers Park.

CHARLES C. ADSIT

CHICAGO, ILL.

The family from which Mr. Adsit sprang has long been considered one of the prominent ones of this section of the state, and in the classification of Chicago's financial and business interests the name will always occupy a notable place among the citizens of this city, as standing without reproach among the first rank of distinguished men of the state.

Mr. Charles C. Adsit is one of the most prominent and influential members of the Chicago Stock Exchange and a native born Chicagoan. His birthplace was on the site of the old Inter Ocean building and he was born July 14, 1855, being a son of the late James M. Adsit, Chicago's first banker, and who has so often been spoken of as her first father of banking. Charles C.

Adsit was reared in the atmosphere of stocks, bonds and money, and was educated at the Chicago University and in Cornell University, and in 1877 began his business career with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. Later he became receiving teller of the Commercial National Bank. He still later held the position of paying teller with the Northwestern National Bank. He entered into business for himself as a dealer in stocks, bonds and investment securities in 1887, and in which he has met with a high degree of success, having gathered about him customers, many of them the wealthiest citizens of Chicago, who were his father's friends and business associates. Mr. Adsit is one of the most active brokers on the floor of the local exchange, and for

years has been a power of influence in its affairs. He was a member of its board of directors for a considerable period, and in 1897 was president of the board.

Mr. Adsit is a member of the Union and the Chicago Clubs. He was married in 1890 to Miss Mary B. Ashby, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has a family of two children.

JOHN FREDERIC EBERHART, A. M., LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Frederic Eberhart, fifth child of Abraham and Esther Eberhart, was born January 21, 1827, in Hickory township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm, in what was then a new settlement. His father was one of the early settlers of Mercer county, arriving there in 1821, and was the builder of the first sawmill in the county.

At the age of eight years he moved with his parents to Big Ford, on the Alleghany river, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he lived and worked on his father's farm, attending school during the winters until sixteen years of age. At that age he taught his first school at the mouth of Oil creek, near Franklin, Pennsylvania, for eight dollars and a half per month, and "boarded round."

After attending school several terms at Cottage Hill Academy, Ellsworth, Ohio, and teaching one winter at "Anderson's Mill" and one winter in "Craig's District," in the home neighborhood, he entered Alleghany College in the spring of 1849 and graduated July 2, 1853. He paid his way through college by teaching penmanship and other branches during the spring and fall vacations and mowing and cradling in the harvest field during the summer vacation.

While at college he was very studious and ambitious, so that during his entire college course he was never marked below the highest grade, except one term in two studies in the classics, viz.,

Sallust and Herodotus, and that term he had two studies more than were usually taken.

During the time he was so earnestly developing his mental powers he did not neglect his physical system, so that he soon got to be quite an athlete and gymnast, and was one of the two of the three hundred and twenty-five students who lifted a brass cannon in the arsenal at Meadville, Pennsylvania, weighing nine hundred pounds. This was the cannon presented to the state of Pennsylvania by General La Fayette. He could also outjump any of the students and outrun all but one.

Two days after graduating he made the Fourth of July oration at Rockland, Pennsylvania, near his home, to about seven thousand people, who were wild with delight at his school-boy oratorical flights. Few large assemblies were ever so pleased and swayed as this one.

On the first of September next after graduating he entered upon his duties as principal of the Albright Seminary, at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania (afterward changed to a college). It was the first institution of learning founded by the Evangelical Association, and during his administration flourished beyond expectation—having among its pupils such men as Rev. H. W. Thomas, now of the People's church in Chicago; Rev. William B. Gregg, of the Delaware conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. L. Hornberger, of the East Pennsylvania conference, and Rev. Dall, of the Pitts-



John F. Elshart

burg conference of the Evangelical Association, with many others who have risen to prominence and usefulness in life.

He had entered upon his work with great zeal and enthusiasm, intending to make teaching a life work, but before the close of the second year he was forced to resign on account of failing health, as three leading physicians had given it as their opinion that he could not live over six months. "This," he says, "was the greatest sacrifice of my life, to give up my cherished plans." But he ceased from all labor, and came west, arriving at Chicago April 15, 1855. After a short stay in the "muddy city" he went to Dixon, Illinois, where he spent the summer in outdoor exercises, such as fishing and hunting, as soon as he was strong enough to do so. This and the change of climate had a wonderful effect on his health.

During the time he was at Dixon he edited and published the Dixon Transcript, but as it was a political paper it did not suit his taste, so he sold it.

He spent the following winter in delivering a course of ten popular and scientific lectures on chemistry, natural philosophy, meteorology and astronomy. He usually delivered these lectures before institutions of learning, illustrating with apparatus, etc., which made them very instructive and popular. He next traveled about a year in the interest of New York publishers, Ivison & Phinney, and A. S. Barnes & Company, but as he had a desire for more distinctively educational life he purchased, published and edited the North-western Home and School Journal of Chicago for three years. During these three years he spent much time in lecturing before "teachers' institutes," and frequently conducting them. He lectured mostly in the state of Illinois and Iowa, and was also employed by Hon. Henry Barnard, chancellor of the Wisconsin State University, to hold institutes in that state. This kind of work he enjoyed and valued greatly because it not only

gave him a general knowledge of the educational work of the country but brought him in contact with the great and indefatigable workers in the cause—even such men as Elihu Burritt and Horace Mann.

In the fall of 1859 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, and continued in that office for ten consecutive years. They were ten years of hard work and much of it at that time but poorly understood and appreciated. The free schools had never been under proper supervision, and were in a neglected condition. To remedy this evil he visited every school once a year at least and conferred with teachers and directors, and also organized "teachers' institutes," and in every possible way tried to inspire interest and strengthen the cause. But finding it impossible to secure teachers fully qualified, he commenced agitating and advocating the erection of a County Normal School. At first he met with but little encouragement from any source, but at the end of several years the supervisors of the county were induced to appropriate the necessary funds, and the school was opened in September, 1867, at Blue Island, with thirty-two pupils and D. S. Wentworth as principal. It was afterward moved to Normal, where it continues to grow and prosper.

From boyhood up Professor Eberhart had been devoted to the cause of education, and nothing but failing health could ever have driven him from the school-room proper, and even then he took refuge in a more diversified and general work, such as editing educational journals, conducting teachers' institutes, lecturing on educational subjects, and finally becoming superintendent of schools. He always affiliated with associated efforts. He was among the first organizers of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and attended seventeen of its consecutive and annual sessions. He also assisted in the establishment of the State Normal University, and the

construction and passage by the state legislature of many amendments to the school laws of the state, including the act authorizing counties to establish normal schools.

He was the principal mover in forming the State Association of County Superintendents, and the first president. He was also a member of the American Institute of Instruction, and was one of the first members of the National Teachers' Association. He was also associated with many other educational and charitable societies having for their object the care and education of those who have not the wisdom and means to care for themselves. As president of the county board of education, he was the means of introducing the kindergarten into the Cook County Normal School, and greatly aided in establishing the free kindergarten schools in the city.

At different times he had offered to him very prominent educational positions, such as a professorship or president's chair in some of our best institutions of learning, but declined because he believed his health would not endure that kind of a life. In his earlier years he had but little desire or expectation to make more money than to afford a comfortable living, with a little left to buy books, etc. He always had a great desire to travel and hoped in some way to accumulate enough to gratify his desire in later years, but as the salary of the educator does not furnish means for very extensive travel and exploration, he decided after twenty-five years of educational effort to try his luck at making money, and turned his energies to real estate. And in this direction he was quite successful, so that when the panic of 1873 first touched the country he considered himself worth over one million dollars. It is true that it consisted mostly of non-productive property, and the shrinkage, taxes and failure of many to pay his claims, reduced it fearfully during the five years the panic brooded over the land. But not discouraged, he started in again, profit-

ing by the lessons of the past, and was again very successful. His charity and sympathy can always be enlisted in every worthy effort looking toward the amelioration of the woes and burdens of humanity and the dissipation of ignorance and misery.

In July, 1900, Mr. Eberhart was honored by his alma mater, Alleghany College, with the title LL. D. The action of the college in conferring this degree was enthusiastically received and shows the warm place Dr. Eberhart holds in the hearts of the students and alumni as well.

In politics Mr. Eberhart was an early Republican and hater of human slavery, and has ever taken an active interest in clean politics, with no personal desire for political honors.

In religious belief he was bred a Methodist, but has always been a man of broad humanitarian views, and is now a prominent member of the People's church, whose pastor, Rev. H. W. Thomas, was formerly his pupil, and was by him first induced to take work in this city. Very naturally, they are close personal friends.

He was married on Christmas evening, 1864, to Miss Matilda Charity Miller, daughter of Joseph C. and Mercie H. Miller, of Chicago, and, as he puts it, "the best woman in the world." She was born April 15, 1837, in Toronto, Canada, but emigrated to this country when she was one year old. She received her education in Aurora and Chicago, finishing in Chicago high school. She afterward taught in the city schools. She is an accomplished, generous woman, who is always cheerfully planning for the comfort and education of her children, as well as for the elevation and education of poor "waifs" and orphan children, by securing homes and free kindergarten and other schools for them.

Mr. Eberhart is a man of fine general culture, has a well-selected library, is a great student, a good public speaker, an acute metaphysician and a strong debater, and there are few philosophies, theories or activities in life that he has not stud-

ied and has not formed matured views upon. He is, withal, and extensive home traveler, hunter and fisherman, and there are few places in North America, either wild or inhabited, that he has not visited and explored.

In his business and social intercourse he is genial and cordial in his manners; and his sincerity, kindness and uniform courtesy have endeared him to his friends, who often seek him

for advice; and he easily receives the respect and confidence of all who know him. He well deserves the title that has been applied to him, viz., "The Father of Cook County Public Schools." For many years he has devoted almost all of his time to the interests of the schools of Cook county, and their prosperous and flourishing condition to-day is largely due to his early efforts.

AMOS JOSEPH HARDING

CHICAGO, ILL.

Amos Joseph Harding, underwriter and western manager of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, May 2, 1839, and is a son of Chauncy Commodore Harding, born in Clifton,

Pennsylvania, January 14, 1809, and Rachel (Story) Harding. He is a descendant of John Harding, who emigrated from England in 1623, and settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, later joining Roger Williams at Providence, Rhode Island, where he became prominent in the Baptist church. His great-grandfather,

Abraham Harding, moved to Orange county, New York, and from there to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. His son, Amos, settled at Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, moving to what is now Morrow county, Ohio, in 1817, and was the father of Chauncy Commodore Harding. Mr. Harding's mother, Rachel Story, was descended from William Story, who emigrated from Norwich, Norfolk county, England, in 1638, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Joseph Story, moved from Essex county to Oxford county, Maine, late in life, and died there in 1826. Her

father, Nehemiah Story, born at Billerica, Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1782, was married to Rachel, daughter of William Low, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in 1801.

Amos Joseph Harding was educated at Ohio Central College; when seventeen years old he left college and taught school for some months, and with a capital of one hundred and forty dollars went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, taking twelve days to make the trip and arriving there April 28, 1857. He had no business or professional training beyond cutting wood at fifty cents per cord, with which to buy books and later clerking in a store for Hall & Baker. He studied law, but has never practiced. For four summers he was engaged chiefly as a surveyor of government lands. At the outbreak of the war he joined the First Nebraska Volunteers, and served two years as a private, he was then placed on detached service and transferred to St. Louis to the department of military justice. In May, 1864, he was transferred by promotion to the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, with rank of first lieutenant, and assigned to duty as district judge advocate on the staff of General Clinton B. Fisk and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out. During the time he served as solicitor for freedmen's courts in the district of



Kentucky, Tennessee and north Alabama, he established at Nashville the first court ever held in Tennessee wherein the black man could testify against the white. The principal battles in which he was engaged were Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Cape Girardeau. He was twice promoted and brevetted for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

Mr. Harding has built up one of the most successful local agencies for fire and life insurance in the west. In 1868 he accepted a field position with the Home Insurance Company of New York, and continued with this company in connection with his local business for about four years. In 1872 he accepted the western special agency of the Phoenix, of Brooklyn. During the four years he remained with this company its business increased over four hundred per cent. in his territory, with a loss ratio of not exceeding forty per cent. Later he became western manager of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The wonderful growth of this company under Mr. Harding's management has been phenomenal. As an underwriter he is conservative, aggressive and a firm believer in organized co-operation. He was one of the founders of the Union of Western Managers, organized in 1879, and has been vice-president and president. He took a prominent part in the po-

litical affairs of his county and state while residing in Nebraska and was a delegate to every Republican state convention from 1867 to 1875. He was president of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' convention in 1868, delegate to the Republican national convention of that year, which nominated General Grant for the presidency, and commissioner of registration, 1868 to 1871. He was a member of the grand lodge of the Order of Good Templars in both states, also a representative from Nebraska to the grand lodge of North America in May, 1867, at Richmond, Indiana, and Baltimore, in 1872. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a life member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which he has been vice-president; a member of the Geo. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; the Illinois Society of the Sons of American Revolution; a Knight Templar, and a member of the Union League Club.

Politically Mr. Harding was a Whig, casting his first vote for Mr. Lincoln, and has been a Republican ever since.

Mr. Harding was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, November 20, 1864, to Miss Eliza Helen, daughter of James H. and Margaret (Wallace) Cowden. They have five children: Lucien E., Albert D., Rachel H., John C., and Dwight S.

JOHN J. COBURN

CHICAGO, ILL.

John J. Coburn was born March 14, 1861, in the town of Cicero, where the village of Clyde is now situated.

His father, Henry Coburn, was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Chittick, was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland. They were married at Williamsburg, Canada, and removed to Illinois in 1849. His

father was a man of great natural ability, thrifty, aggressive, of firm convictions, logical, true to his friends and fearless of enemies. His mother was a woman who loved home, and made the house a home for her husband and their children.

When John was one year old his father removed to a farm in the town of Lyons, near Summit, so called, where, on December 9, 1896,



John J. Coburn

he died beloved and respected by all who knew him.

John J. Coburn received his early education in the public schools of the town of Lyons and graduated from the Englewood high school in the class of 1877, having completed a classical course in the latter institution. From 1878 to 1881 he taught school in the school house which he attended as a boy. He entered Union College of Law in the class of 1883, being a classmate of William Jennings Bryan. He did not wait, however, to graduate with his class, but took an examination for admission to the bar, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1883. Since his admission to the bar his law practice has been a general one, comprising nearly every branch of the law. He has built up and enjoys a very large practice, the result of his unaided efforts and genius. He is peculiarly successful as a trial advocate, and as such has a very high standing at the bar of Chicago as a

trial lawyer. He is a kind-hearted, generous, social gentleman, quick of comprehension, true to his friends, true to his clients, ever responsive to any call for deserving charity, but with a bitter hatred of shams and a most unsparing and withering sarcasm for his enemies; in fact, John J. Coburn as a man and as an advocate has no superior, and but few equals, at the bar of Cook county. The writer of this, one of the oldest members of the Chicago bar, has known him for years, and for years has watched his career and never knew him "weighed in the balance and found wanting." In politics he is a Democrat, and has manifested considerable interest in nearly every political campaign, being much in demand as a campaign speaker.

Mr. Coburn was married May 1, 1890, to Miss Annie M. Valentine, of Chicago. They have three bright children: Elizabeth M., Archibald T. and Edith M. They reside at Douglas Park in the city of Chicago.

HON. ROBERT ROBERTS HITT, M. C.

MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

Robert R. Hitt, the well-known statesman and member of congress from the ninth district of the state of Illinois, has been a member of the house of representatives since December, 1882, and during that time has served on many important committees. He stands high in the house, where his earnestness, force of manner and fearless devotion to the interests of his party and state has made him a power among his fellow members and causes him to be looked upon as one of the leading members of that body.

Robert R. Hitt was born at

Urbana, Ohio, January 16, 1834, and is a son of Thomas Smith and Emily (John) Hitt. His parents removed to Mount Morris, Illinois, in 1837, where Robert received his early education at the public schools, and later he entered the Rock River Seminary, now Mount Morris College, and then supplemented by a course at De Pauw University of Indiana. His first business venture of note was that of shorthand reporting of the Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858. He was first secretary of legation at Paris from 1874 to 1881; assistant secretary of state, 1881; was elected to the forty-seventh congress November 7, 1882; was re-elected to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-



fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses.

Mr. Hitt is a Republican and gives to his party his active, unwavering, earnest and intelligent support. He has traveled extensively both

home and abroad, having visited Europe, France, Turkey, etc.

Mr. Hitt was united in marriage October 28, 1874, to Miss Sallie Reynolds, daughter of William F. Reynolds, of La Fayette, Indiana.

JAMES HARTNETT

CHICAGO, ILL.

James Hartnett, junior member of the legal firm of Donahoe & Hartnett, was born at Galena, Illinois, January 23, 1862, being a son of Daniel and Catharine (Donahoe) Hartnett.

His father, Daniel Hartnett, was born in Queenstown, Ireland, March 12, 1822, being of Irish and French extraction. After spending some time in England and France he came to Quebec, Canada, remained some years, then spent five years in New York and then came to Chicago, and where he became a citizen of the United States. January 6, 1857, at Elgin, Illinois, he married Catharine Donahoe, daughter of William and Margaret Donahoe, and who was born in Boston August 15, 1833. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hartnett located in Mississippi until 1860, when they moved to Galena, Illinois.

August 20, 1862, Daniel Hartnett enlisted in the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers and served through all the battles with that company until honorably discharged June 6, 1865, when he returned home, and died January 31, 1874. He was never well after his return from the war.

James Hartnett began teaching school at the age of nineteen at Moline, Illinois, teaching there until 1889, when he took charge of the public schools of Henry, Illinois, being ably assisted by a competent staff of teachers. In the meantime he read law, principally at night and in vacations, in the office of Hon. Fred S. Potter, removing to

Chicago September, 1891, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in September, 1892.

September, 1893, Mr. Hartnett associated himself with Mr. Daniel Donahoe and Judge Russell M. Wing, in the trial of a case of the People vs. Daniel Coughlin. Soon after this trial the partnership of Donahoe & Hartnett took effect. Mr. Hartnett is a familiar figure at the bar and has represented some notable cases, and he and his partner are among the best-known lawyers in Chicago.

Mr. Hartnett's facility and power as a trial lawyer does credit to his persistent and systematic efforts, and a few instances will serve to illustrate his strong qualifications. Before Judge Sears, in March, 1895, the genuineness of three bills was in question. Mr. Hartnett claimed each of three bills were genuine twenty-dollar bills. It was a great trial, but he won out and proved his clients innocent. The O'Brien case tried in the criminal court, in December, 1895, was another strong case won. A trial lawyer's work taxes the strongest powers and the greatest endurance to the utmost. Mr. Hartnett's ability in that direction has been severely tested, for instance the trial of People vs. Sampsen, et al., tried in the criminal court before Judge Ewing, one of the most important cases that ever came before court or jury—a case that so excited the activity of a political club as to bring it into national prominence in general movement for a higher municipal life and greater sacredness of



James Hartnett

the ballot. Mr. Hartnett, at the close of the argument for the prosecution, arose and addressed a most intelligent jury. With the strong power of a trained psychologist he impressed upon them the great principles of the law of liberty, and that the men on trial should be acquitted. As one of the two lawyers, he was fighting a great battle against fearful odds and for the liberty of

nine of his fellow men. The entire machinery of a great state was placed in the hands of a public prosecutor and a private council, and the great engines were working against his clients. It was a powerful and exhaustive effort, enabling the jury to say that they had received help where they needed it and that the defendants were not guilty.

HON. CHAMP CLARK

BOWLING GREEN, MO.

Hon. Champ Clark, member of congress from the ninth district of Missouri, is a Democrat in politics and was born March 7, 1850, in Anderson county, Kentucky; educated in the common schools, Kentucky University, Bethany College, and Cincinnati Law School; 1873-74 was president of Marshall College, West Virginia; worked as a hired farm hand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper, and practiced law; was city attorney of Louisiana and Bowling

Green; deputy prosecuting attorney and prosecuting attorney; presidential elector; delegate to Trans-Mississippi Congress at Denver; married Miss Genevieve Bennett; has had four children born to him: Little Champ, Ann Hamilton, Bennett, and Genevieve, the two latter still living; was elected to the fifty-third, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and re-elected to the fifty-seventh congresses.

DANIEL DONAHOE

CHICAGO, ILL.

BY JAMES HARTNETT

Intense as if the feelings and motives of a thousand years centered in his being is Daniel Donahoe. This intensity came not from the environments of his birth, for he was born on a farm in McHenry county, Illinois. This intensity came not from schools, for he was educated at the public schools, at Elgin Academy and at Notre Dame University. This intensity came as an honest heritage from John Donahoe and Johanna Donahoe, his parents,—parents of Celtic Blood and birth.

It is this element in his char-

acter that led him to examine the principles of liberty and justice; that led him to meditate upon the words of the noblest of men, and not only to meditate upon their words, but to dwell among their thoughts and feelings, to the end that they became an intrinsic and essential part of himself. Such quality compels him, with his strong constitution and giant-like intellect, to take up the cause of his fellow man, and to carry it to its just conclusion. Such cause he carries a day, a week, a month, a year,—he has carried such, when necessary, for years.

The native elements in Daniel Donahoe were



such as to compel him to peruse and practice the principles and profession of law. For more than twenty years, in the heart of Chicago, the door of his office has been open to the fortunate and unfortunate alike. For more than twenty years they have intrusted him with their property, their confidence, their liberty and their lives.

With the native elements of an orator and a lawyer, and with years of industry, it could not

be otherwise than that he should be identified with the greatest cases and causes, and so it has been. Together with his associate, James Hartnett, he has for more than eight years conducted an important practice in the state and federal courts.

It is well said of him that he lives for his wife, for his boys and for the good that he does and may do.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR

CHICAGO, ILL.

We all know what pioneer conditions will produce, but how few have been able to survive success and build up and on to still greater achievements! One of these few was Philip Danforth Armour, deceased, whose eventful career was a remarkable blending of industry, perseverance in the face of trying obstacles, romantic adventures and unostentatious philosophy. In few biographies is there recorded a life service so long continued and so varied. He was successively a sturdy son of a farmer, a clerk, a gold-hunter in California in 1858, a packer in 1863, and on moving to Chicago he was, for twenty-five years, one of her most philanthropic citizens, contributing energetically to the development of her mighty resources, and up to the time when he departed this life he had stamped himself a pre-eminently successful man, universally respected by his fellow men not only as a worthy and upright citizen, but as a benefactor of mankind.

Mr. Armour was of Scotch-Irish descent (the son of Danforth and Juliana Brooks Armour), born at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, May 16, 1832. The parents, who were farmers, gave their family, six boys and two girls, all the educational advantages within their reach, and

an admirable training to enable them to successfully face a busy world. Many anecdotes are told of Philip's boyish pranks while attending a neighboring village seminary, in which he was a general leader in everything which required dash and courage.

During the winter of 1851-2, the opportunity presenting itself to get out into the world, Mr. Armour was one of a small party of friends who had been seized with the then prevailing gold fever, and in the early spring (1852) this band of young pioneers began the long overland journey to California, requiring a period of six months, during which they had to encounter and overcome the extraordinary privations and hardships and danger which characterized traveling across the plain and mountains from St. Joseph, Missouri, and which obstacles lined the pathway to the Golden state with the graves of many sturdy pioneers. But young Armour, firm courageous and resolute, bravely faced every obstacle attendant upon the long journey, and with all of his companions reached the goal of his hopes.

After a varied experience in mining enterprise, Mr. Armour returned to the East in 1856, bringing with him, it was believed, a goodly

amount of gold-dust as a result of his venture. But he did not long remain at home. The sturdiness of character which he had developed, and which seemed to have been born of the hardships and privations of the pioneer life he had experienced, induced him again to visit the then wild west; and this time he located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he formed a partnership with Frederic B. Miles in the commission business. He was connected with Mr. Miles until 1863, when Mr. Armour became associated with John Plankinton in the pork and packing industry, and in this successful connection his genial disposition and admirable business qualifications brought him prominently before the mercantile world. This venture was probably the turning point in Mr. Armour's career. His partner, Mr. Plankinton, had for many years been connected with Frederick Layton, one of Milwaukee's pioneer residents, who not only stood high socially and commanded the respect of the residents of that city, but had also built up a business of no small magnitude. The partnership with Mr. Plankinton found a most gratifying success, and the high prices of provisions at the close of the Civil war brought to both members of the enterprising firm comfortable fortunes.

Mr. Armour's brother, Herman O. Armour, had established himself at Chicago in 1862 in the grain commission business, but three years later he was induced to surrender his interest in that enterprise to a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, while Herman proceeded to New York to take charge of the interests of a new business firm under the name of Armour, Plankinton & Company. The firm name of H. O. Armour & Company was, however, continued in Chicago until 1870, and conducted a very successful grain and general commission business, commencing in connection therewith in 1868 the packing of hogs. This part of the business was continued after 1870, under the firm name of Armour & Company, which soon thereafter transacted all the

business in that line in Chicago. In 1871, in order to keep abreast of the demands of the market, the firm of Plankinton & Company was established at Kansas City under the charge of an elder brother, Simeon B. Armour, and in 1875 Philip Danforth Armour moved to Chicago, where he became the central figure of all the Armour business houses, and he continued to reside in Chicago until he departed this life.

The growth of the business of Armour & Company has been marvelous in the extreme, their establishment doing a larger business than any firm of its kind in the world. Philip D. Armour remained its active head until his demise, and always dictated the general policy of the concern. While in the midst of his activities Mr. Philip D. Armour once more turned his attention to the great west, and in Kansas City organized in 1879 the Armour Brothers Banking Company, installing as its president his brother, Andrew Watson Armour, who conducted the affairs of the institution with such skill and integrity that it soon became established in the west as a house of financial strength and commanding influence.

So thoroughly identified was Mr. P. D. Armour with Chicago, and so widely known, that whenever a resident of that city was asked to name a man as the representative of western life, ideas and ability—representative in success and representative in personal character—the invariable reply was, "Philip D. Armour." This statement finds corroboration in a popular Chicago magazine, a writer for which says: "I had not met Mr. Armour; I had never seen him. I had gone to Chicago with an eye unused to western perspectives, and for that reason the editor of a magazine had enjoined me to set down some of my impressions. 'Choose for your topic,' he said, 'something representative of Chicago—by preference a Chicago man.' My inquiry, plainly put through that city, was for the one man who best represented western life and success. There was no variety in the response.

It came always, 'Philip D. Armour,' or 'Phil Armour,' as the case might be."

Mr. P. D. Armour gave largely of his wealth to various charitable and educational institutions, to say nothing of his various gifts toward other worthy enterprises, and the many endowments of which no public mention is made. In 1881, upon the death of his brother, Joseph F. Armour, he was given charge of a trust fund of one hundred thousand dollars, with which to found an institution whose purpose it should be to reach the people with the teachings and influence of the gospel of Christ, and to insure the care and development of the children and youth of that part of Chicago where it should be located. Mr. Armour took his brother's bequest as a suggestion, and his benefaction has been multiplied many times beyond the original bequest, his own gifts reaching into the millions. The result has been not only the building of the Armour Mission, but the Armour Flats, with adjacent structures, and later the Armour Institute, a building of architectural beauty

which will stand a monument to his memory for all time. The institution referred to has, in eight years, taken its place with the foremost technical schools of the world. More than one thousand students are in daily attendance in its splendidly equipped laboratories and shops. Scientific engineering in all its branches is a feature of the institution, and magnificent results are obtained. Hundreds of the graduates are to-day employed by the great railways and leading electrical and architectural firms of the country, and so great has been the applications for the services of these graduates that almost before the annual list has been completed they are in general demand in the world of effort and achievement.

Philip D. Armour was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1862, to Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, and there were born to this union two sons, J. Ogden Armour, the present head of the great Armour interests, and Philip D. Armour, Jr., who died in January, 1900. W. J. H.

ALBERT H. PUTNEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Albert H. Putney was born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 28, 1872, where the first twenty-five years of his life were spent. He graduated from Yale College in 1893 with the degree of A. B., receiving special honors in political economy and history and being one of the "Townsend prize" speakers at the commencement exercises. In the fall of 1893 he entered the Boston University Law School, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. in 1895. The degree of LL. M. was conferred

upon him in 1900 and that of D. C. L. in 1902.

Mr. Putney was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1895, and practiced in Boston from 1895 to 1898, when he came to Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1899, since which time he has practiced in Chicago, his special line of practice being in chancery cases.

Mr. Putney is well known as an instructor of law and has achieved great success as professor of constitutional and international law in the Illinois College of Law. The success of the post-graduate department of this institution is mainly



due to his personal efforts. Mr. Putney has contributed to various legal papers, including a series of articles on "Landmark Cases in United States Constitutional Law." Politically he is a Demo-

crat, and a member of the County Democracy Club, the Tuscarora Club, the Watita League, and has been on the stump for his party in the last three campaigns.

ALMON W. BULKLEY

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Almon W. Bulkley, senior member of the well-known law firm of Bulkley, Gray & More, is a man of great legal learning and recognized as one of the leading and honored members of the Chicago bar, now distinguished for the brilliant achievements and deep learning of its members. During the years that he has practiced in the courts of this commonwealth he has won a name and fame that have left their impress upon its judicial history.



Mr. Bulkley was born in Groton, New York, April 13, 1852, coming of distinguished ancestry, connected with one of the oldest families both in this country and in England. The original etymology of the name was Buclough—changed in the thirteenth century to Bulkeley, and modified four centuries later by the omission of the first "e." The complete record of the family begins with Robert, Lord of Bulkeley, County of Cheshire, England. For several centuries his descendants lived and prospered in Cheshire and other parts of England. They were lords and nobles, bishops and canons of the church, all celebrated for their great wealth and nobility of character. The founder of the American branch of the family was Rev. Peter Bulkley, who was born in Odell, Bedfordshire county, England, January 31, 1583, and who died in Concord,

Massachusetts, March 9, 1659. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he afterward became a fellow. Later he took orders and succeeded to the living of his father in Odell, where he remained for twenty-one years, when he was silenced for nonconformity. In 1635 he sold his estate and emigrated to America. After several months spent in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he made his way into the interior and founded the town of Concord, where he established the first church in 1636, and where he lived until his death. Three of his five sons emigrated to Fairfield, Connecticut, where the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born.

From this stock is descended Almon W. Bulkley, son of Lorenzo and Juliet A. (Coonley) Bulkley. His mother was of Holland Dutch lineage. Almon W. Bulkley, having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, entered the Cornell University and was graduated with the class of 1875. Attracted by opportunities afforded young men in the west, he came to Illinois soon after his graduation, turning his attention to school teaching. He regarded this, however, as simply a means to an end, having determined to study law; and in Morris, this state, he gained some practical experience in connection with the profession while serving as deputy clerk of the circuit court. Later, going to Ottawa, he there completed his legal studies and at the same time served as deputy clerk of the appellate court. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and

since 1880 has practiced with marked success in Chicago. For some time he was associated as partner with Edward J. Judd, afterward practicing alone for a time. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, his partners being Frank S. Weigley and Edward E. Gray. This connection was maintained until May 1, 1895, when the present firm of Bulkley, Gray & More was formed, Mr. Weigley having retired, while Claire E. More was admitted to an interest in the business. Their firm enjoys a large clientage and has gained an enviable reputation in general practice as well as in corporation and commercial law. Individually and in these firms Mr. Bulkley has been interested in numerous cases of importance. He was the principal counsel for The Times in the case of The Times vs. West, and he and Mr. Weigley were instrumental in causing the investigation of the work of the hoodlars, which led to the prosecution, conviction and imprisonment of several county commissioners for malfeasance in office.

As a lawyer Mr. Bulkley has much natural ability, but is, withal, a hard student and is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim, "There is no excellence without labor," and he follows it closely. He is never surprised by some unexpected discovery of an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as attack.

Mr. Bulkley was married in 1882 to Miss Ella J. Stafford, daughter of Joseph Stafford, of Joliet, Illinois, who died in January, 1897, leaving him with two little daughters, Helen and Josephine. Socially Mr. Bulkley is connected with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; Farwin Chapter, No. 161, R. A. M.; and Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. E., of which he is past commander. He is a valued member of the Hamilton and Bryn Mawr Clubs and a worthy representative of the Chicago Bar Association.

HENRY JEFFERSON FALL

HUDSON, WIS.

Henry J. Fall was born in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, New York, March 15, 1845, and is a son of Townsend and Lueretia (Sholas) Fall. In boyhood our subject assisted his father, who was a tanner and who also owned a farm. His education was limited to the common schools, which he attended until his seventeenth year.

About the time of the breaking out of the war the death of his father compelled him to seek his own living. When President Lincoln issued the call for volunteers Mr. Fall enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Sharpshooters, and served with the army on patrol duty in Virginia and Tennessee. In 1863 he was mustered out,

cause disability. Mr. Fall then settled at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, where he obtained employment in the sawmills. He was soon advanced and was placed in charge of the mills after being a foreman in a logging camp for a time. In 1878 he became part owner of a portable sawmill and located at or near Clear Lake, and in connection with his partner, under the firm name of Fall & Jones, did a good business for one year. In 1879 and 1880 he became interested in the firm of Glover & Johnson at New Richmond, Wisconsin, and while there he also became connected with the Mill River Lumber Company.

In 1885 he formed a partnership with R. H.



H. J. Fall

McCoy, who at that time was cashier of the Mill River Lumber Company, and the firm of Fall & McCoy was organized and Mr. Fall retired from all connections at New Richmond. The new firm began operations at Lakeland, Minnesota, where they conducted a successful business until January 1, 1893, when Mr. Fall and his family moved to Hudson, Wisconsin.

The following year Mr. Fall purchased, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, the mill then owned by the Rib River Lumber Company, which he successfully operated for a time. Mr. Fall has always paid most of his attention to the lumber business, although for a year he had an interest in the mercantile firm of Fall & Thompson, at New Richmond, Wisconsin.

Mr. Fall as a business man stands high in the state. During the many years of his active

life he has earned an honorable name and a handsome competency. He is a strong believer in men in preference to parties, and so votes as to secure for public office the best men obtainable.

Mr. Fall has been married twice, the first time in 1866 to Miss Maggie Manning, of Taylor Falls. She died in 1881, leaving three children, Harvey T., Nellie M. and Edward E. Fall.

In 1882 he married Miss Ida Thompson, a resident of Washington county, Minnesota. They have two daughters, Florence T. and Hazel M. Fall. Mr. Fall is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

While living at Lakeland Mr. Fall was nominated for representative by the Democratic party, but, as the district was Republican, was defeated.

DANIEL KIMBALL PEARSONS, M. D., LL. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Daniel K. Pearsons, philanthropist, capitalist and perhaps one of the best known men of the west, justly celebrated for his numerous and generous gifts to western colleges, was born at Bradford, Vermont, April 14, 1820, and is a son of John and Hannah Pearsons. His father was a farmer, and his mother of good old Revolutionary stock and a connection of General Putnam, and her father was one of the "Green Mountain boys," famous for their courage in the trying years of the Revolution. She lived to be ninety-three years old, and died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, honored and loved.

Dr. Pearson was educated in the common schools of his native state and at sixteen began teaching as a means of supporting himself while taking a college course. Five years he labored and then entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He afterwards pursued his

literary studies at Hanover, New Hampshire, and then returned to his native state and completed medical studies at Woodstock, Vermont, graduating with the degree of M. D. He then entered upon the practice of his profession and although meeting with fine success, he soon found that even a successful practice of medicine did not satisfy him, and in 1860, he settled in Chicago. He soon had as his helpers some of the largest real estate dealers in the west, such as Michael Sullivan, known as the "farm king of the west," the large Sturges estate, and the Illinois Central railroad, which owned vast tracts of land. He at once entered upon a broad field and his sales amounted to over a million acres in Illinois alone. He came in contact with farmers from all sections and as a loan agent he was able to place a million per year loans for ten years, which was of great benefit to the farmers, who

were opening up and developing their farms and were in need of capital. During these years Dr. Pearsons invested in timber lands in Michigan and real estate. In 1887, he gave up business and devoted his entire time to looking after his own large interests covering a wide field.

Dr. Pearson is a public-spirited man but never sought office. He was, however, alderman for the fifth ward, being twice elected. He was also a member of the finance committee at the time the city had borrowed beyond the legal limit. He went east, assured the capitalists every cent would be paid irrespective of court decisions, pledged his own fortune and security, came back, and raised half a million dollars, and saved the city's credit. Dr. Pearsons believes in giving his money to colleges where it will do the most good. He has given liberally to Chicago educational institutions to Mt. Holyoke and Beloit Colleges, and many others. He has built "science halls," "dormitories," libraries, etc., until he knows the cost of each. He has plans and specifications for all such

buildings and he can give pointers to nine-tenths of the college presidents who call upon him. Dr. Pearsons plan in aiding colleges is by giving a stipulated sum, provided other friends of the institution would give three times as much. He offers them \$50,000 provided they raise \$150,000. Dr. Pearson has given \$2,000,000 in this way as near as we can figure. His largest gifts were to the Chicago Theological Seminary, \$230,000; Beloit, \$300,000; Mt. Holyoke, \$100,000; Lake Forest, \$100,000, etc., etc., and to many smaller institutions \$25,000 to \$50,000 each, and always with the proviso that friends of the institutions should contribute three times as much. He has many offers out now and will soon be called upon for large amounts.

Mrs. Pearsons (*nee* Miss Marietta Chapin) is a member of an old and time-honored family of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons have been great travelers in years past, having visited all parts of Europe and the United States, and in 1890 spent the winter in Egypt.

HON. WILLIAM E. MASON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hon. William E. Mason, the junior senator from the state of Illinois, was born in the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, July 7, 1850, and is a son of Lewis J. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason. The father, Lewis J., at the time of our subject's birth was engaged in mercantile pursuits; was a man of high character, very active in politics, and in his early manhood was identified with the abolitionists, and became an active member of the Republican party on its organization, being an ardent adherent of John C. Fremont for the presidency in 1856.

In 1858 the family moved to Bentonsport, Iowa, and lived there until the death of the father

in 1865. William at the age of fifteen was thus thrown upon his own resources, and proceeded to battle with the world. Previous to this he had received the rudiments of an education in the public schools of Franklinville and Bentonsport, and had studied two years in the Birmingham College, and was making fair progress. After his father's death he began teaching school and studying until 1868. During the next two years he taught public school at Des Moines, Iowa. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas F. Winslow, an eminent corporation lawyer, who was soon after this time appointed general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock



Wm E. Mason

Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and moved to Chicago. Mr. Mason accompanied him, and remained in his office one year, when he began to study in the office of the Hon. John N. Jewett, where he finished his preparation for admission to the bar. For several years he remained in the office of Mr. Jewett and then formed a partnership with Judge M. R. M. Wallace in 1877; later was senior member of the law firm of Mason & Bemis.

Mr. Mason has always been an ardent Republican and active in politics. Before he was thirty he was a member of the general assembly of Illinois, and in 1882 was sent to the state senate of Illinois. In 1888 he was elected to the fiftieth congress, and re-elected to the fifty-first congress. He took an active part in securing the World's Fair for Chicago. He was elected to

the United States senate January 20, 1897, for a term of six years, and took his seat March 4, that year.

Senator Mason is a man of great natural ability. He is a graceful and eloquent orator, a man of the people, and from experience knows their needs and always enters heartily into any movement calculated to better their condition. Personally he is one of the most popular men in the senate. In the campaigns of 1888, 1892 and 1896 he became widely known as an effective and convincing political speaker, winning renown as an orator who seldom failed to carry conviction to the minds of his auditors.

In 1873 Senator Mason married Miss Edith Julia White, daughter of Mr. George White, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have a family of seven children.

NAPOLÉON B. VAN SLYKE

MADISON, WIS.

Napoléon B. Van Slyke, one of the best-known bankers in the state of Wisconsin, has been president of the First National Bank at Madison, Wisconsin, since 1865. He is also one of the pioneer residents of the city, and has for many years been one of its representative citizens.



Mr. Van Slyke was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 21, 1822, obtained his education in the public schools, and in 1844 engaged in farming until 1850, when he left the farm and entered the salt trade in Salina, now part of Syracuse, New York. In 1853 he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and organized the Dane County Bank, now the First National Bank, of which he is presi-

dent, and also vice-president of the Savings, Loan & Trust Company.

He has served in various capacities, such as president of the Wisconsin State Bankers' Association, and the same office in several corporations. During the Civil war he was assistant quartermaster-general of the state until the government took charge of and furnished all military supplies, when he, more a business manager than a military officer, was put in charge of providing all the clothing, camp and garrison equipment and quartermaster's stores for the Wisconsin soldiers in the state, holding the successive ranks of captain, major and lieutenant colonel, and at the close of the war was mustered out with brevet rank of lieutenant colonel.

With the reorganization of the Wisconsin State University in 1866 he was made resident

regent, and for twelve years chairman of the executive committee. He is the only surviving original incorporator of the State Historical Society, and has long been one of its curators and chairman of its finance committee.

Being a man of independent thought and action, he owes no allegiance to any political party. While deeply interested in questions concerning

the welfare of the state and community in which he lives, he has taken no active part in partisan politics and has held no remunerative office except the postmastership under President Polk. He prefers to be at home and at his desk.

His history is one of usefulness, such as constitutes the record to help make a state's prosperity and pride.

WILLIAM P. BLACK

CHICAGO, ILL.

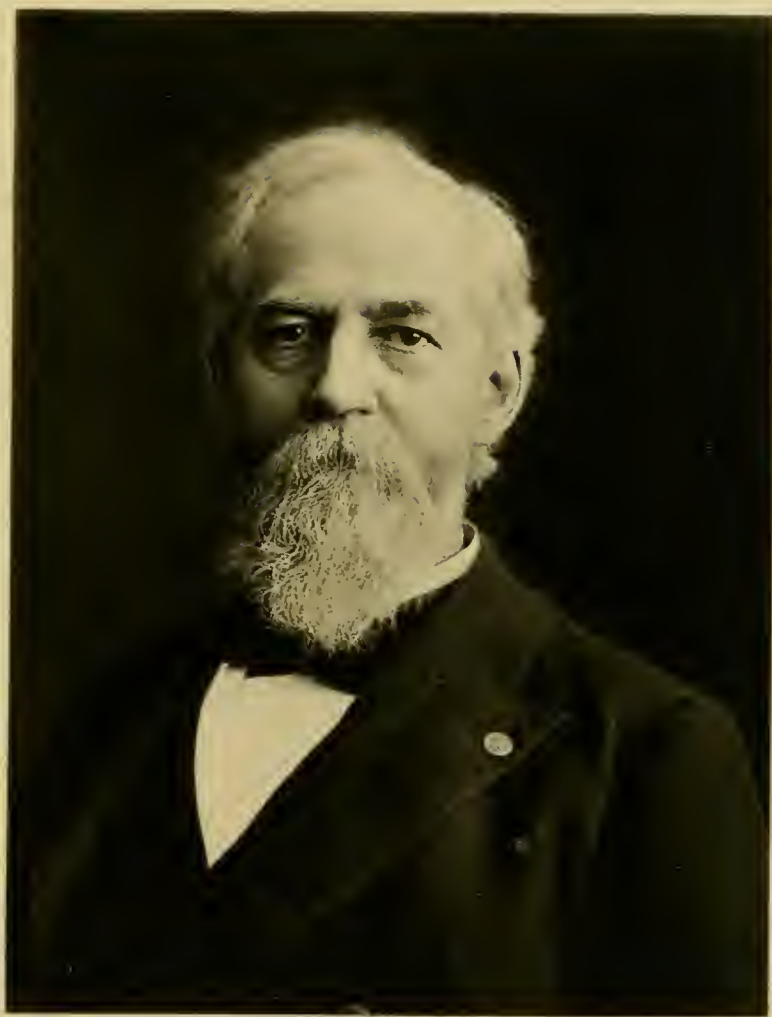
Captain William P. Black is one of the great lawyers of the Illinois bar, and has been in active practice in Chicago since 1866. He is a man of charming personality, profound legal wisdom, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling.

Mr. Black is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Woodford county in 1842. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and is a son of the Rev. John Black, D. D., who died when the son was five years of age. William moved with his mother soon afterward to Danville, Illinois. Here he received his early education and here he passed his boyhood days. Later he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where his collegiate career was marked by close application and high standing, and his excellent scholarship won for him the respect and admiration of his preceptors.

While engaged in pursuing his education the south attempted secession, and with all the ardor and patriotism of his nature he espoused the Union cause, for hardly had the smoke of Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when, with forty of his fellow students, including his only brother, John Charles, who rose to the rank of general, he joined Company F of the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, commanded by Colonel (afterward General) Lew Wallace. He joined the boys in

blue April 15, 1861, as a private, and on the expiration of the three-months term was mustered out as a corporal. In the meantime it was seen that the war was to be no holiday affair, and President Lincoln issued his call for three-year men. Corporal Black then at once assisted in recruiting a company in Vermilion county, Illinois, and was elected as captain. The troops were mustered in at Chicago as Company K, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, known as the Fremont Rifles, and thus before he had reached his nineteenth birthday, he retained the command of his company until he was duly mustered out of service on September 30, 1864, participating in all the engagements of his regiment. At the siege of Vicksburg he held the responsible position of brigade picket officer, having charge of the rifle pits of his brigade.

The year following his return from the war Captain Black spent in the office of the provost marshal of the seventh Illinois congressional district, in Danville. In 1865 he became a law student in the office of Arrington & Dent, a well-known Chicago law firm. After his admission to the bar he practiced for a year in Danville, and then, returning to Chicago, formed a partnership with Thomas Dent, his former preceptor, which continued until 1886. During the greater part of his professional career he has devoted his



W. P. Black

energies to civil law. His noted defense of the anarchists, undertaken because of his love of justice and because of the refusal by criminal lawyers to handle their case, has long since become a matter of history. He has been connected with much of the most important litigation in the civil courts for many years.

Captain Black has given deep thought and careful investigation to social and economic questions of the day, and on these topics has

written many able articles. He is not a politician, and his views are independent. He voted the Republican ticket prior to 1872, since when he has been independent, voting as he likes. In 1882 he was a candidate for congress.

At the Democratic convention held at Chicago June 14, 1902, Captain Black received the nomination for judge of the circuit court.

Captain Black was married in 1869 to Miss Hortensia M. MacGreal, of Galveston, Texas.

HON. STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS

ELKINS, W. VA.

Stephen Benton Elkins, lawyer, financier, secretary of war in the cabinet of President Harrison, and now United States senator, was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1841, his father being a farmer. During his early boyhood the family moved to Missouri. Mr. Elkins received an excellent education in the public schools and at the university of the state. He graduated in 1860, at the head of his class. After fitting himself for practice of the law he was admitted to the bar in 1863. During the war he joined the Union forces, and for a while served on the Missouri border, with the rank of captain.

The spirit of adventure and a desire to practice his profession in a field which was not overcrowded, led him in 1864 to cross the plains to New Mexico. Finding it necessary, at once, to master the Spanish language, Mr. Elkins became proficient in that tongue within one year. Stalwart and capable, he soon attracted important clients and a large practice, and gained popularity and influence. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature. His speeches in that body revealed great force of character and devotion to the welfare of the territory. In 1867 he rose to the position of attorney general of New Mexico.

In 1868 President Johnson appointed Mr. Elkins to be United States district attorney of the territory, and he was one of the few officials of that administration whom President Grant did not remove. In this position it fell to the lot of Mr. Elkins to enforce the act of congress prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the territories of the United States, and he had the satisfaction of restoring to liberty several thousand peons, who were then held in practical slavery by the Mexican residents.

In 1869 Mr. Elkins was elected president of the First National Bank of Santa Fe and held this position for thirteen years. His income from law practice and other sources was large, and at an early day he was enabled to invest large sums of money in lands and mines, soon taking rank as one of the largest land proprietors in the country and an extensive owner in the silver mines of Colorado.

In 1873 Mr. Elkins received an election as delegate from New Mexico to congress, defeating his opponent, a Mexican, by four thousand majority. In congress he served his constituents so well that, in 1875, while traveling in Europe, notwithstanding a positive refusal to accept the office again, his district re-elected him hand-

somely to the forty-fourth congress. He could do no less than accept the honor thus bestowed and serve a second term. In congress he quickly gained prominence by industry, ability and effective support of important measures. During his second term he was especially untiring in efforts to secure the admission of New Mexico as a state. While in congress Mr. Elkins married a daughter of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

Four years of experience in Washington brought Mr. Elkins well into the arena of public affairs. His advocacy of constructive measures made him, during his first term in congress, one of the leaders of his party, and in 1875 a member of the Republican national committee. Upon this committee he served during three presidential campaigns. In 1884 the executive committee elected him chairman. A warm and intimate friendship soon sprang up between James G. Blaine and Mr. Elkins, and the latter was influential in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the presidency in 1884. He was equally instrumental in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and 1892.

December 17, 1891, he became secretary of war under President Harrison. His appointment brought into the service of the army a man of intellectual strength, an excellent organizer and a courteous gentleman. He was invariably cordial and obliging to persons engaged in public business and exceedingly helpful to senators and members. Patient in investigation, prompt in decision and sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of the army, he proved a successful and useful secretary of war.

Mr. Elkin's reputation does not rest entirely upon his public services. His progress in the field of business and finance has been marked. About 1878 he removed from New Mexico to West Virginia, and there devoted himself, in company with ex-Senator Davis, to the develop-

ment of the railroads of the state and the coal and timber lands of the Cumberland region. While practical affairs soon compelled him to abandon legal practice in the courts, yet he has always retained his interest in the law, and superintends all legal matters connected with his various enterprises. Success has followed effort in these enterprises, but it should be mentioned, that while adding to some extent to his private fortune Mr. Elkins has conferred upon the people of his adopted state for greater benefits than he has received. He has been vice-president of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway Company since its organization, and of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad, and is president of the Davis Coal & Coke Company. Through his agency large amounts of capital have been brought into the state and employment provided for thousands of men.

In December, 1892, Mr. Elkins received the complimentary vote of the Republicans of the legislature of West Virginia for United States senator. During the campaign of 1894 he led the Republicans of West Virginia in the struggle, which, for the first time since the period of reconstruction, broke the solid south. Four Republicans were elected to congress; the legislature was made Republican by twenty-nine majority on joint ballot, and the state carried by thirteen thousand majority. As a result of this revolution the legislature elected Mr. Elkins United States senator in 1895.

His home is the beautiful country seat of "Halliehurst," at Elkins, in Randolph county, West Virginia. This large mansion stands upon a mountain site of unusual beauty, commanding a magnificent view of the valley beneath and the forests and mountain peaks which frame the scene. The house, four stories high, with towers, seems from a distance greatly like an old-time castle. A porch surrounds the structure on three sides, and the main hall, fifty-eight feet long by

twenty-five feet wide, indicates the size of the other apartments.

During his casual residence in New York, where his business affairs required him to pass much of his time, he associated himself with many local interests, thoroughly in accord with his energetic nature, and became a member of the Union League, Republican, Ohio, United Service, Metropolitan and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, and the Southern Society. Like other public-spirited citizens, he also contributed to the sup-

port of those favorite projects of refined New Yorkers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, as well as the American Geographical Society.

A man of strong and sturdy build, more than six feet in height, with fine features, and a large head set firmly on powerful shoulders, he is yet in the prime of life and an active force in affairs. His favorite room at home is his library, and he spends most of his time there, in the company of a large and well-selected collection of books.

JAMES FRAKE

CHICAGO, ILL.

James Frake is numbered among the able members of the Illinois bar. As a lawyer he stands pre-eminently high. His familiarity with legal principles have won him many a case. His practice is large and of an important nature, and demands thorough understanding of the intricate problems of jurisprudence.

James Frake was born March 29, 1841, at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, and is a son of George Frake, who died March 25, 1846, and was buried at Wheeling, Cook county, Illinois, and Amy Taylor Frake, who died in Chicago, 1887, and was buried at West Northfield, Cook county, Illinois. They emigrated to America in 1844.

James Frake received his early education in a log school house and followed that by a course at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He then taught for a year at the Bloom Academy to gain means for professional studies, and then attended the law school connected with the University of Chicago, from which he graduated in June, 1869. He at once opened an office

for the practice of his profession and has continued the same ever since. He has been connected with many important cases, as the records will show, and it is needless to say that he has won many hard-fought legal victories.

Mr. Frake was a member of the board of education from January, 1880, to June, 1882, and has been secretary of the Newsboys' and Boot-blacks' Association for twenty years, a director in the Home for Destitute Cripple Children since its organization, and is a member of the Lincoln and Illinois Clubs. He has traveled considerably, having made four different trips to Europe. In religious matters he is a Methodist, and politically a Republican.

Mr. Frake has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Malinda Doty, of Will county, Illinois, who died in 1873; no children. Mr. Frake then married Miss Evelyn Allen, whose people came from Vermont and settled in Elk Grove, Cook county, Illinois, in 1834, where she was born. Of this marriage four children have been born to them (two having died), a son, Allen, and a daughter, Emily Frake. Mrs. Frake was a member of the board of education of the city of Chicago from July, 1895, to July, 1898.



ALBERT GOLDSPOHN, B. S., M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Albert Goldspohn, professor of gynecology of the Post-Graduate Medical School, and senior gynecologist to the German Hospital of Chicago, was born in Wisconsin, September 23, 1851, and is a son of William and Fredereke (Kohlmann) Goldspohn, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they were educated, but came to America before marriage. His paternal grandfather was one of the few survivors of the cold, famine and fatigue of the memorable retreat of Napoleon from Moscow in 1812. The parents taught their children the proper German language, "Hochdeutsch," and this has been of great value to Dr. Goldspohn while pursuing his literary and professional studies, and especially while taking the two-years post-graduate course in Germany.

As the eldest child of a pioneer farmer, his boyhood days were thoroughly schooled in industry. He cared little for play but took great interest in books and study. From the first his inclination was all toward a thorough scholarship, which was approved strongly by his parents, who though poor were educated and knew the value of an education. In due time he attended the graded schools, where he still further exhibited his scholarly tendencies. Afterward he spent two and a half years as a clerk in a drug store, where as prescription clerk and as student of drugs he first determined upon a collegiate course and the ultimate study of medicine. After completing his preliminary education he entered Northwestern College, of Naperville, Illinois, taking the Latin scientific course of studies and graduating in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then attended Rush Medical College for three consecutive years, and obtained his medical degree in 1878.

Dr. Goldspohn then entered Cook County Hospital as interne, and gained wide experience and knowledge during his eighteen months of service. He then determined to further equip himself for the profession by taking a post-graduate course in the great universities of Europe. To enable him to do this it was necessary for him to enter private practice, which he did in the town of Desplaines, Illinois, and with such success that he was enabled to take the coveted trip abroad in 1885. For two years he pursued his studies in the famous universities of Heidelberg, Wuerzburg, Strassburg, Halle and Berlin, directing his attention generally to surgery and particularly to gynecology, and in which specialty he has since acquired well-merited distinction. Thus reinforced professionally by broad experience and training he returned to Chicago in 1887 and commenced practice. Six months later he was appointed one of the attending surgeons to the German Hospital, and in June, 1892, professor of gynecology in the Post-Graduate School and Hospital of the city.

Dr. Goldspohn is an active member of the Medical, Medico-legal, Gynecological and of the Pathological Societies of Chicago; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and of the International Periodical Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. For a number of years he has been a quite regular contributor of original articles on gynecological, surgical or hygienic subjects to the annual transactions of all except two of these ten scientific medical organizations.

Politically he is a Republican, and in religious



Albert Goldspohn

matters a Protestant, being a member of the Evangelical Association. Dr. Goldspohn is a careful and thorough student, keeping abreast of the times and up in the best medical literature of the day, and besides is a valued contributor, especially on subjects of his specialty.

October 22, 1879, Dr. Goldspohn was married to Miss Victoria E. Escher, who died June 29, 1885. Prior to his return to America, on August 4, 1887, he was married to Miss Cornelia E. Walz, of Stuttgart, who also died, after a long illness, on March 27, 1901.

ANDREW JACKSON AIKENS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Andrew Jackson Aikens, editor of *The Evening Wisconsin*, one of the most influential and prosperous newspapers west of the great lakes, son of Warren Aikens and Lydia Cobb, was born on a farm adjoining that of his grandfather, in Barnard, Vermont, on October 31, 1830. Soon after graduating from high school of his locality he betrayed a partiality for the printing business, and sought and obtained a position in the printing establishment of Charles G. Eastman, at Woodstock, and developed so much adaptability to the business and such early journalistic talent that at the end of four years he became editor of the paper then published at Woodstock, and at Bennington, Vermont, he also published a paper. At the age of twenty he left Vermont for Massachusetts, and for two years conducted a paper at North Adams in that state; but his soul yearned for a wider field of action, and in less than two years thereafter he located in Boston, where he was offered and accepted the position of reporter in the legislature, and proofreader in the state printing office, and taking a deep and active interest in the political questions of the day, he early attracted attention by his ability as a speaker and organizer, and was sent as delegate from Massachusetts to the Free Soil convention at Pittsburg in 1852, which nominated John P. Hale for president.

In the fall of 1854 Mr. Aikens was offered and accepted the position of western correspond-

ent of the *New York Evening Post*, and while upon this trip he visited Milwaukee and made the acquaintance of William E. Cramer, of *The Evening Wisconsin*, he being at that time alone in the management of that paper. Mr. Cramer quickly recognized the worth and ability of the young correspondent, and induced him to remain and accept a position on the staff of his journal, and he has been associated in the management of that successful newspaper since August, 1854, in which he has displayed not only good judgment and rare tact, but developed mechanical talents in connection with the enterprise which stamped him as a man of marked ability.

During the upwards of fifty-six years that Mr. Aikens has been connected with *The Evening Wisconsin* the writings of Mr. Aiken have commanded general attention, and his letters from Europe during his two trips abroad in 1877 and 1878 were greatly admired, not only on account of their literary worth, but also for their faithful portraiture of the lands and peoples he visited.

In answer to the question as to how he came to originate the practice of printing country newspapers partly upon one side, at a central office, with news and general advertisements, and partly at home offices with the local news and local advertisements, Mr. Aikens says: "I first conceived the idea when an apprentice to the printing business in the *Spirit of the Age* office in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1846. Two or three

of the printers of the office had gone to the Mexican war, and they were short-handed in December of that year to set the type for President Polk's message to congress, so two pages of the Boston Herald were ordered printed with the message and sent up to the Woodstock paper, which printed two pages of home advertising and reading matter, making four pages. The paper was dated, I believe, December 10, 1846; that paper I have in a bound form.

"Some time before this we had printed a continued story in the Spirit of the Age, entitled 'The Story of a Father,' if I remember rightly, by Douglas Jerrold. This story and 'Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures,' by Jerrold, were very popular with the newspapers, and several were printing them as a serial, and it occurred to me when setting the type for the weekly installments that some other boys were doing the same in some other office, and that a lot of unnecessary work was being done. It also occurred to me that the printing of the matter in common could be concentrated in one office, and I determined if I ever had an office large enough I would try and print several newspapers off from the same forms, putting the general advertising and the general miscellaneous matter on one side and the local matter and local advertisements on the other side. According to this conception, I did, in 1864, in the office of the Evening Wisconsin,

commence to print newspapers on this plan, and they came to be called 'Patent Insides,' 'Co-operative Papers,' and various trade names. There are now over eight thousand papers printed on my plan; more than half of all weekly papers in the United States."

Mr. Aikens married Miss Amanda L. Barnes on January 4, 1854. Four children were born to them, of whom only two survive—the third child, christened Stella Cramer, who married Arthur Johnson in 1890, and is now living in Tacoma, Washington, and Mary Lydia Aikens, who is engaged in college work in New York City. Left a widower in 1892, Mr. Aikens remarried in 1894, his second wife being Katherine Vine Crehore, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Aikens is especially proud of his young son by this marriage, named Andrew Jackson Aikens, born March 22, 1896, who, in his childhood, evidences traits of character which were the forerunners of his father's great success in life.

Mr. Aikens is of Scotch descent, and traces his family record to the Aikenses of Hardwick, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, from Montrose, Scotland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side he is descended from John Howland, one of the Pilgrims who signed the compact in the Mayflower in 1620.

PAUL O. STENSLAND

CHICAGO, ILL.

Paul O. Stensland, banker, was born at Sandeid, Stavanger, Norway, May 9, 1847, and is a son of Ole and Karen Stensland. He attended the schools of his native district, and received such education as they could give, but before attaining his majority started out in life as a sailor. At the end of a year he gave up the sea and accepted employment with an English house at

Bombay, India, as a selector and buyer of cotton. He spent nearly five years in this occupation, visiting nearly every part of that vast country, and also traveling in Persia, Arabia and Abyssinia. In 1871 he returned to Norway, and his parents having died shortly afterward, he would have set out for the Orient again had it not been for the opposition of his affianced wife. He de-



Yours truly Paul Hensland

cided to settle in America, and arrived in Chicago a short time before the great fire, and has lived there ever since. He at once engaged in the dry goods trade, in which he was very successful, until 1885, when he took up the real estate and insurance business. Four years later he opened a private bank, which in 1891 was incorporated as the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Mr. Stensland becoming president, as he has ever since continued. The bank has been an important factor in developing the manufacturing and business interests of the northwest part of the city. Mr. Stensland is also identified with many other large and important business interests, in which his energy, rare judgment and ability find full scope. During 1889-1894 he was the publisher of the "Norden," a newspaper which has a large circulation among the Norwegians of the west and northwest.

In 1879 he was appointed a member of the

board of education by Mayor Harrison, and served three terms, a period of nine years, being, meantime, chairman of several important committees. Later he was appointed to the commission to revise the city charter of Chicago. He was one of the most energetic advocates of the Columbian Exposition and a member of its board of managers.

Mr. Stensland is a member of the Lutheran church, and generously active in its charitable enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics, although steadily declining all nominations to elective offices. Generous in his impulses, he enjoys the high regard of a wide circle of personal friends and the confidence of all who know him.

He is a member of the Iroquois and the Union League Clubs and several Scandinavian social organizations. He was married in 1871, and has a daughter and a son, the latter a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1898.

EMMETT REUBEN HICKS

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Emmett R. Hicks, attorney general for the state of Wisconsin, is one of the strongest and best-known lawyers of his state. He stands high at the bar, where his great earnestness and force of manner gives him an almost irresistible influence.

Emmett R. Hicks was born at Waukau, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, March 7, 1854, and is a son of Reuben Powel Hicks and Sophia Betsey (Kimball) Hicks. His early education was received at the schools in the village of Omro, Wisconsin, and supplemented by a course in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, from which he graduated in 1876 with the degree of

B. S., finishing the Law School of the same university in 1880, with the degree of LL. B. He took special work at the university in 1879-80, for which he received the degree of A. M. Mr. Hicks commenced the practice of his profession at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1880, and has continued it there ever since. In religious matters he is a Methodist, and politically a staunch Republican. He has always supported his party from the time of casting his first vote. A political campaigner in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other states and a platform speaker on public questions and orator, etc., his political career has been alike able and honorable. From 1896 to 1899 he was chairman of the county board, Winnebago county, and from 1899 to 1902 at the head of the legal department, at-



torney general for the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Hicks was married September 15, 1880, to Miss Cynthia M. Reed, of Omro, Wisconsin, daughter

of Luther A. Reed. They have three children, Bert R., fifteen years of age; Luther R., ten years old; and William E. Hicks, five years old.

HON. HENRY CLAY PAYNE

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Henry Clay Payne, postmaster-general of the United States, was born at Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 23, 1843, and is the son of Orrin P. and Eliza (Ames) Payne. His ancestors on both sides were natives of Massachusetts, and their names are found in the military and civil records of that commonwealth as far back as the days of the Puritan settlers. He was educated in his native town and at the academy of Shelbourne Falls, where he was graduated in 1859. He entered business life at once, at Northampton, Massachusetts, but in September, 1863, moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has since resided. He was for several years connected with the dry goods firm of F. R. Sheriom & Company. His first active appearance in politics was in the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872, when he was active in organizing the Young Men's Republican Club. Since then he has been in continuous service as an officer of the Republican party organizations in the city, state and nation, having been secretary and president of the Young Men's Republican Club, secretary and chairman of the Republican county committee of Milwaukee county, and secretary and chairman of the Republican state central committee of Wisconsin. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Republican national committee, and has continuously held that position, having participated in that capacity in five presidential campaigns, and has been a member of the executive committee of the national committee during three presidential campaigns. During the first

McKinley campaign of 1896 he was in charge of the western headquarters in Chicago. In January, 1875, he was appointed postmaster at Milwaukee, holding the office about ten years, until the Democrats succeeded to the control of the national government. He has been active in business affairs, and held important offices in many corporations, such as president of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, president of the Milwaukee City Railroad Company and of the Cream City Railway Company. Through his efforts all the street railways in the city of Milwaukee were consolidated into the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, of which Mr. Payne was vice-president and manager. He was also president of the Fox River Valley Electric Railway Company, and the active head of the Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company, which has built and is operating the suburban electric railways running out of Milwaukee. In 1887 Mr. Payne was elected president of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company, and continued as such until the road was consolidated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In 1893 he was appointed one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

In December, 1901, Mr. Payne was appointed by President Roosevelt postmaster-general of the United States.

Mr. Payne was married in New York City, October 15, 1867, to Lydia W., daughter of Richard and Mary W. (Thomas) Van Dyke.

NICHOLAS SENN, M. D., LL. D., Ph. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Nicholas Senn was born in the Canton of St. Gall, in eastern Switzerland, October 31, 1844. His parents, who belonged to the industrious and hardy type of agriculturists, were in humble circumstances, and, wishing to give their children the benefit of greater advantages to be found in America, they came to this country in 1852, and settled in Washington county, Wisconsin. Here in the district schools Nicholas acquired his early education, after which he went to Fond du Lac and attended the grammar school, from which he graduated. Following this he taught school for several years and in 1864 began his medical studies in the office of Dr. E. Munk, of Fond du Lac. Two years later he came to Chicago and entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868. He then passed a competitive examination and secured the appointment of resident physician to Cook County Hospital, and served in this capacity the regular term of eighteen months.

In 1869 Dr. Senn removed to Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and took up the practice of his profession, but five years later he settled in Milwaukee in order to obtain a wider field than is allowed to the country physician. He soon became attending physician to the Milwaukee Hospital, and afterward, as his practice was directed into other channels almost purely surgical, he became either attending or consulting surgeon to nearly all the important charities of the county. Within a few years his fame as a surgeon extended even beyond the confines of the great northwest. Dr. Senn was actively engaged in professional work in Milwaukee for several years.

In 1878 desiring to come in contact with scholars and investigators in medical science in Europe, he went abroad and studied for a year

at the University of Munich, receiving from that institution the degree of M. D. Upon his return to America he was elected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago to the chair of practice of surgery and clinical surgery, in which capacity he served three years, after which he accepted the chair of principles of surgery in Rush Medical College. Since 1891 he has occupied the chair of practice of surgery and clinical surgery. He is also professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, attending surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital and surgeon-in-chief to St. Joseph's Hospital. He has served as president of the American Medical Association and is ex-president of the American Surgical Association, an honorary fellow in the College of Physicians (Philadelphia), a life member of the German Congress of Surgeons, a corresponding member of the Harveian Society (London), an honorary member of La Academia de Medicina de Mexico, an honorary member of the Hayes Agnew Surgical Society (Philadelphia), a member of the British Medical Association and of the prominent national, state and local medical societies. Dr. Senn is also surgeon-general of the National Guard of Illinois, ex-president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and in the late Spanish-American war was chief surgeon of the United States Volunteers and chief of operative staff with the army in the field. He received official recognition from the war department for meritorious service in surgical work during the Cuban campaign and for scientific study of typhoid fever among the troops.

A mere mention of Dr. Senn's publications will indicate to some extent their scope and value. Among them are the following, all of which are accepted as high authorities, not only

in America, but in Europe: "Principles of Surgery," "Experimental Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Intestinal Surgery," "Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints," "The Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors," and "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs," and then his great work just completed, "Practical Surgery."

Dr. Senn has conferred a lasting benefit on Chicago and the west generally by his presentation to the Newberry Library of the famous Senn collection of rare medical works. A large share of these were gathered from year to year by himself, but the most valuable portion of them constituted at one time the library of the cele-

brated Dr. William Baum, late professor of surgery in the University of Gottingen, and one of the founders of the German Congress of Surgeons. This collection of rare books, the result of half a century of careful accumulation, were saved from the fate of a public auction by Dr. Senn, and were donated, together with his own extensive library, to the Newberry Library, where they are separately shelved and catalogued and known as the "Senn Collection." Recently he purchased and presented to the Newberry Library the library of the famous physiologist, Du Bois Raymond, of Berlin, Germany. Dr. Senn has just recently taken one of his "active rests," or vacation by making a trip around the world.

HON. LUCIEN BONAPART CASWELL

FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

Lucien B. Caswell, a distinguished citizen of Wisconsin, widely known as a lawyer and statesman, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827. He is a son of Beal and Betsey Caswell, *nee* Chapman. His grandfather on his maternal side was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father was a farmer, who died when our subject was three years of age.

In 1837 he, with his mother and stepfather, Mr. Augustus Churchill, moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, then a wild country. Constant personal attempts at self-instruction enabled Mr. Caswell to enter Milton Academy, and later he took a few terms at Beloit College, which latter institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He was twenty-three when he began to study law under the late Hon. Matthew Carpenter. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he commenced the practice of his profession in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where he has resided until the present time, having continuously practiced in all the courts of the state and the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Caswell has been a Republican since 1860. In 1855 and 1856 he served as district attorney, and in 1863 became a member of the state legislature of Wisconsin. From September, 1863, to May 5, 1865, he was also commissioner of the second district board of enrollment of the state, and actively engaged in recruiting the army.

In 1868 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention held at Chicago, which nominated General U. S. Grant for his first term. In 1872 and 1874 Mr. Caswell again served as a member of the Wisconsin state legislature. In the latter year he was elected a member of the forty-fourth congress, and re-elected to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses. In 1882 his county was set on to the first district and he was not returned to the forty-eighth congress. The following terms, however, he was elected in the first district and served through the sessions of the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses, making fourteen years in all. Congressman Caswell entered upon his duties as



L. Russell

a congressman with zeal and was soon recognized as a man of ability. In the forty-seventh congress he secured the passage of the law changing the rate of postage from three to two cents. For the last six years he was on the committee on judiciary.

In the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses he took an active part in the bills creating the circuit court of appeals, to relieve the labors of the supreme court. He was the author of the direct tax bill for the refunding, to the states, of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars, by which the state of Wisconsin recovered four hundred and forty-four thousand dollars.

In the fifty-first congress he was chairman of the committee on private land claims and secured the passage of a law creating a court for the adjustment of the Spanish and Mexican land grants, which had been before congress for over forty years.

Mr. Caswell has always been found in connection with enterprises of great scope and im-

portance in his state and district. In 1863 he was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson, and has been connected with its management for years; was cashier for twenty-five years and then vice-president.

In 1867 he was the prime mover in the organization of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, capital twenty-five thousand dollars, since increased to two hundred thousand dollars. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' State Bank, which opened for business February 18, 1884.

Mr. Caswell was married August 7, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth H. May, of Fort Atkinson, who died January 31, 1890. There are six children by their marriage: Chester A.; Isabella, wife of Guy L. Cole, of Beloit; Lucien B., Jr.; George W.; Elizabeth May, now Mrs. Dr. F. J. Perry, of Fort Atkinson; and Harlow O. March 10, 1898, Mr. Caswell married Miss Anna R. Rogers, daughter of the late Rev. Barton F. Rogers, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

HON. THOMAS M. JETT, M. C.

HILLSBORO, ILL.

Hon. Thomas M. Jett, member of congress from the eighteenth district of Illinois, state's attorney and lawyer, is a man of distinction in his section of the state and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens in Hillsboro. He is one of the eminent lawyers of the Illinois bar, where his ability has long been recognized by the profession and bench.

Thomas Marion Jett was born on a farm in Bond county, Illinois, May 1, 1862. He is the son of Stephen J. Jett and Nancy (Booher) Jett. He attended the common schools of the counties

of Bond and Montgomery until he was twenty years of age, after which he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Indiana. After leaving school he taught school for three terms and read law with Judge Phillips, of Hillsboro, Illinois, being admitted to the practice of his profession in May, 1887. Two years later he was elected state's attorney of Montgomery county and served two terms, covering a period of eight years. He is now serving his third term as member of congress, having been elected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses. He is a representative Democrat, always active and alert, and contributes much to the strength of his party. Mr. Jett is a member



of several societies; he is a member of the Masonic order, a Knights Templar, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman, Elk and other orders.

Mr. Jett was married December 24, 1889, to Miss Mollie Clotfeltes. They have two children, Ross W. and Marion C.

HON. SHELBY MOORE CULLOM

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, senator from Illinois, was born at Monticello, Kentucky, November 22, 1829. His father, Hon. R. N. Cullom, was a farmer, who moved with his family to Illinois in 1830. Young Cullom grew up with a thorough knowledge of the humble fare and rough work incident to farm life in a comparatively new country. Having early formed the purpose of devoting himself to the profession of law, he spent two years in study at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois, supporting himself by giving a portion of his time to teaching. In 1853 he entered the law office of Stuart & Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1855 began the practice of his profession in that city, of which he was soon elected attorney, thereby being brought into constant contact with such lawyers as Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, Abraham Lincoln, B. S. Edwards, John A. McClernand and others. His pleas in the circuit court bespoke habits of close application and exhibited logic and conciseness. The Civil war causing much new litigation, Mr. Cullom found himself during that period possessed of a yearly income of twenty thousand dollars. But he had already entered the political field, having been elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives in 1856. Identifying himself with the newly formed Republican party, he was re-elected in 1860, although a majority of his constituents were of the opposite political allegiance. His party having then a majority in that organization, he was at once chosen speaker of the house,

being at that time the youngest member upon whom this honor had been conferred in the history of the state.

In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him, in conjunction with Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana, of Norfolk, a commissioner to examine and pass upon the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers. In 1864 he received the nomination for congress and was elected by a majority of seventeen hundred and eighty-five against his old law preceptor, the Hon. John T. Stuart. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member. He heartily favored the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution, and in the memorable contest between the legislative and executive branches of the country gave unwavering support to the congressional policy of reconstruction. As chairman of the committee on territories he first recognized the necessity of dealing severely with the practice of polygamy in Utah, and introduced a bill containing stringent measures for its suppression, which passed the house. He was re-elected in 1866 and 1868. In 1872 he was again returned as a member of the state legislature and again elected speaker of the Illinois house of representatives. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. In the centennial year of 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois, and in the administration of that office faithfully endeavored to keep public expenditures within due bounds, to



Sim Bullom

extinguish the state's indebtedness and to exercise intelligent supervision over the several state institutions. At the end of his first term he was chosen to a second, the first instance of such re-election in the state. He served until February 5, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States senate to succeed David Davis.

Senator Cullom was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1872, being chairman of the Illinois delegation, and placed General Grant in nomination; was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1884, and chairman of the Illinois delegation; was re-elected United States senator in 1888,

1894 and again in 1900; was a member of the commission appointed to prepare a system of laws for the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator Cullom was married in December, 1855, at Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Hanna M. Fisher, who died in 1861, leaving two daughters, Ella and Catherine. Ella became the wife of William Barret Ridgely, of Springfield, Illinois, now comptroller of currency of the United States, while Catherine married Robert Gordon Hardie, an artist of distinction in New York. She died May 17, 1894. Some years after his wife's death Mr. Cullom married her younger sister, Miss Julia Fisher. Two children were born of this union, but both died in infancy.

HON. GEORGE MARTIN CURTIS

CLINTON, IOWA

George M. Curtis, manufacturer, member of congress, banker and senior member of the firm of Curtis Brothers & Company, the largest manufactory of sash, doors, blinds, etc., in the world, was born at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, April 1, 1844, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth Carpenter Curtis. He was educated at the common schools of his native town and at Mount Morris Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1862 and 1863 he taught school during the winter months and helped his father on the farm in the summer. In 1864 and 1865 he clerked in a store at Rochelle, Illinois, and in 1865 to 1867 was a coal merchant at Courtland, Illinois, and since 1867 has been engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., the company's name being Curtis Brothers & Company. He is vice-president and director of the City National Bank of Clinton, Iowa, and director of the First National Bank, Dewitt, Iowa.

Mr. Curtis enlisted in 1864 but was rejected

on account of physical disability; was a member of the Iowa state legislature in 1887 and 1888, and as a Republican was elected to congress in 1894, against a Democratic majority of nine thousand, and re-elected in 1896; was tendered the nomination again in 1898, but declined. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892 and again in 1896. He is a Mason, and attained the thirty-second degree in 1871; member of the commandery and ex-eminent commander for twelve years; master of Rose Croix Chapter of Iowa Consistory Masons. He has traveled extensively both in Europe and America.

Mr. Curtis was married September 4, 1872, to Miss Ettie Lewis. They had four children born, two living, George L. Curtis, married in May, 1900, to Miss Frances Wilcox, and Eugene J. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis is a man of prominence in his city and state, and has gained eminence in both

political and business affairs. His life has been active and has been crowned with a degree of success that is attained by but few. He is much

interested in the welfare of his city and state and is always foremost in any movement tending in that direction.

HON. CHARLES W. RAYMOND

MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

Judge Charles W. Raymond was born at Dubuque, Iowa, the son of Capt. William M. and Mary E. Raymond. His father, while captain of Company E, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, lost his life at the battle of Nashville. Young Charles being left without a father or an estate, was by the mother put upon a farm in Woodford county, Illinois, when he was twelve years of age, under an agreement that he should work for his board and clothing until he was twenty-one years of age, when a team and farming utensils should be given him, with which to begin the battle of life. After serving an apprenticeship of four years the young man became desirous of obtaining an education, and followed his mother to Onarga, Illinois, where he entered the public schools. While here during vacation he worked as tow boy in the flax mill, earning enough money with which to finish his common-school education. He next taught school and studied higher branches at Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga. He then removed to Watseka, the county seat, and obtained work in the county clerk's office at one dollar and a quarter a day. He then became court bailiff, deputy county clerk, deputy circuit clerk, master in chancery and county judge, holding court for a time in Chicago for Judge Carter.

He and President McKinley were warm friends and acquaintances from the fall of 1885. When the campaign for delegates to the national convention at St. Louis was on, the president asked him to stand as one of the delegates from

the twelfth congressional district. He at once took part in the campaign, and was one of the leaders in the fight for McKinley instructions at the Illinois state convention in the spring of 1896. At that time he was president of the Republican League of Illinois, and contributed much to advance the interests of McKinley in that state. As soon as Mr. McKinley became president he tendered to Mr. Raymond the position of United States civil service commissioner, which had formerly been filled by Theodore Roosevelt. This position Mr. Raymond declined, desiring to devote his entire time to the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and became one of the leading lawyers in Illinois, and was named by President McKinley as judge of the United States court for Indian Territory in June, 1901, and at once entered upon his duties, with official headquarters at Muskogee, Indian Territory. His name was sent to the senate by President Roosevelt and at once confirmed.

Mr. Raymond has for the last twenty years taken a leading part in the political campaigns of Illinois, and made speeches for the Republican party in nearly every county of his state. He is a great friend of Congressman Cannon, in whose district he resides.

He is a member of the Illinois Commandery, Sons of American Revolution, and was one of the delegates to the national convention in New York city in 1900, and also at Pittsburg in 1901. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and belongs to the Illinois Commandery.



Geo Raymond

HENRY MARSHALL COBURN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry M. Coburn, a prominent member of the Cook county bar, has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago since 1887. His clientele is large and he has appeared in many important cases all over the United States.



As a representative Democrat his strength and influence is widely felt in political circles. He was his party's candidate for judge of the circuit court at the election held June 7, 1897, and was defeated by only a few votes, the cause of the defeat being the "mixed ticket" put up. He was also the candidate for state senator in 1900 in the eighth senatorial district, one of the Republican strongholds.

Henry M. Coburn was born at the town of Lyons, Cook county, Illinois, October 15, 1885,

and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Chittick) Coburn. His father was a native of Crane, County Wexford, Ireland, born there in 1824, and who came to America in 1848, first settling in Canada and then in Illinois.

Henry M. Coburn was educated in the public schools and at the Englewood high school. He then taught in the schools of Cook county for several years, did newspaper work, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, and was later licensed to practice before the United States court and court of appeals. He has appeared in many important cases, now matters of record. He is very strong as a jury lawyer, has a large business, and is much sought after as a consulting lawyer.

Mr. Coburn was married July 17, 1890, to Miss Adeline Palmer, a daughter of Captain Palmer.

WILL H. LYFORD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Will H. Lyford, general counsel for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, has won distinguished honors in professional life, and in public and private commands the uniform regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Lyford was born September 15, 1858, in Waterville, Maine, being a son of Oliver S. Lyford, vice-president of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and Cleveland, and graduated from the high school in the latter city in 1879. He then entered Colby University, of

Waterville, Maine, where he graduated in 1879. Immediately afterwards he came to Chicago and entered the railway service as civil engineer, becoming later chief clerk in the office of the manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

In 1882, through personal connection with an important chancery suit, he became interested in the study of law, and entered the law department of the railway company with which he is now connected. In 1884 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois, and in the following year was appointed assistant general solicitor of the

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. January 1, 1888, he was made general solicitor, and on March 15, 1892, became general counsel of the road, and this important position he has since held. Mr. Lyford has made a close study of railroad law, now recognized as one of the most important and intricate departments of the science of jurisprudence, and has conducted some notable litigation, his efforts being crowned with success for the corporation which he represents. He never loses sight of any detail bearing upon his case, at the same time giving the more prom-

inent points due importance. His knowledge of law is exact, his preparation of a case painstaking, and his power before judge and jury acknowledged by all. He stands high at the bar, where his great earnestness and force of manner give him an almost irresistible influence.

Mr. Lyford was married on the 28th of April, 1886, to Miss Mary McComas, of Nebraska City, Nebraska.

He is a member of the Chicago Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN ELLIS GILMAN, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

It was in 1638 that the progenitor of the American branch of the Gilman family came over from Old England and settled in New England, and its members, of staunch Puritan stock, commenced almost immediately to become real factors in the progress of the new country. During the Revolution, Nicholas Gilman was a moving spirit of the times, having served as a member of the continental congress, and subsequently was chosen as United States senator from New Hampshire. John Taylor Gilman was governor of the Granite state for fourteen years during the last portion of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Gilman's immediate ancestors were pioneers of the pioneer territory of the northwest, his grandfather, Bartholomew Gilman, locating at Belpre, not many miles southwest of Marietta. Afterward he removed to Kentucky, but not before the birth of his son, John C. Gilman, the father of the son in whom we are now most interested.

That child, John E. Gilman, was born at Harmer, a suburb of Marietta, on the 24th of July,

1841, and it seemed predestined that he should be a physician. His father was a member of the profession and he had the influence of example from his mother's family. Formerly Miss Elizabeth C. Fay, she came from an old historic Massachusetts family, her sister, Catherine Fay, being for many years an Indian missionary and founder of the system of county orphan asylums in the state of Ohio. But the fact that may have had a bearing upon the future of the boy John, aside from his father's wishes and directions, was that of the eleven Fay children of his mother's generation three of the daughters married physicians. His uncle, Dr. George Gilman, was also for many years a leading member of the profession in Lexington, Kentucky, and his elder brother, previous to entering the ministry, practiced medicine for some time at Marietta.

When he was five years of age Dr. Gilman's parents removed to Westboro, Massachusetts, and, although they returned to Marietta for a time, the boy received his early education in the school of the former town. By the time he was seventeen he had been graduated from the high



Yours Truly

J. E. Gilman

school, prepared for college, served an apprenticeship at piano making in Boston and obtained quite a knowledge of music, as well as of medicine and surgery. At this period of his life his father died, and, thrown upon his own resources, he taught music for about three years. In 1861 he returned to Marietta, where he again turned his musical and mechanical knowledge to account in the conduct of a piano store.

It is evident, however, that his ultimate aim was to establish himself in the profession which his father and so many of his relatives had honored, since, while conducting his business at Marietta, he continued his medical studies with his brother, and when he subsequently removed to Toledo and followed the same mercantile pursuit he found a medical instructor in the person of Dr. George Hartwell. After thus employing three years of his time he embarked in several oil speculations at Marietta, and then settled down in earnest to make a name for himself in the medical profession.

Contrary, however, to the instruction of his father and that of the several other preceptors who had guided his studies, the young man evinced his originality of mind and independence of spirit by deciding to adopt the principles of the homeopathic school. Coming to Chicago in 1867, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, receiving his degree therefrom in the spring of 1871. He at once established himself in practice at the old Crosby Opera House, his abilities being quickly and substantially recognized, and he was one of the originators of the art gallery which attracted so many to the opera house.

Naturally, Dr. Gilman shared materially in the benefits derived by the managers of the opera house in this influx of fashion and wealth, and at the time of the great fire had made rapid strides toward popularity and prosperity. But that wholesale calamity was also his private misfortune and all his worldly possessions went up

with the flames. Vastly to his credit, however, he was the first physician in the city to offer his services to the citizens' relief committee, being appointed chairman of the medical department. In this capacity he organized the burnt territory into districts, appointed the physicians in charge, instituted the opening of hospitals and dispensaries, attending personally to the relief of sufferers temporarily sheltered in the Eighth Presbyterian, Park Avenue and American Reformed churches until the management of the work was assumed by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. During the following winter and spring, as secretary of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and Physicians of the Herrick Free Dispensary, Dr. Gilman added to his laurels both as a physician and man.

In 1883 Dr. Gilman was elected to the chair of physiology, sanitary science and hygiene of Hahnemann Medical College, holding that professorship for a decade, when (in 1893) he was called to the *Materia Medica* in the same institution. Both as a private practitioner and public educator, therefore, for the past quarter of a century his reputation has been continually growing until it now places him in the front rank of homeopathic physicians in the west.

Few members of the profession, outside their chosen field, have made so fair a mark in literature as Dr. Gilman. His contributions to medical literature have been many and highly valued, and both as an authority and a writer on art matters he has made quite a name for himself. Not only has he been thus identified with the Chicago press as a contributor but was for some time, in company with Joseph Wright, editor of the *Chicago Art Journal*. It follows also, as a matter of course, that his associations with the medical societies of the school of which he is so distinguished a representative is both wide and intimate.

In July, 1860, Dr. Gilman was married at

Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Mary D. Johnson, of Westboro, Massachusetts. They were friends of youthful days, his wife also being of a Puritan

family. They have one son, William T. Gilman, who is also a graduate in medicine and in practice in the city of Chicago.

ANDREW J. RYAN

CHICAGO, ILL.



Andrew J. Ryan, ex-city attorney, ranks among the ablest lawyers of Chicago, and has won distinguished honors at the bar. He is a representative Democrat, but his popularity is not confined to his own party. Without solicitation on his own part, as he was in no sense a candidate, he was chosen as his party's representative for city attorney, was elected, and also re-elected in April, 1901, when he resigned to resume his private practice. His administration of the affairs of the office was able and forceful, and creditable alike to his party and his friends. The ability and integrity which so significantly characterize the discharge of his professional obligations, has made him known, in a few short years, as one of the most solid and reliable attorneys in the city.

Andrew J. Ryan was born in Chicago December 29, 1869, and is the son of William F. and Ellen (Farrell) Ryan. His father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1858, settling at Schenectady, New York, where he was in the railroad business for a few years. He later removed to Chicago, where he died in 1874. His widow is still living in this city.

Andrew J. Ryan attended the public schools until nine years of age, when the feeling that he ought to do something to assist in the support of the family, his father being dead, determined him to seek employment. His first position was

with the firm of Field, Leiter & Company, in the capacity of errand boy. After two years and a half he gave this up and entered the employ of *The Farmer's Review*, a paper published in Chicago, remaining two years, before accepting a position with Lyon & Healey as department cashier. He was promoted from time to time until when he left this firm in 1893, after ten years' service, he held the responsible position of credit man. He gave up this lucrative position to fulfill his long cherished ambition of devoting his talents and energies to the pursuit of law. During the time he was with Lyon & Healey he attended the night law college of the Lake Forest University, from which he graduated June 1, 1891. Two years later he began the active practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since. His success has been brilliant and enduring, as he possesses those qualities and the force of character which in any sphere of life command success.

Mr. Ryan is a leading member and officer in many fraternal and benevolent societies, among them being the Royal League, Knights of Columbus and other kindred societies. He was attorney for the West Town Board in 1894, and is now director of the Chicago Public Library. He was for five years state secretary of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and has also assisted to organize and place on a solid foundation several other benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Ryan was married August 26, 1896, to Miss Nellie T. Cahill, the well-known contralto singer of St. Patrick's church.

HARRY F. ATWOOD

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Harry F. Atwood, assistant state's attorney of Chicago, was born on a farm near Morgan Park, Illinois, January 1, 1870, and is a son of Orville E. and Martha E. (Townsend) Atwood.

His early education was received at a district school and later at the Illinois Military Academy, where he became captain of Company A. Completing his course in this institution he entered the University of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1897. During his course he was elected president of the De-

bating Society, the Oratorical Association and of the Northern Oratorical League, winning several prizes in oratorical contests and debates. He subsequently took up the study of law and graduated from the Illinois College of Law and the Chicago College of Law.

After receiving his diploma he located at Seattle, Washington, and there was associated with the well-known law firm of Kerr & McCord. Since his return to Chicago he has practiced individually up to the time he accepted his present position of assistant state's attorney.

Mr. Atwood was one of the first to volunteer at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, and was made a sergeant of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He is a member of several clubs and social organizations, a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Hamilton Club, Cook County Marching Club, and the Masonic fraternity, and is widely known in college, political and legal circles. He has taken an active part in Republican affairs for several years, making speeches in local campaigns, and in 1900 stumped the state of Washington. He now resides in one of Chicago's fine residence suburbs, Morgan Park.

MORITZ ROSENTHAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

Moritz Rosenthal was born at Dixon, Illinois, May 4, 1866, and is a son of Samson and Mina (Cahn) Rosenthal. He was educated at the public and high schools of Dixon and in the literary department of the University of Michigan. He studied law with Mr. William Barge, of Dixon, and was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1890. He came to Chicago in 1891, and was associated with Mr. William S. Forrest, the noted criminal lawyer, from 1891 to 1897, and then became a member of the firm of Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy.

Mr. Rosenthal is a young man, but has been counsel in many celebrated cases, among them the Debs case, and more recently in the celebrated board of trade bucket shop cases, in which he with W. S. Forrest and Benjamin Bachrach, defended McLain Brothers. Mr. Rosenthal was the first lawyer called in the case. The first move he made after taking the case was to buy a ten-day membership in the board of trade and study the workings of the board. He thus learned by practical experience the whole workings of the entire routine. He scored a great triumph in cross-



examination of witnesses in the McLain case, examining all but two, and every one of the hundred brought forward by the prosecution proved first-class witnesses for the defense.

Quick to comprehend and prompt to execute, he is a forceful speaker.

Mr. Rosenthal is a member of the Iroquois Club and the bar associations, and politically is a Democrat.

Mr. Rosenthal was united in marriage April 12, 1897, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Mr. Adolph Moses. They have one son.

HON. JOSEPH V. QUARLES

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Joseph V. Quarles, senator from Wisconsin, was born in the village of Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 16, 1843. His father, Joseph V. Quarles, Sr., was born in New Hampshire, and his mother was Miss Caroline Bullen, a native of New York. They were among the early settlers of Wisconsin, and were married at Southport.

Joseph V. Quarles attended the public schools in his native town and graduated from the high school of Kenosha at the age of seventeen. His father was one of the founders of the factory now the Bain Wagon Company. The panic of 1857 forced the former's previously prosperous business to suspend operations and the father was left with scant means to assist his sons in their college aspirations. Joseph taught school in Kenosha, did literary work, borrowed money from well-to-do relatives and entered the University of Michigan in 1862. While there in the freshman year he was elected president of the class, and delivered the oration on class day, but interrupted his course of study in the spring of 1864 to enter the army as a private in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was appointed first lieutenant of Company C; mustered out at the end of his term of enlistment; returned to college, and graduated in 1866 with the degree of A. B., being chosen to deliver one of the graduating orations. Having but limited funds, he attended the law department of the university

but one year, and returned to his home and entered the law office of Mr. O. S. Head, one of the oldest practitioners of the state.

Mr. Quarles was admitted to the bar in 1868 and then formed a partnership with Mr. Head, the firm being Head & Quarles. Mr. Head being advanced in years, and well-to-do, declined the more active duties of the firm, and Mr. Quarles was soon called into the higher courts. During his association with Mr. Head, until his death in 1875, Mr. Quarles was district attorney for Kenosha county six years. In 1876 was elected mayor of Kenosha; declined renomination; was president of the board of education in 1877 and 1878; member of the assembly in 1879, and represented Kenosha and Walworth counties in the state senate from 1880 to 1882. In the United States senatorial contest of 1881 he received a very flattering vote, but insisted on having his name withdrawn. At the expiration of his term of office he moved to Racine and formed a partnership with John B. Winslow, the firm being dissolved on the elevation of Mr. Winslow to the bench. A year later T. W. Spence removed to Racine from Fond du Lac and became associated with Mr. Quarles, under the firm name of Quarles & Spence, which later, on the admission of a son of Judge Dyer, became Quarles, Spence & Dyer. In 1888 the firm moved to Milwaukee and began a successful career under the name Quarles, Spence & Quarles, Mr. Quarles' younger brother



Yours Truly
J. V. Lucas

being admitted to the firm. It is now one of the leading firms in the state.

Senator Quarles was elected to the United States senate to succeed John L. Mitchell, Democrat, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1899.

His term of office will expire March 3, 1905. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Saunders, of Chicago, and they have three sons, William C., Joseph H. and Edward L. Quarles.

HENRY S. TOWLE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Henry S. Towle, one of the foremost lawyers of the Illinois bar and member of the well-known legal firm of Offield, Towle & Linthicum, has long been prominently identified with one of the most important branches of law practice.

Mr. Towle was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, October 10, 1842. His father was Gilman Towle, an honored citizen of that state and widely and favorably known. He married Miss Beekman. Both trace their ancestry to patriots of the American Revolution. Henry S. Towle acquired his preliminary education at Mishawaka, Indiana, being in attendance at the high school at that place when the country became involved in civil war. He made several efforts to secure admission to the volunteer service of the government, but was prevented by ill health. Being unwilling to forego any service for the assistance of the government, he became connected with a sanitary expedition, which was organized under the direction of Governor Morton, for the relief of Indiana's soldiers in the field. This first took him to the battle grounds of Shiloh and later to other places.

Mr. Towle subsequently entered upon a collegiate course at Valparaiso, Indiana, and he prepared for the legal profession by attending the University of Michigan, and is a graduate of the law department of that institution. He came to Chicago to enter upon the practice of law, and in the early years of his residence here was connected with the law firms of Arrington &

Dent and Goodwin & Larned. He became permanently associated with the firm last mentioned, being admitted as a partner in 1869, under the firm name of Goodwin, Larned & Towle. His association with this firm initiated him into what became a specialty, which he has steadily pursued, his business for many years having had relation principally to patents, trade-marks and copyrights, including all litigation incident thereto. Mr. Towle, however, for a number of years was connected with practice in other lines to some considerable extent. On the retirement of Mr. Larned and the admission of Mr. Charles K. Offield as a partner, in 1874, the firm of Goodwin, Offield & Towle almost entirely gave up general practice and gave their attention only to the specialties above mentioned. On the death of Mr. Goodwin the other two partners continued the business relations, and more recently were joined by Charles C. Linthicum, in the organization of the present firm of Offield, Towle & Linthicum. The long association of Messrs. Offield and Towle indicates congeniality and an agreeable division of labor, in which Mr. Towle has been highly successful and proficient, besides manifesting ability and business qualities as well as a character for integrity and rectitude, which has deservedly brought him into high esteem and prominence. As a lawyer he is industrious and able and enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates at the bar. The practice of his firm in their special lines of litigation in the federal

courts extends from Boston to San Francisco, and their clients represent many of the most prominent interests which depend upon protection under patents and trade-marks, bringing his firm for years into numerous important suits involving patents and trade-mark property.

While the extensive practice of the firm has engrossed his close attention and has brought him as well as other members of the firm a wide acquaintance with business men and affairs, he has all the while manifested a deep interest in educational and philanthropic work, as well as other matters of public interest. He has always retained his interest in the University of Michigan, having served as president of the Chicago Alumni Association of that university. He has been a trustee of the Northwestern University for over twenty years. He was one of the trustees of the Union College of Law when it was a joint department of the old University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. He has been a factor in the management of the same law school since it has been entirely under the control of the Northwestern University. Mr. Towle has taken special interest in elevating the standard of legal education in Chicago, and has served as chairman of the committee of trustees of the Northwestern University, having charge

of the law school, formerly the Union College of Law. The cause of education has had no more earnest advocate in Chicago than the subject of this sketch, who has not only for years urged a high standard for admission to the bar, but has also worked earnestly in endeavoring to secure for our city the advantages of the most thorough instruction in all the departments of university work. He has given special attention to the work of the Chicago Home Missionary, a church extension society with which he has been connected as a trustee and officer for twenty years. He has also been long identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and has been active in various departments of church work. He holds membership in the Chicago Bar Association, in connection with which association he has served as president. He holds membership in the Illinois State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is a valued member of the Union League Club, as well as the Hamilton Club and several other social organizations.

Mr. Towle was married in 1868 to a daughter of Robert F. Queal, of Evanston, Illinois. Her death occurred in 1881. In 1884 he married Miss Sarah A. Meacham, of Oak Park, Illinois, at which place Mr. and Mrs. Towle now reside.

HON. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON

DUBUQUE, IOWA

Hon. William B. Allison, senator, was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He was of Irish descent, his grandparents having emigrated to Pennsylvania. His father, John Allison, was born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and moved to Perry, Ohio, in 1823, engaging in farming.

William grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the dis-

trict schools, where he showed great proficiency and eagerness to learn. When sixteen years of age he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at Alleghany College in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at Western Reserve College, in Hudson, Ohio, and then began the study of law at Wooster. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and soon attained the position of deputy



Very Truly Yours,
W. B. Allison

county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old-line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundations of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1856, and in the campaign supported Fremont for president. The next year he removed to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, where he has since resided. He rose rapidly to prominence at the bar and in politics, and in 1860 was chosen a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries, assisting in counting the votes which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. When the Civil war broke out he was appointed on the staff of the governor of Iowa, and rendered efficient aid in organizing and placing volunteers in the field. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he

was re-elected three times, to the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He declined re-election to the house in 1871, and was a prominent candidate for United States senatorship before the Iowa legislature in 1872. He was elected and took his seat March 4, 1873. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. In 1881 he was offered the position of secretary of the treasury by President Garfield but declined. He was a leading candidate for the presidency in 1888, and after the election of Mr. Harrison he was again offered the treasury portfolio, which he again declined. In 1890 the Iowa legislature elected him senator for the fourth time, and re-elected him again in 1896 and in 1902.

June 5, 1873, Senator Allison married Miss Mary Nealley, of Burlington, Iowa.

WILLIAM J. HYNES

CHICAGO, ILL.

William J. Hynes, of Chicago, is without doubt one of the great lawyers of the country. With few equals in the niceties and perfection of pleading, a forceful and eloquent speaker, he commands the respect and attention of all the courts. Few of the great lawyers can show so long a list of professional triumphs.

William J. Hynes was born at Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland. After the death of his father, Thomas Hynes, who was a well-known architect and builder, Mr. Hynes' family came to the United States and settled at

Springfield, Massachusetts. On account of the early death of his father Mr. Hynes, urged by a desire to assist in the support of his mother, entered the office of the Springfield

Republican, a prominent daily newspaper, and there learned the printing business, and at the same time attended evening school. His mother died in 1864, in 1866 he began the study of law and in the same year entered into partnership with General John O'Neill in Nashville, Tennessee. Later he went to Washington, D. C., where he completed his study of law in Columbia Law College, while corresponding at the same time for several journals. Mr. Hynes was admitted to the bar in 1870 and first commenced the practice of his profession at Little Rock, Arkansas, where also he wrote regularly for the State Journal. His career as printer and journalist covered the ladder from "printer's devil" to associate editor.

In 1872 he was elected on the Greeley ticket, by the reform Republicans and Democrats, congressman at large to the forty-third congress.



In 1875 he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with Walter B. Scates, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of the state. In 1880 the firm of Hynes, English & Dunne was organized and at once took its place among the principal law firms in the city; in 1892, Edward F. Dunne of the firm was elected judge of the circuit court. For a considerable time Mr. Hynes has been practicing alone. He is a Democrat in politics, but far too busy a man to accept office. His social

qualities have won him hosts of friends; he is a brilliant talker and his rich fund of humor makes him a most agreeable companion. He is an inveterate reader and has added to the fund of information so obtained by extensive travels in this country, Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land.

Mr. Hynes was married in September, 1871, to Miss Jennie Way, daughter of Judge George B. Way, of Ohio.

HON. DANIEL WELLS, JR.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Daniel Wells, Jr., was born July 16, 1808, at Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, and was a son of Daniel Wells, a farmer and cording and cloth dressing mill owner, of English descent, tracing his American origin to Thomas Wells, who came to America in 1635 from Colchester, Essex county, England.

Mr. Wells passed his boyhood on his father's farm and in the mill, attending school during the winter seasons. He taught school for a time and in 1830 invested his savings in a surveying venture, and became proficient in the science of surveying. In 1831 he engaged in business at Palmyra, Maine. At Palmyra he married Miss Marcia Bryant, daughter of Bezer Bryant, of Anson, Somerville county, Maine, November 23, 1831. While a resident of Maine Mr. Wells held offices of justice of the peace, selectman, town clerk, assessor and overseer of the poor. He first went to Milwaukee in July, 1835, and invested largely on his own account and on that of Mr. Winthrop W. Gilman in lots and lands in what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin. He settled permanently in Milwaukee August 2, 1836. Governor Henry Dodge appointed him justice of the peace August 2, 1836. On March 13, 1837, he was elected a member of the executive commit-

tee of the claim organization formed to protect the squatter. In 1838 he was one of the trustees for the east side of Milwaukee, and on September 4th of that year was appointed probate judge. In 1842 he was under sheriff. He held many other offices and posts of honor during those early days, among them being a member of the legislature and a commissioner to the World's Exposition held in Crystal Palace, London, in 1851.

Politically Mr. Wells was a Whig, but later supported the Democratic party. He was a member of congress from 1853 to 1857 and then declined re-election. Much of his time was devoted to public matters, and from an early day was a promoter of all public improvements. He was interested in many large business enterprises, held extensive investments in the lumber trade and through his early purchase of land became one of the largest dealers in real estate. He held offices and was a director in several banks and railroad companies, always favoring all measures tending to the development of the railroads of the northwest.

Mr. Wells died in April, 1902, leaving a large estate, estimated to be the greatest in Wisconsin, to his family, his friends and to charity.



Daniel Wells

HON. W. A. CLARK

BUTTE, MONTANA

W. A. Clark was born on the 8th day of January, 1839, near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, both natives of that county. The father of John Clark, whose name was also John, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania soon after the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Reed, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, whose parents were also from the north of Ireland. On the maternal side, William and Sarah Andrews, the grandparents of our subject, were also from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in western Pennsylvania about the beginning of this century. Sarah Andrews' maiden name was Kithcart. She was a descendant of the Cathcart family who were originally Huguenots, and the name became changed to Kithcart by an error made by a registrar in the transfer of a tract of land. The Cathcart family emigrated from France to Scotland at an early period, and later moved to the north of Ireland. Subsequently they emigrated to the United States and different branches of the family settled in New York and Pennsylvania.

The parents of our subject were married in Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1856. They then moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where John Clark died in 1873, aged seventy-six years. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and an elder in that church for forty years before his death.

Mr. Clark's father was a farmer and his boyhood days were spent on the homestead, where he enjoyed the advantages of three months' winter school, and nine months of such farm work as the boy could turn his hand to. At the age of fourteen he entered Laurel Hill Academy,

and acquired a good English education. In 1856 his father moved to Iowa, and there William assisted on the farm, teaching a term of school the succeeding winter. He then attended an academy in Birmingham one term, and afterwards entered the university at Mount Pleasant, becoming a disciple of Blackstone. Here he prosecuted his legal studies for two years, but did not afterward engage in the profession. In 1859-60 he was teaching school in Missouri. In 1862 he crossed the great plains, driving a team to the South Park, Colorado, and that winter worked in the quartz mines in Central City.

In 1863 the news of the gold discoveries at Bannock reached Colorado and Mr. Clark was among the first to start for this new El Dorado. After sixty-five days' travel with an ox-team he arrived at Bannock, just in time to join a stampede to Horse Prairie. Here he secured a claim, which he worked during this and the following season, cleaning up a net fifteen hundred dollars the first summer, which formed the basis of his future operations in Montana. During the ensuing five years, instead of working in the placers he took advantage of the opportunities offered for trade and business, and in less than half a decade was at the head of one of the largest wholesale mercantile establishments in the territory, built up from the smallest of beginnings. In February, 1866, Mr. Clark joined a stampede to Elk Creek, where he established a store and sold goods to the miners during the season. He sold out in the fall and took a trip to the Pacific coast, going as far as San Francisco. He then returned to Montana with a stock of goods, which he readily disposed of at large profits.

In October of 1866 Mr. Clark went east by way of Fort Benton and the "Macinaw Route."

After visiting the principal cities of the Union, including a sojourn in the south, he returned to Montana the following year. In 1867 he contracted to carry the mails on the star route between Missoula and Walla Walla, a distance of four hundred miles.

In 1868 he went to New York City, and there formed a co-partnership with Mr. R. W. Donnell for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale mercantile and banking business in Montana, and also established an extensive wholesale business at Helena. In 1870 the business was transferred to Deer Lodge, and consolidated with that of Mr. Donnell. At this time Mr. S. E. Larabee was admitted, and the firm became Donnell, Clark & Larabee. They soon closed out their mercantile business and gave exclusive attention to banking, first at Deer Lodge and at a later date at both that place and at Butte City. In May, 1884, Messrs. Clark & Larabee purchased the interests of Mr. Donnell in their Montana business, and subsequently Mr. Clark and his brother, James Ross Clark, came into full ownership of the Butte Bank, disposing of his Deer Lodge interests. The banking house of W. A. Clark & Brother, of Butte City, Montana, has since that time grown into one of the strongest banking institutions of the west.

But it is in his mining investments and in the operation of vast mills and smelters for the treatment of base ores that Mr. Clark has made the great success of his life. In 1872 he first began to give attention to the quartz prospects of Butte. In 1880 he organized the Moulton Company, which at once proceeded to the erection of the Moulton Mill and the development of the mine. W. A. Clark is president of the Moulton, and his brother, Joseph K. Clark, manager. The United Verde Copper Company's property in Arizona, owned by him, is the wonder of the mining world. It is probably the richest and most extensive copper mine in the world, not excepting the Anaconda, Mountain View or any of the big

properties of Butte. He has completed and equipped a railroad to this mine, connecting with the Santa Fe system.

Mr. Clark established the first water system in Butte, also the first electric light plant. He is the owner of the Butte Miner, one of the leading daily papers of the state. He also is principal owner and president of the cable and electric railways of Butte and largely interested in many other industrial enterprises besides the mining and smelting of ores. In 1876 Governor Potts appointed him state orator, to represent Montana at the Centennial Exhibition. In 1877 he was elected grand master of the Masonic Lodge of Montana, and in 1878, during the Nez Perce invasion, received the commission of major and led the Butte Battalion to the front against Chief Joseph. He was elected a delegate from Silver Bow county to the first constitutional convention in 1884, being chosen president of that body, in which position he won new laurels as a presiding officer and master of parliamentary law and tactics. In 1884 he was commissioned by President Arthur as one of the commissioners of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exhibition at New Orleans.

In 1888 Mr. Clark received the Democratic nomination for delegate to congress, and made a brilliant canvass of the territory, but was defeated. When Montana was admitted to the Union, in 1889, and a second constitutional convention was necessary, he was again elected a member of that body, and, as before, was chosen its presiding officer, rendering splendid service in that capacity. Upon the first legislative assembly, which convened in Helena in January, 1890, devolved the duty of electing two United States senators. The Democrats elected W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, and the Republicans W. F. S. Sanders and T. C. Power, Mr. Clark receiving the unanimous vote of his party in caucus and in joint session. Each presented their claims to the United States senate and Messrs.

Sanders and Powers were declared elected. Again a senator was to be elected to succeed Colonel Sanders by the legislature that convened in Helena in January, 1893. In this body the Populists with three members held the balance of power. Mr. Clark again received the Democratic caucus nomination, but a small contingent of Democrats refused to go into caucus or to abide by the decision of the majority. As a consequence the contest was protracted through the entire session of sixty days, and the gavel fell at the last joint session with no election for United States senator.

No man in Montana has been more highly honored by his party than Mr. Clark, but it remained for the year 1894 to bring him his greatest triumph and most enduring laurels. In this year the permanent seat of government of Montana was located. In 1892 the first capital contest, in which several towns were entered, resulted in leaving Helena and Anaconda in the field as the only candidates which could lay claim to the suffrage of the people. Helena was the temporary capital. Anaconda being the Anaconda Company's candidate, had an immense financial backing and enjoyed the advantage of a powerful political alliance. For a time it seemed that this town, owned and controlled by one corporation, would win the day. People who feared the consequences of such an outcome were without a leadership on which they could lean with confidence. Helena forces were without organization. At this juncture W. A. Clark cast aside all personal and political ambitions and entered the fight for the people. From the day that he made his position known through the columns of his newspaper, the Butte Miner, until election day he was the recognized leader of the Helena forces. Not only did he contribute liberally of his time and means, but he took the stump and addressed the people in the principal cities of the state, making a most powerful and eloquent appeal to their pride and patriotism. Never in the

history of this or any other state was a battle more intense or exciting; never did the people more keenly feel that their rights and liberties were at stake, and never did a citizen receive a greater or more spontaneous ovation than that which Mr. Clark enjoyed when, after having unquestionably snatched victory from defeat, the people of the state gathered in thousands at Helena to do him honor. The citizens bore him on their shoulders from his train, placed him in a carriage, and then, detaching the horses, took their places at the pole and triumphantly hauled it to the city as a victor's chariot. It was a victory which easily gives Mr. Clark rank as the first citizen of the state, and one of the most commanding figures of the west.

Mr. Clark is extensively engaged in banking, mining, manufacturing and various other business enterprises; in politics has always been a consistent and active Democrat; was elected United States senator January 28, 1899, to succeed Hon. Lee Mantle, Republican; a memorial was filed in the senate asking that the election of Senator Clark be investigated, which was referred to the committee on privileges and elections; after an investigation a resolution was reported to the effect that the election was void; this resolution was not acted upon by the senate, as Senator Clark, in a speech on May 15, 1900, stated that he had sent his resignation to the governor of Montana and desired to submit the matter to the people of his state, and would abide by their verdict; the acting governor of the state immediately appointed him to fill the vacancy created by his resignation, but he did not present himself to be sworn in under the credentials; in the Democratic state convention held in Montana in September a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding his re-election to the senate, and a legislative ticket favorable to his re-election was overwhelmingly elected in November, and on January 16, 1901, he was re-elected for the term of six years to succeed the Hon. Thomas

H. Carter, and took his seat March 4, 1901. His term will expire March 3, 1907.

In March, 1869, Mr. Clark was married to Kate L. Stauffer, a highly accomplished lady of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. The couple started on their wedding day for their distant home in the mountains. They made their residence at Helena, and here their first child, Mary C., was born, in January, 1870. Locating that year in Deer Lodge, their other children were born in this town, with the exception of the youngest child, Francis Paul, who was born in Paris, France. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, one of them Jessie (twin sister of Katherine L., now living), died in Deer Lodge in April, 1888, at the age of three years. The oldest, Mary C., was happily married in April,

1891, to Dr. E. M. Culver, of New York City, a successful practitioner, and is the mistress of a beautiful home in the metropolis. Charles W., their eldest son, is a graduate of Yale College. In 1879 Mr. Clark took his family to Paris, where they remained three years, all of them besides himself having acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. He then sent them to Dresden, Germany, for two years to acquire a knowledge of the German language. During these years Mr. Clark spent the winters in Europe, and he and Mrs. Clark and the elder children traveled extensively through Europe. In late years, besides their beautiful home in Butte, they have maintained a residence in New York City, where a portion of each year is spent.

HENRY C. REW

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry C. Rew, capitalist and philanthropist, has been a resident of Chicago since 1868. He was born in Maumee, near the present city of Toledo, Ohio, April 2, 1839, and is the son of Frederick Augustus Rew, who was born at West Bloomington, New Jersey, and Sarah Adams (Stow) Rew. His grandfather, Ephraim Rew, one of the early pioneers and a soldier of the Revolution, came from the Berkshire hills and settled near the present site of West Bloomington, clearing the forests and cultivating the soil. Henry C. Rew's parents were school teachers before their marriage and resided in the vicinity of Newark, New York; shortly after their marriage they went to Maumee, where Henry C. Rew was born. While he was still a child they returned to Newark and there he remained until nineteen years of age. He has always taken the deepest interest in his boyhood home, often returns to visit it, is known personally to many of

the residents and by name and reputation to all. Henry C. Rew acquired a grammar school and academic education and was appointed deputy postmaster during the term of Hiram Clark, postmaster under President Buchanan. He soon resigned, owing to ill health, and took a position with Mr. Knight, who conducted a nursery. Rapidly regaining his health from the open air exercise, he accepted an office position with Esbon Blackmar. The winters of 1857 and 1858 he again attended school, after which he went to Albany, New York, carrying with him letters of recommendation from a number of Newark's citizens, and obtained a position with Blackmar & Irwin, grain merchants. Mr. Rew asserts that these letters had a strong influence upon his character, as from that time he endeavored to merit the many kind expressions of confidence which were spoken for him. He started at the lowest round, became collector and clerk and



Yours truly
Henry Reed.

finally bookkeeper and cashier. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Irwin became ill and was unable to superintend the business and Mr. Rew, then only twenty-one years of age, assumed its management and conducted it with gratifying success. In 1866 he went to Buffalo, New York, where he conducted a grain business for two years. In 1868, in partnership with D. W. Irwin, he opened an office in Chicago in the same trade, which was continued until 1880, when a special partnership was formed. In 1883 Mr. Rew retired entirely from the grain commission business and has since devoted his time and attention to the manufacture of water gas. He first became interested in water gas in 1875, and after repeated failures has finally won success in its production. Mr. Rew furnished the means to build the Cicero gas works in the town of Cicero, a suburb of Chicago, in 1892, and since 1893 this plant has been in successful operation, being the most complete and perfect gas plant in the world, using the cheapest material and sending out the brightest quality of artificial light. This induced the building of a large plant in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1895, and caused a reduction in the price of gas in

that city from one dollar and sixty cents to one dollar per thousand, and increased the consumption five hundred per cent., being largely used for fuel purposes.

Mr. Rew has for many years owned the property in Newark, New Jersey, which his father bought over sixty years ago and where the family resided. He has recently erected a beautiful ten-thousand-dollar building for a public library, upon this site, which he has presented to the city. The building is designed as a memorial to his parents. The gift included thorough equipment and the installation of a professional librarian at Mr. Rew's expense for one year, after which the city is to maintain it as a free public library. Mr. Rew has traveled extensively in England and the continent, in Mexico, Nova Scotia, Alaska, Bermuda Island, Jamaica and the Hawaiian Islands, and also throughout the United States.

Mr. Rew was married in 1863 to Miss Thereasa M. Irwin, of Albany. He is a member of the Union League and Washington Park Clubs, the Athletic Association and Art Institute of Chicago. Politically he is independent.

SYDNEY E. SINCLAIR

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

S. E. Sinclair of the well-known packing firm of T. M. Sinclair & Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is one of the representative business men of that city, where he is justly regarded as a man of affairs.

S. E. Sinclair was born at Belfast, Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth S. Sinclair. His education was received at Belfast, Ireland, Clifton, England, and Dresden, Germany. He was sent to the Royal University of Ireland in 1875 and into the packing business in

Belfast in 1877; was with the firm in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1881, and later the same year in New York, and in 1882 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he remained until 1892, when he was called to the house in Liverpool, England; remained six years, and in 1898 returned to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has since had charge of the firm's business there.

Mr. Sinclair was president of the Cedar Rapids Y. M. C. A. from 1887 to 1892. He has traveled extensively in England, Scotland, Ire-

land, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Canada and the United States; is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and politically chiefly interested in securing clean, business-like administrations.

Mr. Sinclair was married in Belfast, Ireland, April 10, 1885, to Miss Marie Louise Matice, of Belfast. They have two children, S. Mervyn and G. Marguerite Sinclair.

HENRY WATERMAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry Waterman, of the Cook county bar, and member of the firm of Sims & Waterman, is a son of Levi and Matilda Waterman, and was born at Geneseo, Illinois, September 1, 1872.



The father, Levi Waterman, is a well-known business man of western Illinois and was president of the board of Joliet penitentiary commissioners under Governor Altgeld. Henry Waterman was educated at the public schools of Geneseo, graduating in 1890; Preparatory School, 1890-1891; Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, 1891-1895, from which institution he graduated, receiving degree of Ph. B.; attended Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut, 1895-1896; and Chicago Law School, 1896-1897, graduating and receiving degree LL. B. Attended Illinois College of Law, 1897-1898, graduated, receiving

degree LL. M. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1897, and entered into partnership with Mr. Charles B. Sims, the firm being Sims & Waterman, which still continues.

In 1897 Mr. Waterman became quiz master of Illinois College of Law. In 1898 he was appointed instructor in personal property, and in 1900 was appointed professor of contracts, which position he still holds. He has served continuously on the faculty since the organization of the school, and is one of the youngest members, and has met with fine success in his school work. Mr. Waterman's law practice is large and of an important nature. He is of the Jewish faith, old line; a Democrat in politics and active in political matters, unmarried, and a member of B'nai B'rith, Y. M. C. A., secretary of Ideal Club, a prominent north side Jewish organization. Mr. Waterman is now serving his second term, and is well known in north side social and political circles.

NIELS ANTON CHRISTENSEN

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The fame of the subject of this sketch has, in a surprisingly short period of time, reached beyond the limits of the boundary of the United States, and, like his famous predecessors, in the various fields where American genius has triumphed, the inventor of the Christensen Air

Brake is known by reputation at least all over the civilized world. His road to success was not an easy one, but he overcame all obstacles and even after he had accomplished successfully the work of years and perfected his invention, he had to fight for his rights in the courts of the

land. N. A. Christensen is still a young man, and with certain fortune, as well as honors in store for him, he is bound to attain an even higher position in his chosen field.

Niels Anton Christensen was born August 16, 1865, at Tørring, Jutland, Denmark, and is a son of Christen Jensen and Anna Maria (Nielsen) Jensen. The family can trace its ancestry back to the old Vikings, and for three centuries the family has lived on the same estate. Mr. Christensen attended the public schools in his native city until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when he was apprenticed as a machinist in a local shop. During the evenings he attended a technical school in Veile, near his birthplace. At the age of eighteen he attended the Technique Institute, at Copenhagen, Denmark; graduating therefrom three years afterwards, and having passed satisfactory examinations, was entered in the Royal Danish Navy as a constructor. At an early age Mr. Christensen evinced a desire to "build things," and particularly in the line of marine construction. Before he was twenty years of age he had designed the plant for the Danish government's lighthouse at Hanstholmene, on the dangerous west coast of Denmark. This is one of the largest lighthouses in the world. At the age of twenty-two years, while fulfilling his duties as constructor in the Royal Danish Navy, he took the examinations for both first and second grade naval engineer, and passed successfully. Retiring from the navy in 1888 with high honors and a stipend to travel abroad and gain knowledge of navel construction, with a permanent leave of absence, Mr. Christensen went to England. He sought in London a position as draughtsman, but owing to his inability to fully master the English language he was unsuccessful. In order to gain a knowledge of English he shipped as a third assistant engineer on an English steamer engaged in Mediterranean trade. At the end of a six months' voyage he returned to London and

secured a position as draughtsman in one of the largest English manufacturing concerns. Here his ability was soon recognized, and amongst the important works which he designed was a new water works system for the city of Calcutta, India, and also plants for Colonel North, the Nitrate King of Chili. In the fall of 1889 he was transferred to the main offices of the concern at Liverpool and given charge of the designing of some of the most important work, including marine engines, sugar machinery, hydraulic machinery, air compressors, gas engines and pumping engines. He remained with this firm for about two years, when he was given the principal charge of a large manufacturing concern's designing department, where he not alone planned the construction of engines, air compressors, sugar and hydraulic machinery, but textile machinery and paper manufacturing machinery as well. The plant of this firm was at Darwin, near Liverpool, and while here he was also a teacher in the technical evening classes of that city. In the latter part of 1891, Mr. Christensen came to America, going direct to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Fraser-Chalmers Company, first as a designer and later as consulting engineer, in charge of engine and power-plant contracting. In 1893 he retired from this position and took the contract for the installation of the power plant which was to be used in the prospective high tower at the World's Columbian Exposition. In August, 1894, he came to Milwaukee, having been engaged by the E. P. Allis Company as a designer, and he remained in the employ of that company until 1896. While in the employ of the E. P. Allis Company Mr. Christensen developed a new style of blowing engine for steel works, which has been universally adopted.

In 1892 Mr. Christensen began experiments and investigations in the air-brake field, and after four years of almost constant application he succeeded in perfecting the air brake which

bears his name. His patent was granted in 1896, and hardly had his papers been granted before claimants of prior invention appeared to contest his claims. The litigation resulted in the complete victory of Mr. Christensen. His patents were held to have been the first filed, and the priority of his invention was fully recognized by the courts. Realizing the value of his patent air brake, Mr. Christensen, for some time after he had perfected it, met with discouraging efforts to have it adopted by electric roads, for which it is particularly adapted, but in 1897 he succeeded in having his air brakes placed on the cars of the South Side "Alley" Elevated Railroad of Chicago. The Christensen Air Brake factory was of a small beginning, but now the

plant at Milwaukee is the largest of its kind in the world, and gives employment to over six hundred men. The output goes all over the world, and so much is the increase in business that the plant is soon to be enlarged one and one-half times the present size.

Mr. Christensen, besides his interests mentioned, is president of the Machinery Exchange, of Chicago, and has other business interests, both at home and abroad. He has traveled extensively, and is a fluent conversationalist, speaking several of the modern European languages. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason. He is a domestic man and has no desire for club life. He was married in Milwaukee, in 1894, to Matilda Thomessen, and they have one child, a daughter.

EDWARD STUYVESANT BRAGG

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

General Edward S. Bragg, soldier, congressman, lawyer, and at present counsel general at Havana, was born in Unadilla, New York, February 20, 1827. He studied three years in Geneva (Now Hobart) College, then left to study law in the office of Judge Noble in Unadilla.

After being admitted to the bar in 1848 he shortly removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In 1854 he became district attorney for the county of Fond du Lac and served two years. As a Douglas Democrat he was a delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. When the Civil war commenced he entered the national service as captain May 5, 1861, and held all the intermediate grades up to that of brigadier-general, with which rank he was mustered out on October 8, 1865. He took part in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac except those of the Peninsula, Gettysburg and Five Forks. He was appointed postmaster of Fond du Lac in 1866 by President Johnson; the same year he went as

a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists convention. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate and served a term; the following year he was a delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency; he was elected successively to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses and then went as a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1884, when, as chairman, he seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president. The same year he was elected to the forty-ninth congress. Throughout his congressional career he was considered one of the most formidable debaters in the house. Though small of stature, he was apt to be belligerent in bearing and possessed rare powers of sarcasm and invective. General Bragg was appointed counsel-general at Havana, Cuba, May 5, 1902, by President Roosevelt, which position he now fills. General Bragg has practiced law fifty-two years; was minister to Mexico during President



Yours very Truly
A. S. Bragg

Cleveland's administration, and in the Civil war was commander of the famous "Iron Brigade." The General's birthday anniversaries have for the last ten years attracted friends and admirers

from long distances, and the celebration of February 20, 1902, was almost a state event.

General Bragg married Miss Cornelia Coleman January 2, 1855.

HON. EBEN WEVER MARTIN

DEADWOOD, SO. DAK.

Eben Wever Martin, Deadwood, South Dakota, Congressman-at-Large elect, South Dakota. Republican in politics. Born at Makuoketa, Iowa, Jackson county, April 12, 1855, and came of English, Irish and Scotch ancestry. Mr. Martin was graduated from Cornell College in 1879 with degree of B. A., and three years later received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. He attended the law school of the University of Michigan, and was there president of his class. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880, after which, in the summer of the same year, he moved to Deadwood, South Dakota, and has since practiced law continuously in the various state

and Federal courts of that region. Married Jessie A. Miner, daughter of George N. Miner, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, June 15, 1883. They have five children, three boys and two girls, all living. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Dakota in 1884 and 1885. Has been for several years president of the Board of Education of the city of Deadwood. Member of the Sons of the American Revolution, South Dakota Chapter, and of the Iowa Commandery of the Loyal Legion; the latter by inheritance from his father, now deceased, Capt. James W. Martin, of Company I, 24th Iowa Volunteers. Mr. Martin stands high in his state.

HON. JAMES H. DAVIDSON

OSHKOSH, WIS.

James Henry Davidson, lawyer and congressman, is a notable figure in the councils of the Republican party of Wisconsin, and ranks equally high in the legal profession. His career has been alike able and honorable.

James Henry Davidson was born at Downsville, New York, June 18, 1858. His parents were James Davidson and Ann (Johnson) Davidson. He received his education in the public schools and at the Walton (New York) Academy. He began the study of law at Walton in the office of Fancher & Sewell, and graduated from the Albany Law School, as president of the class, in 1884. He was a teacher in the public schools of Delaware and Sullivan counties, New York,

for a short time, and for one year at Princeton, Green Lake county, Wisconsin. He commenced the practice of law at Princeton in 1887, and was elected district attorney of Green Lake county in 1888. In 1892 he removed to Oshkosh, where he continued the practice of his profession. In 1890 he was chosen chairman of the Republican congressional committee for the sixth district of Wisconsin, and continued in that position until nominated for the fifty-fifth congress. In May, 1895, he was appointed city attorney of Oshkosh, for a term of two years, and in the fall of the same year was elected member of congress for the term of 1896 to 1902. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic order, of the Elks, the Knights of

Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Modern Woodmen Association.

Mr. Davidson was married October 8, 1889, to Miss Niva T. Wilde, of Ripon, Wisconsin.

THOMAS BRENAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

Few men, if any, have been more closely identified with the growth of Chicago than Thomas Brennan, during his long, honorable and unostentatious business career, and during an almost continuous residence here for half a century, including a period of over thirty-five years spent in public and official life.

Thomas Brennan was born on Prince Edward Island, in Nova Scotia. His father was Martin Brennan, a farmer in Wexford, who went to Dublin for a wife, and shortly afterward the two sailed for America. Accident caused

them to land on Prince Edward Island, and there they decided to remain. Martin Brennan had some money, which he invested in a general stock of goods, and then set himself up as a merchant. He prospered for some years, and during the time his son Thomas was born. In the schools on the island the lad received his first instruction in books, but the father's ambition was now awakened, and he determined to seek a larger field of endeavor in the United States. He removed in 1844 with his family to Boston, but not finding there a business for his capital he soon after went on a prospecting tour through the west. He made three tours of the kind, which consumed altogether about three years. All this time, and for two years longer, Thomas was hard at study in an excellent Boston school. At last

the father was in Chicago, and, being satisfied that this was the place of all others to make his home, he sent for mother and son. They arrived in 1849 and at once occupied a two-story frame building on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue.

Thomas Brennan had a good education and was now at an age when he felt he should be self-supporting. He helped in his father's store, but that did not satisfy him. He first took a position with Stearns & Springer, dealers in hardware, on Wells street (now Fifth avenue), and then took the position of head clerk in the Peoria Hotel, at Peoria, Illinois. After two years in this situation he was invited to take part in the construction of the Bureau Valley Railroad from Peoria to Rock Island; he accepted the position of accountant and paymaster and continued at it until the completion of the work. He then became bookkeeper in a liquor house doing a jobbing trade on South Water street. Soon the head of the firm died and Mr. Brennan purchased the estate's interest and went on with the business under the firm name of Brennan & Gillen, which continued until the outbreak of the war.

During these years he took little part in politics; he was one of the promoters of the Shields Guards, and was himself a member of that fine military company. He was also a member of the historic volunteer fire department. The engine which he helped to man was Red Jacket No. 4, and his captain was D. J. Swenie, who was for fifty years chief of the fire department of the city. Mr. Brennan has always been interested in



all matters pertaining to the Catholic church, and he assisted in the organization and maintenance of Catholic literary societies. He was a member of the same literary society with James A. Mulligan, B. G. Caulfield, W. J. Onahan and other brilliant young men. On the outbreak of the war patriotic Irish citizens swiftly came together in considerable numbers under the leadership of Mulligan. Upon the formation of the Mulligan Guards, Mr. Brennan was appointed second lieutenant, but was on detached service at the time of the disaster in Missouri and so escaped capture. He was with Colonel Mulligan in West Virginia, and was doing staff duty the day the Colonel was killed. He was by when brave young Nugent was shot down, and himself was exposed to the showering bullets of the enemy. At the beginning of that desperate fight Colonel Mulligan commanded twenty thousand men, and the famous brigade bore its part in it with terrible effect upon the Confederates, but its own losses were no less. It came out of that day's battle with great honor, but a badly broken organization, and for the rest of the campaign its enfeebled parts were included in the command of Colonel Thoburn, of Pennsylvania. With this officer they went to Richmond in time to witness General Lee's surrender. Brennan was, however, down with an illness at about that time, and before the army disbanded he was granted sick leave and came home. He was mustered out of the service at Springfield.

In 1865, being once more in Chicago, he went again into mercantile life, but as a clerk in the dry goods house of Peter Smith on Clark street, where he remained for a number of years, and did such good work that he was repeatedly advanced in position and salary. But he had no great liking for mercantile pursuits, and so when his friend W. J. Onahan was appointed city collector he accepted a responsible position in that office. He had made himself so useful in the position that Mr. Onahan's successor, though of

the opposite politics, was glad to continue him in it through his entire term. Now both a personal and political friend of his, the genial and popular Dan O'Hara, was elected city treasurer and he was asked to take the place of assistant treasurer. Mr. O'Hara greatly strengthened himself by appointing Mr. Brennan to be his assistant. The reputation of his assistant for excellence as an accountant and his tried honesty inspired added confidence that the city treasury was in proper hands. He continued in the position through Mr. O'Hara's term, and turned the office over to the new treasurer, Clinton Briggs, whose first act was to appoint his predecessor's assistant to be his own. Mr. Briggs was succeeded by William C. Seipp, who also appointed Mr. Brennan to be his assistant—in fact, he was the virtual treasurer—and Mr. Seipp was succeeded by Rudolph Brandt, who, too, gave over the running of the office to Mr. Brennan. At last he resigned to take the office of assistant county treasurer, a more important position, which he filled with equal success.

In recent years Mr. Brennan has not been active in politics, and is certainly not a stanch partisan. He is a Democrat, but has no party purpose to accomplish, and contents himself with simply casting his vote; and he does this sometimes quite independently. Much of his time is occupied in superintending a force of men employed in managing under the bishop his church's real estate business and the two cemeteries of Calvary and Mount Olivet.

Mr. Brennan is more proud of his long connection with the schools of the city than of any other thing in his public career. His first appointment as member of the school board was in 1878, and made by Mayor Heath, a Republican. This was only twenty-four years after the beginning of the present school system, and he has been continuously a member of the board ever since. It is hence seen that he has been a constant instrument in almost the entire develop-

ment of the public school system of the city. He has not made a light labor of any part of it all. He has rendered no perfunctory service from the first down to the present. The roll sheets of nearly every meeting in all this long time will be found to contain his name. Justly is he proud of this conscientious service rendered to the community, and rightly does he feel that the public schools reflect lasting credit upon him. He did not much need to have a school building named Brenan in his honor, but his fellow members of the board unanimously voted him the compliment. They have also honored him by placing him on the leading committees of the board. He is chairman of the committee on school management and a member of the committees on the property fund, on the high school, on college preparatory schools and on sanitary service; and he, with E. J. Rosenthal and Ella G. Hull, has charge of the entire seventh district. Mr. Brenan,

in beautiful testimony of his interest in the school children, some years ago had made the Brenan medal, or medals—one is of gold and the other of silver—which he occasionally in person gives as a reward of good scholarship as he makes his rounds of inspection. Further, he has done probably more than any other man to bring about friendly relations between the public and private schools of Chicago. Few, perhaps, know the extent of the private schools, the amount of money invested in them, and the educational results from them. The term private schools covers also, of course, the parochial schools. Let it be repeated, that Thomas Brenan proudly regards his labors in and for the public schools of Chicago as by far the best work he has been permitted to do in his time of unremitting activity, and what he has accomplished is understood and appreciated by the public at large. His name is known to every child in the schools of the city.

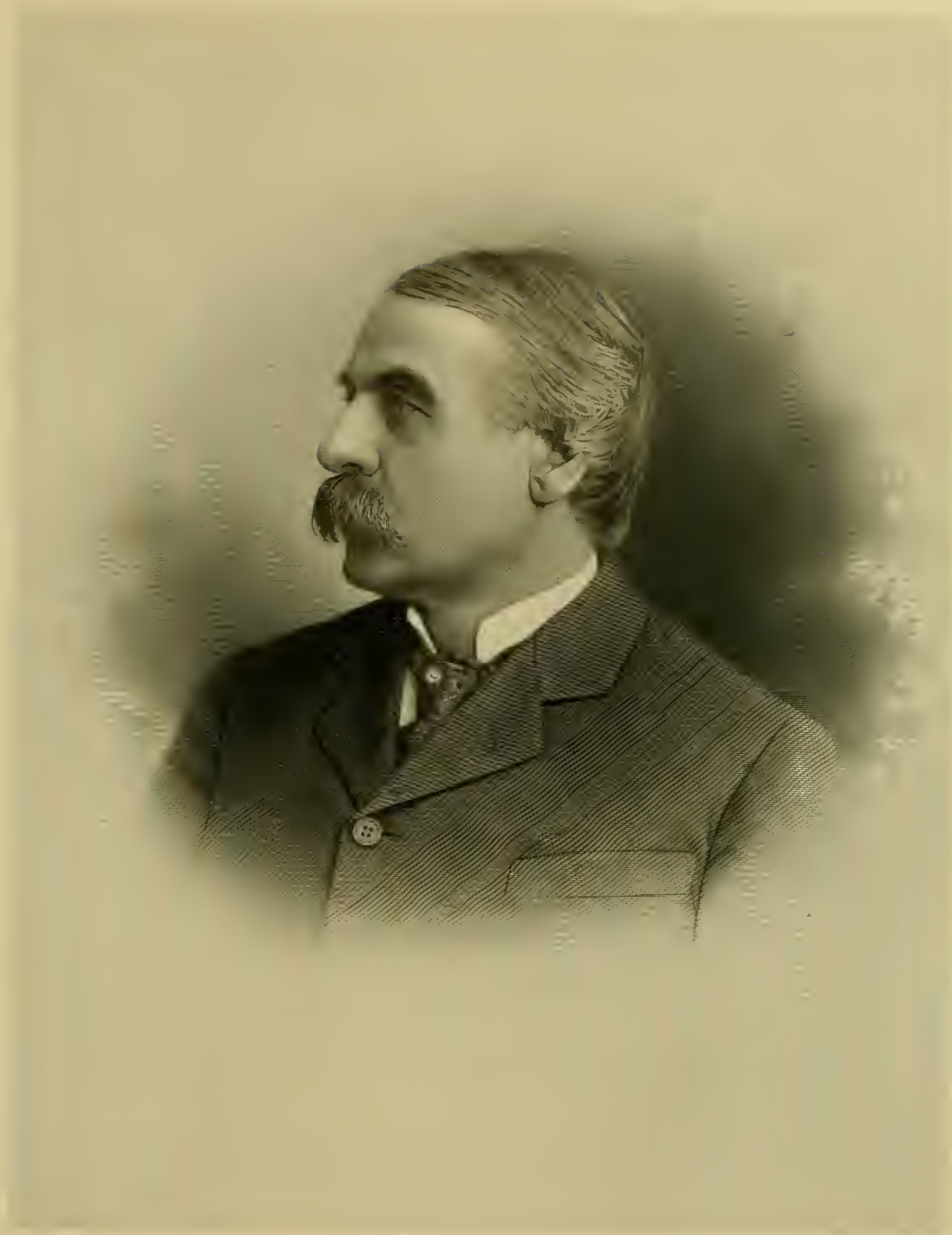
JUDGE ABNER SMITH

CHICAGO, ILL.

Judge Abner Smith, chief Justice of the circuit court of Cook county, is a leading and commanding figure on the bench and was for many years a distinguished member of the Chicago bar.

Abner Smith was born at Orange, Massachusetts, April 4, 1843, and is a son of Humphrey and Sophronia (Ward) Smith. The Smith family was implanted on American soil in colonial days, and the Ward family is no less distinguished. As early as 1639 William Ward, emigrating from England, took up his residence in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and authentic records show that the family has furnished many brilliant representatives to those callings which demand superior mental attainments, the bench, the bar, the pulpit and to science and letters.

Abner Smith was reared and educated at Middlebury, Vermont, where his parents resided during his early years, graduating with honors from the Middlebury College in 1866. He taught school for a time and for five years had charge of the Newton Academy at Shoreham, Vermont. In 1867 he came to Chicago, joining his parents, who had settled here in 1862, and entered upon his preparation for the bar, becoming a student in the law office of James L. Stark. He was admitted to practice in 1868, and went into partnership with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Stark & Smith. This firm continued in practice until the death of Mr. Stark in 1873, when Mr. Smith settled up his partner's estate and succeeded to the legal business of the firm. In 1877 a partnership was formed with



Allen Smith

John M. H. Burgett under the firm name of Smith & Burgett, which relation was sustained until 1887. By this time Mr. Smith had become one of the foremost lawyers in the west. He has always been a hard student, not only in the law, but in all fields of science, literature and art, and possesses a mind stored with an incredible amount of useful information and holds the reputation of being one of the most erudite of the great jurists of Chicago, also one of the most cultured scholars, as well as jurists in the central part of the United States.

After the dissolution of the partnership of Smith & Burgett Mr. Smith continued practice alone. Many of the most important cases of that day were placed under his direction. He was for some time attorney for the National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont, and the Life Indemnity and Investment Company, of Iowa,

now the Iowa Life Insurance Company. He was a director of the North Star Construction Company, which built the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad, has extensive real-estate interests and is identified with various important corporations as a stockholder.

Judge Smith has always been an earnest advocate of Republican principles and in 1893 was elected judge of the circuit court for a term of four years, and was again elected in 1897 and re-elected in 1901. Judge Smith administers justice capably, honestly and fearlessly, and ranks high in the esteem of the bench, bar and public.

Judge Smith was married October 5, 1859, to Miss Ada C. Smith, a daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vermont. They had one child, who died in June, 1875. The Judge is a member of several clubs, including the Union League and Hamilton Clubs.

CHARLES ARND, B. A., M. A.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles Arnd was born January 26, 1855, at Bernhard's Bay, Oswego county, New York, and is the son of Frederick and Caroline (Krentzer) Arnd. His early education was obtained at the public schools, and he prepared for college at Haverling Free Academy, Bath, New York. He was a graduate from Amherst College in the class of 1875, and then took post-graduate courses in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris. He studied Roman and international law in Europe and began the study of American law with McMaster & Parkhurst, at Bath, New York, in the spring of 1877. In November, 1878, he removed to Chicago and completed the study of law in the offices of William H. King and John H. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in April, 1878, at the appellate court examination.

Mr. Arnd was secretary of the Young Men's Auxiliary Club, a reform political organization, in 1878, and was one of the leaders of the anti-Grant-Blaine-Washburn movement, which resulted in the nomination of James A. Garfield for president. As a lawyer he stands high and occupies a conspicuous position before the Chicago bar. His name has been connected with many important trials since. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the peace upon the recommendation of the Cook county judges to the governor of Illinois, and retained that position six and a half years. He was the only justice in the town of North Chicago who was re-appointed in 1883.

Mr. Arnd has been connected with the Union Club, the Marquette Club and the Sunset Club, and is now a member of the Chicago Athletic

Association, the Evanston Club, the Evanston Country Club, and the Glenview Club. He has traveled through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and

France, and extensively throughout the United States. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is a member of the Episcopalian faith. Mr. Arnd is a bachelor.

HON. FRANCIS MARION DRAKE

CENTERVILLE, IOWA

Gen. Francis M. Drake was born in Rushville, Illinois, December 30, 1830. He came to Iowa in 1837, where he has ever since resided. He received a good business education and has led an active and successful business life. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's store as a clerk, in which employment he continued until he became of age, when, during the gold excitement in California, he decided to work out his own fortune.

He crossed the plains to Sacramento in 1852 with an ox train, taking with him two ox teams and five men. After crossing the Missouri river in flatboats he organized a small train called the Drakeville train, of which he was chosen captain. At the crossing of Shell Creek, Nebraska, in command of twenty men, he had a severe engagement with about three hundred Pawnee Indians, defeating and inflicting upon them heavy loss in killed and wounded. His venture to California proving quite successful, he again crossed the plains in 1854, taking with him a drove of cattle and some horses and oxen and reaching Sacramento with them in excellent condition and a small percentage of loss. On his last return from California he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer "Yankee Blade," which was wrecked and totally lost September 30, 1854, on the Pacific ocean near Point Agnilla, from which he narrowly escaped and was picked up on a barren coast five days later. On his return home he engaged in the mercantile, milling and live stock business with his father and brother

at Drakeville, in Davis county, and afterwards on his own account at Unionville, Appanoose county until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted and was commissioned captain of a company, which was organized into Colonel Edwards' Independent Iowa Regiment, of which he was elected and commissioned major, and with this command served through the critical times of 1861 in Missouri, driving the rebel forces under General Patton from the northern part of the state. He was assigned by General Prentiss to the command of St. Joseph, holding the position at the time of Colonel Mulligan's surrender to General Price at Lexington, and defending the attack at St. Joseph soon afterwards. At the organization of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry in 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and in the military history of the three years' hard and efficient service of that regiment, placing it among the distinguished regiments of Iowa, his name stands conspicuous. He took prominent part in the campaign of General Steele from Little Rock to reinforce General Banks on his Red river expedition in Louisiana in 1864, and rendered important service. His gallant defense at Elkins Ford on the Little Missouri river while in command of five hundred men against General Marmaduke's division of three thousand men, resulting in holding the ford after a severe engagement lasting from daylight in the morning until near noon was highly commended by his superior officers, and he was soon after placed in command of his brigade. On



F. M. Drake

the 25th of April, 1864, at the bloody battle of Marks Mills, while in command of his brigade, less than fifteen hundred men, fighting the combined cavalry forces of Kirby Smith, about eight thousand, commanded by Major General Fagan, he was severely wounded in the left thigh and fell into the hands of the enemy. The wound was pronounced mortal, the thigh bone being slightly fractured by a Belgian ball weighing one and a half ounces—the bone severing the ball into three pieces and being afterwards extracted, except one drachm of lead buried in the bone where it struck and still remains. Owing to the severity of the wound he was not held as prisoner, and after a confinement of nearly six months, his wound being sufficiently healed, he in October following, by the aid of crutches, rejoined his command at Little Rock. He was soon after recommended for promotion and was breveted and commissioned brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, and assigned for duty commensurate with his rank. He relieved General Thayer of his command at St. Charles and White river and later commanded a brigade in the division of General Shaler and the Post of Duval's Bluffs, Arkansas, until his muster out of service in 1865. After the war he resumed the mercantile business, but by reason of his wounds was unable to give it his active personal attention and entered the practice of law associated with Judge Amos Harris, afterwards with General A. J. Baker, with whom he practiced for six years, acquiring a high reputation as a criminal lawyer. From the practice of law he entered the railroad and banking business. Has built and operated five railroads, controlling them as president. Is now president of the Centerville National Bank and the First National Bank at Albia, Iowa. He is also president of the board of trustees of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, which bears his name as one of its founders and its most liberal benefactor. He has also been a liberal contributor

to other educational institutions, to the building of scores of churches, is one of the founders of the Church Extension Fund of the Christian church, with which he stands prominently connected and is one of the largest contributors to the missionary and other benevolent works of that religious Society. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high rank and standing and is a member of the Commandery and of the Iowa Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In politics he has ever been a Republican. At the call of the Iowa state Republican convention in 1895 he accepted its nomination for the office of governor and was elected in November that year by the largest vote then ever given for that office in Iowa. He served one term, which expired January 16, 1898, refusing a second term on account of injuries received to his old wounds caused by a fall on the granite steps of the capitol in July, 1897, from the effects of which he will never fully recover. He was married December 24, 1855, to Mary Jane Lord, a native of Ohio, and who died at his home in Centerville, Iowa, June 22, 1883. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom are living. George Hamilton died in infancy at the age of twenty-two months. The living are two sons, Frank Elsworth and John Adams, and four daughters, Harriet Amelia (Milla), Jennie, Eva and Mary, all of whom are married. Frank is in business and resides in Chicago. He was married to Flora Bissett at Momence, Illinois, in 1883 and has one son, Francis.

John is also a resident and business man in Chicago. He was married on the 26th of January, 1893, to Dula Heisel Rae, the step and adopted daughter of Colonel Robert Rae, of Chicago.

Milla resides in Chicago, the wife of T. P. Shonts, president and general manager of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad. They were

married in Centerville in 1881 and have two daughters, Margurite and Theodora.

Jennie is the wife of Dr. J. L. Sawyers, an eminent physician and surgeon in Centerville, Iowa. They were married in 1883 and have two daughters, Mary and Hygiene, and one son,

Francis Lazelle. Eva is the wife of Henry Goss, a wholesale and retail boot and shoe merchant of Centerville. They have one son, Joseph Marion. Mary is the wife of George W. Sturdivant, a dry-goods merchant in Centerville. They have one daughter, Mary.

JOHN S. BUTLER

CHICAGO, ILL.

John S. Butler was born at Quebec, Canada, June 4, 1863, and is a son of Michael J. and Mary (Sinnott) Butler.

While still in his infancy his parents moved to Chester, South Carolina, where Mr. Butler received his early education and where he resided until 1880, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the manufacturing business. Later he attended the Lake Forest University Law Department and graduated and was

admitted to the bar in 1895, since which time he has practiced law in Chicago.

Politically Mr. Butler is a Democrat and is a member of all the Masonic bodies except the thirty-third degree. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and Germania Club, also the Royal League, Royal Arcanum and other clubs and societies, both political and social.

Mr. Butler was married in August, 1893, to Miss Matilda E. Tschirch, daughter of Rev. Ernst Tschirch and Louise (Felthoff) Tschirch, of Diseldorf, Germany.



ROBERT JOHN BENNETT

CHICAGO, ILL.

Robert J. Bennett, vice-president of the firm of W. M. Hoyt Company, one of the largest and oldest houses in the wholesale grocery line in Chicago, is one of the best-known and highly respected merchants of the western metropolis.

He has won his present well-merited distinction by his energetic business ability, together with great integrity of purpose backed by his indomitable energy.

Robert J. Bennett was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, February 9, 1839, and is a son of Reuben J. and Alta Haskins Bennett.

The former was born in Oswego county, New York, and the latter in Rutland, Vermont.

Mr. Bennett received his education at the Waukegan Academy, of Waukegan, Illinois, and at the high school of Racine, Wisconsin. He taught school for a time, and came to Chicago in March, 1863, and filled a position as bookkeeper and cashier. February 1, 1865, he became a wholesale fruit dealer, and August 1, 1874, became a member of the firm of W. M. Hoyt Company and its secretary and treasurer, and is now the vice-president of this great firm, to the up-

building of which he has contributed largely. Mr. Bennett in politics is a stalwart Republican, and has always strongly supported his party. Although not an office seeker, yet he has served as alderman at Lake Forest, Illinois, and member of the school board at Ravenswood. He has been a bank director and president of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; member of the board of the Chicago City Missionary Society; trustee of Wheaton College and of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago and many other positions

of like nature. Mr. Bennett has traveled extensively both in this country and abroad, having visited Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands. He attends the Congregational church.

Mr. Bennett was married April 9, 1862, to Electa M. Hoyt, sister of W. M. Hoyt. She was born in Vermont, came west at fourteen years of age and married at twenty-two. She is a lady of marked culture and refinement and a member of a well-known old Vermont family.

GEORGE ALBERT WHITING

NEENAH, WIS.

The business career of George A. Whiting, from the time he came to Neenah at about the close of the Civil war, when a boy of sixteen, and how by degrees he has become one of the most extensive manufacturers of paper in the northwest, reads like a romance.

Mr. Whiting was born June 6, 1849, in the old Empire state, and is a son of Charles and Katherine (Efner) Whiting, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1854, settling in Ripon, where the boy grew up in a manner not unlike most boys. But at the early age of sixteen he decided to do something for himself. His parents were averse to his leaving home, but being even at that age possessed of the same indomitable courage and self reliance that has been so characteristic of the man throughout his life, he ran away, with a very limited capital. Indeed it is told of him that when he stepped off the train in this city in 1865 his sole worldly possessions amounted to ten cents. Nothing daunted, however, the young man sought and obtained employment as a clerk in the store of Pettibone & Jones. He was attentive to business, faithful to his employers, capable, honest and frugal, and shortly after he had attained his

majority had become the possessor of sufficient funds to embark in business for himself. Mr. Whiting had become a close student of paper making, and foreseeing the great possibilities thereof decided to embark in the industry. In 1872 we find him one of the original organizers and stockholders in what is now the Kimberly & Clark Company. He did not remain a member of the concern long, however, and in 1875 purchased an interest in the Winnebago Paper Mills. In 1881 he disposed of his stock in the Winnebago, and in partnership with William Gilbert erected the Gilbert & Whiting mills. Five years later he bought Mr. Gilbert's interest and has since operated his plant alone. His mills to-day are among the most modern in this section, having been entirely rebuilt after the fire of 1888. He manufactures fine machine and finished super calendered books, colored writings and French folios, and the plant is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand.

In 1888 Mr. Whiting organized the Centralia Pulp & Water Power Company, and, disposing of his interests therein, three years later purchased valuable water powers along the Wisconsin river, after which he built the Wis-

consin River Paper & Pulp Company plant at Whiting, two miles south of Stevens Point, of which immense industry he has ever since been president and principal stockholder. This concern possesses one of the finest water powers in the United States and manufactures eighty thousand pounds of pulp per day and produces a like number of pounds of print paper every twenty-four hours. A year later, 1893, Mr. Whiting organized the Plover Paper Company at the same point. This mill is one of the finest, if not the very best, in its class in the United States. They manufacture high grade writing paper, extra fine halftone papers, and super calendered book papers, the capacity being forty thousand pounds per day.

To give some idea of the immensity of the three mills of which Mr. Whiting is the practical head, it is but necessary to state that a total of four hundred and fifty to five hundred people are constantly employed therein and that the product of the combined plants is considerably more than \$1,000,000 per year. Thus it will be seen that George A. Whiting is an important factor in the paper-making world of to-day, and that he has attained his position solely upon his own efforts is all the more creditable.

Aside from the paper industry, Mr. Whiting has been an active man in many other directions. He has extensive interests in valuable unimproved water powers, as well as a number of other important investments. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Menasha, and in 1893 assisted in founding the Citizens' National Bank at Stevens Point, in which sound financial institution he is still a heavy stockholder. In a word, George A. Whiting has had a most remarkably successful career, never having been connected with a single venture that proved unprofitable whether he remained therewith or not, which clearly denotes that he is a man gifted with unusual faculties for foretelling the outcome of investment.

Mr. Whiting has never aspired to political preferment, respectfully but most emphatically declining all tenders in that direction. In earlier years, however, he was induced to become an alderman and in 1884-85 served at the head of the municipal government. He is a firm believer, however, in the policy of the Republican party and never fails to do his duty to advance the interests thereof. He was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Schofield in 1897 and accepted the honor with ease and grace. Mr. Whiting is very prominent in fraternal work, especially Masonry, of which order he has been a member for many years, having been master of Kane Lodge for six years. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Shriner and takes an active interest in the welfare of the order.

Mr. Whiting's home is constructed chiefly of handsome monolith red sandstone, the stone used in the building being the celebrated monolith taken from the Prentice quarry near Bayfield. This was the largest single stone ever quarried in the United States, being one hundred and fifty feet long and ten feet square at the base and four by ten feet at the top, and weighing something like one million five hundred thousand pounds. It was offered to the World's Columbian Exposition as well as to the city of Milwaukee, but was found to be too heavy to move in one piece. Mr. Whiting purchased and had it converted into building material for his new home, which is said to be one of the finest and costliest in this section.

Mr. Whiting has an accomplished wife, whom he married in 1870. She was Miss Edna F. Babcock, daughter of Rev. O. W. Babcock. She is a highly cultured lady, and has gained much praise from connoisseurs as an artist of undoubted ability. Every painting in the Whiting home is from the brush of Mrs. Whiting. One son, Master Frank, aged sixteen, a most promising son, rounds out the pleasures of home life for Mr. and Mrs. Whiting.

JOSEPH P. COBB, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Joseph P. Cobb was born at Abington, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857, and is the son of Edward W. and Elmina Cobb. He was educated in a private school at Waltham, Massachusetts, and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of A. B. His medical training was acquired at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Dr. Cobb has lived in Chicago since 1880; he began the practice of his profession in 1883 and has since enjoyed a large general practice in the South Side of the city, principally in Kenwood. He has been connected with Hahnemann Medical College and Hahnemann Hospital since 1888 and was for six years



registrar of the college. He has been senior professor of physiology and has held his present title of senior professor of diseases of children for seven years, and clinical professor of diseases of children, Hahnemann Hospital, for eight years.

Dr. Cobb is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Medical Society of Illinois, Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, Clinical Society of Chicago and the Sunset Club.

Dr. Cobb is a Republican in politics and a member of the Swedenborgian church.

He was married at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 18, 1882, to Miss Edith H. Persons of that city. They have one son, Edmond P. Cobb.

HON. JOHN TAYLOR HAMILTON

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

John T. Hamilton, senior member of the firm of Hamilton Brothers, president of the Merchants' National Bank and president of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, is one of the leading financiers of the state of Iowa. He is a man of prominence and influence in his city, both in business circles and public and political affairs; has been a congressman, member of the Iowa state legislature, speaker of the twenty-second general assembly and mayor of Cedar Rapids.

John T. Hamilton was born in Cornwall, Henry county, Illinois, October 16, 1843, and is a son of James Steel and Mary Elizabeth (Taylor) Hamilton. His education was received at the district schools and the Geneseo high school. From May, 1864, to December, 1867, his business was fire insurance. He moved to Cedar Rap-

ids, Iowa, February 2, 1868, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, seed and coal, under the firm name of Averill & Hamilton, and is now senior member of the firm of Hamilton Brothers. He has been president of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank since its organization, in 1883, and president of the Merchants' National Bank since July, 1899.

Mr. Hamilton has always been active in politics, is a Democrat, and was mayor of Cedar Rapids in 1878, member of the board of supervisors for Linn county 1881 to 1884, member of the Iowa state legislature from 1885 to 1890; was speaker of the twenty-second general assembly, and a member of the fifty-second congress from the fifth district of Iowa.

He is a Mason, a member of the Crescent

Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Trowell Chapter, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 26, K. T., and has served as worshipful master, high priest and eminent commander. He has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Japan, and attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Hamilton was married October 16, 1873, at St. Andrews, Quebec, to Miss Sarah A. Jones, only daughter of Edward and Phoebe Jones. Four children have been born to them. Two died in infancy. The elder, James E., and youngest, Mabel Faure, are now living at home.

CHARLES S. THORNTON

CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles S. Thornton, ex-corporation counsel of Chicago, and now senior member of the law firm of Thornton & Chancellor, is a man whose knowledge of the law is comprehensive, his application of its principles exact, and his experience in all branches of jurisprudence so extensive that his fitness for his profession is at once recognized by all. He is of strong mentality, with a ready command of English, and before court or jury his arguments are forceful, logical and convincing. With masterly skill and tact he manages his cases, winning the laurel in many a forensic combat. In a profession that depends upon intellectual prowess, distinction can only be won by individual effort, and the eminent position which Mr. Thornton occupies at the Illinois bar at once indicates the labor and diligence that have enabled him to attain splendid success.

Mr. Thornton is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in the city of Boston, on the 12th of April, 1851, his parents being Solon and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of the Old Bay State. When he had mastered the elementary branches, taught in the public schools of Boston, Mr. Thornton entered the famous Boston Latin School, where in a six years' course he prepared for college, as a student entered and later graduated from America's oldest and most honored educational institution, Harvard College.

In the month of March, 1873, Mr. Thornton arrived in Chicago and, after studying until the

fall, in the offices of Lyman & Jackson, and Isham & Lincoln, was admitted to practice, upon examination before the supreme court of Illinois at Ottawa. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Chicago and entered upon his professional career. At a later date he entered into partnership with Justus Chancellor, which connection, with the addition of several well-known lawyers, still continues, and the firm of Thornton & Chancellor has become one of the largest and most prominent in the legal fraternity of Chicago.

Mr. Thornton was not long in securing a liberal clientage, and has gained distinctive preferment in several branches of the law. He has made a specialty of corporation and real-estate law and is thoroughly informed on all matters pertaining to these departments. He has conducted many suits involving large interests, and, having been called upon so frequently to adjust the rights of owners of lands, he is recognized by the bar and in real estate circles as an authority on all real-estate litigation and matters relating to that branch of the profession. Yet his efforts have not been confined to this line alone, for he has tried with success a few notable criminal cases, among them the Williams forgery case. His successful speech to the jury on behalf of the defendant in this case, occupying two days in delivery, at the end of a trial of great public interest, which lasted six weeks, placed him in the proud rank of eminent jury advocates. His oratory is convincing and his zeal and earnestness never fail to impress his auditors. Care and

precision mark the preparation of his cases, and his essentially clear-headedness enables him to grasp at once the salient points in a case and to present them with unusual conciseness and directness.

Previous to the annexation of the town of Lake, which at that time contained one hundred thousand inhabitants, Mr. Thornton was elected to the office of corporation counsel, and most efficiently served in that capacity. In 1897 he was appointed by Mayor Harrison corporation counsel of Chicago. In 1889 he was elected president of the board of education of Auburn Park, which is his place of residence. The pride of the American citizen in American institutions culminates in the public schools, and, considering the zeal and energy expended in developing them and the momentous influence they have upon the manhood of the country, this is justifiable. Mr. Thornton was elected a member of the Cook county board of education and subsequently was elected a member of the board of education of Chicago. In January, 1885, an appointment, made by the governor of the state and confirmed by the senate of Illinois, gave him a membership on the state board of education. He has been a prominent and very useful factor in educational circles, and is the originator of a number of reformatory measures now enforced in the public

schools. His observations, gleaned from investigation of the Cook County Normal School, were published and attained considerable prominence. He inaugurated the College Preparatory School of this city, and likewise the system of truant schools. In 1895 he framed the teachers' pension bill, and through his influence it became a law. The educational interests of the city are certainly largely indebted to Mr. Thornton, and his work has been of the greatest benefit. Of scholarly attainments and literary tastes, he has given much of his time to study, and few men are better informed on matters of general interest. His political support has ever been strongly given the Democratic party, but in the public offices he has filled, so faithfully has he discharged his duties that he has received the commendation of many of the leaders of the opposition.

Mr. Thornton was married in 1883 to Miss Jessie F. Benton, of Chicago, and they now have three daughters: Mabel J., Pearl Esther and Hattie May. In fraternity and society circles Mr. Thornton has a wide acquaintance. Though he is most widely known in professional and educational circles, his honor in all life's relations has won him the respect and regard of his fellow men, and a position of high esteem among the citizens of Chicago.

HON. PARIS GIBSON

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Paris Gibson, United States senator of Montana, Democrat, of Great Falls, was born at Brownfield, Oxford county, Maine, July 1, 1830; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1851, and was soon after elected a representative to the state legislature of Maine; in 1858 located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and, in connection with W. W. Eastman, built the first flour mill of that city; later built and operated the "North Star"

woolen mill in the same place; in 1879 located at Fort Benton, Montana, where he became interested in the first flocks of sheep driven into northern Montana; in 1882 first saw the falls of the Missouri, where he founded the city of Great Falls, of which he was the first mayor; in 1889 was chosen delegate to the convention at which was framed the constitution of the state of Montana; in 1890 was elected to represent his county

in the state senate; inaugurated the municipal park system of Montana; was elected to the United States senate March 7, 1901, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon.

W. A. Clark in 1900, and took his seat December 2, 1901. His term of service will expire March 3, 1905. Senator Gibson is an important factor in both social and political life in Montana.

G. FRANK LYDSTON, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston, professor of genito-urinary surgery, medical department University of Illinois (College of Physicians and Surgeons), surgeon to St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, was born at Jacksonville, California, March 3, 1858, his parents being pioneers of that state, settling there in 1849. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and good New England stock, his ancestors having settled in Maine long before the war of the Revolution.

Dr. Lydston graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1879, and soon after was assigned to an internship in the New York Charity Hospital, having passed the highest in a competitive examination. This position he held for eighteen months, when he was appointed resident surgeon to the State Immigrant Hospital, on Ward's Island, New York; in 1881 he resigned and moved to Chicago, where he has since practiced, lectured and written on the special subjects in which he has become an authority. For

seven years he filled the lectureship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in June, 1891, was advanced to the full professorship. For the past twenty years he has been a contributor to the medical press and has issued several text books and a number of monographs. He has also written a volume of stories and character sketches and a sketch book of travel which have attracted a great deal of attention. He is professor of criminal anthropology, Kent College of Law, surgeon-in-chief of the West Side Free Dispensary, fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and medical examiner of Knights Templar. He served as division surgeon in the Seventh Army Corps during the Spanish-American war, and was until recently professor of surgery in the Chicago Clinical School. He was for eight years major and surgeon of the Second Illinois Infantry. In 1883 Dr. Lydston was married to Miss Josie M. Cottier, of Chicago. They have two daughters.

RICHARD LOCKEY

HELENA, MONT.

Richard Lockey was born at Yorkshire, England, June 11, 1845, and is a son of John and Mary Lockey. His parents came to America and located at Dubuque, Iowa, where Richard Lockey received his education.

From 1862 to 1865 he served in the quartermaster and commissary departments during the

Civil war in the Mississippi valley, and then, after being honorably discharged eventually located at Helena, Montana, where he has since resided. He is a Republican and in religious matters a Methodist, has served on the school board, has been alderman, and a member of the state legislature. He has been a Mason since 1867, I. O.



G. Frank Lydston

O. F. since 1869, Good Templar, A. O. U. W., Elk, Sons of St. George, etc., at various times.

Mr. Lockey was married June 7, 1870, to

Miss Emily E. Jeffery and they have two children, Mary I. and Richard, now being educated at Stanford University.

HON. CHARLES DICK, M. C.

AKRON, OHIO

Emerson said, "Nothing succeeds like success," and it would seem General Charles Dick is a living embodiment of the truth of that epigrammatic utterance.

Though comparatively young in years, his career affords a most striking illustration of the possibilities of American citizenship. Few men in so short a time have gained the commanding influence in political life wielded by General Dick, now serving as member of congress from the nineteenth Ohio district, and for the sixth time as chairman of the Ohio Republican state executive committee.



He is the son of Gottlieb and Mary Dick, and was born in Akron, November 3, 1858. Of humble though sterling parentage, his was the necessity of making his own way, commencing at the very lowest round of the ladder. Educated in the public schools, he commenced active life as a clerk in the employ of Chipman & Barnes, hat-ers and furnishers. Two years later he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Citizen's Savings & Loan Association, a leading banking institution of his native city. After six years he resigned this position, to accept a similar one with the Empire Mower and Reaper Company. With this firm he remained two years, and in 1881 he associated himself with L. C. Miles in the produce and grain commission business, the firm name later on, through the purchase of Mr. Miles' interest, changing to Dick & Peterson.

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On June 30, 1881, General Dick and Miss Carrie M., daughter of Dr. J. H. Peterson, of Akron, were united in marriage, and they have a delightful home and charming family in that city.

Always an ardent and enthusiastic Republican, General Dick early took an active part in political work. In 1886, in recognition of ability and fealty to his party, he was elected auditor of Summit county, and in 1889 was re-elected by a largely increased majority. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1897 to practice before the United States supreme court, being at present an active member of the law firm of Dick, Doyle & Bryan, of Akron, Ohio.

From early life General Dick has been prominent in both secret society and military affairs. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. Starting as a private, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, Eighth Regiment, O. N. G. In this capacity he went with his regiment, known as the "President's Own," to Cuba for active service during the Spanish-American war. Having witnessed the surrender of Santiago, he was shortly after commissioned by General William R. Shafter, in command of the American forces, to proceed to Washington and personally present to the president the conditions confronting the American army in Cuba.

At Montauk Point he rejoined his regiment, and with Mrs. Dick, who came to assist in the work, co-operated personally with others to the fullest possible extent, in the task of alleviating

the sickness and suffering of the troops. So great became the attachment of the rank and file, by reason of his active interest in their welfare, that shortly after the return to Ohio he was chosen colonel of his regiment, and subsequently brigadier general, and then major general, commanding the Ohio National Guard, which rank he now holds. He is a charter member and a member of the council of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.

From the first he has been recognized as a political leader. For years he was a member of the Summit county Republican executive committee, and several times served successfully as its chairman. His prowess as a manager attracting attention, in 1892 he was selected chairman of the Ohio Republican state executive committee. Besides that campaign he has served in this capacity for the years 1893, 1894, 1899 and 1900. In 1892, when many states considered steadfastly Republican were swept from their moorings into Democratic or Populist seas, Chairman Dick, by his untiring efforts and through his admirable organization, held Ohio in the Republican column. The rare ability he manifested that year as a campaign manager made him his own successor in 1893. Phenomenal success attending his direction of Governor McKinley's second campaign, and by common consent, he was again selected to lead the Republican hosts to victory. And what a victory! Under his leadership in the campaign of 1894, the largest plurality ever given the Republican ticket in Ohio was secured.

In the national campaign of 1896 General Dick officiated as secretary at the Chicago Republican headquarters, subsequently being made secretary of the Republican national committee, serving until July, 1900, when he resigned to assume charge of the Ohio campaign. He was closely associated with Senator Hanna in the preliminary canvass for McKinley's first nomination, as well as the succeeding general campaign, and

in the years 1897 and 1898 he was prominently identified both with the work of the state committee and Senator Hanna's canvass for election to the United States senate. He was chosen to represent his district at the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896, and in 1900 was one of the four delegates at large from Ohio to the Philadelphia convention, which unanimously renominated President McKinley.

By a singular coincidence, on the day that General Dick reached Ohio, after his return from Cuba, Hon. S. A. Northway died, and General Dick was nominated and elected the following November as Northway's successor for the short and long terms. In 1900 he was re-elected for the term 1901-3 by a plurality of thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, one of the largest ever given by the district.

General Dick is one of the most genial of men, and a thorough gentleman. His successes have been won by a splendid ability and conscientious and indefatigable effort. Always a busy man, with all his work he has found time to continue the improvement of his mind, few men in public life being better read than he, and to exhibit an unusual interest in the welfare of his family, friends and all who come to him for assistance.

It would be a mistake to assume that General Dick's participation in political affairs has prevented his steady advancement in qualification for the larger and greater duties of public service. As he prepared himself for admission to the bar in the intervals of unusual activities, and yet proved himself well qualified in the legal profession on important public occasions, such as the Coner d'Alene and West Point investigations, so he has acquired experience, ability and strength for his duties as a member of the national house of representatives in a way that is proving him a worthy representative of the Nineteenth Ohio district, made famous by services of Giddings,

Garfield, Taylor and Northway. He is a forceful and eloquent speaker, possessing to a marked degree the orator's most effective attribute, personal magnetism.

He is a thoroughly representative American citizen, and in the truest and broadest sense stands for all that is highest and best in social, business and political life.

JOHN FARSON

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Farson, banker, lawyer and senior member of the well-known banking house of Farson, Leach & Co., of Chicago and New York, is one of the best-known men in financial circles throughout the United States. He is a son of the Rev. John T. Farson (M. E. clergyman) and Harriet C. (Page) Farson, and was born in Union City, Indiana, October 8, 1855. He was educated at the public schools of Champaign, Illinois, and at the University of Illinois, 1874-6; studied law in the office of Senator James R. Doolittle of Chicago, ex-judge and ex-United States senator from Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

Mr. Farson has been a banker since 1881, and organized the banking house of Farson, Leach &

Co. in 1889. The firm have offices in Chicago and New York. Mr. Farson has been president of the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company, Chicago; Rockford Street Railway Company, Rockford, Illinois; Illinois State Sunday School Association, 1898. President Chicago Methodist Social Union, 1900; director Union League Club, 1896-9; trustee American University of Washington; and is a member of the best clubs and social organizations of Chicago.

Mr. Farson was married September 1, 1881, in Chicago, to Mamie A. Ashworth. They reside at "Pleasant-Home," Oak Park, Illinois, theirs being one of the finest residences in that beautiful suburb of Chicago. Mr. Farson has never held or desired political office.

HON. WESLEY L. JONES

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Hon. Wesley L. Jones, member of congress at large of Washington, was born at Bethany, Illinois, October 9, 1863, and is a son of Wesley and Phoebe Jones.

He was educated at the common school and graduated from Southern Illinois College at Effingham. He studied law in Chicago, teaching night school at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1886. He then taught school for two years, and moved to North Yakima, Washington, in 1889. He began the practice of law in

1890; in 1898 elected to the fifty-sixth congress and re-elected to the fifty-seventh.

He belongs to the Sons of Veterans, Macabees and Knights of Pythias, and has been commander of Washington Division Sons of Veterans. He has traveled extensively in United States, Canada and Alaska. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Protestant.

Mr. Jones was married October 13, 1886, to Miss Minda Nelson. They have two children, a son thirteen and a daughter three years of age.

HARRY HART

CHICAGO, ILL.

Harry Hart, senior member of the well-known Chicago firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, is one of the best-known and most active business men in Chicago. He is a man of strong personality and great force of character. These qualities

have helped him win his way to the high position he now holds.

Mr. Hart was born in Eppelsheim, Rhenish Hessa, February 17, 1850. His parents were Jacob and Minnie Hart. In 1858, when but eight years of age he came to America with his parents, settling in Chicago, where he received his education.

After the usual struggles of a young man working himself up in business life, Mr. Hart is now the senior member of the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, one of the largest wholesale houses in the west. Their large nine-story building is located at No. 220 to 230 Van Buren street, besides they also have a large factory on

the west side, and do a business that extends all over the United states.

Mr. Hart is a member and was vice-president of the Sinai congregation and a valued member of the Standard and Hamilton Clubs, also a director in the Home for Aged Jews and vice-president of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago.

The extensive business interests of Mr. Hart do not prevent him from devoting much time and attention to the work of charity and congregational affairs, and in the councils of Jewish commercial institutions his practical suggestions and business methods are readily heeded and willingly followed, and here his ability, purity of character and integrity are conceded.

Mr. Hart was married in September, 1873, to Miss Addie Cline, daughter of Levi Cline, of Chicago, now deceased. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Louis H. Kohn, Mrs. William Lowenbach, Lillie and Jacob.

GAINES A. KNAPP

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Gaines A. Knapp, cashier of the Fond du Lac National Bank, was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, May 31, 1848, and is a son of William A. and Lucinda A. Knapp. His education was obtained at the schools of Oshkosh. His first occupation was working on the farm at home. In 1865 he was messenger boy for the First National Bank of Oshkosh for a time. He moved to Oshkosh permanently in 1867, and was clerk in a hardware store for four years. In 1873 he was bookkeeper in the Fond du Lac Savings Bank, and in 1878

was made treasurer of that bank, and held that position until the bank was closed in 1886. In 1887 he was made cashier of the Fond du Lac National Bank, a position he still occupies. Mr. Knapp is a thorough banker, well versed in financial matters, known throughout the state as an able banker and safe financier.

In 1886 he was city treasurer of Fond du Lac and in 1887-88 member of the state assembly; in 1888 delegate to the Republican national convention. He is a Knight Templar and high up in



the Masonic order and a Knight of Pythias. He has traveled extensively in the United States. Politically he is a Republican and has supported his party, being active in its councils since the

time he cast his first vote. Mr. Knapp was united in marriage September 12, 1871, to Miss Florence L. Gallaway. They have one daughter, Miss Anah Knapp.

HON. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The brilliant career of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker is a familiar story. It is a career that gives inspiration to thousands of sturdy, ambitious young men who are compelled by circumstances to make their own place in the world, and constitutes a splendid tribute to the genius and success of American institutions which enable merit and ability to win recognition in any walk of life.

Senator Foraker was born near Rainsborough, Highland county, on July 5, 1846. He spent the first years of his life on a farm. He volunteered as a member of Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, July 14, 1862, nine days after his sixteenth anniversary. He served with his regiment until after the fall of Atlanta. He was made sergeant August 26, 1862, and first lieutenant March 14, 1864. Afterward he was detailed for service in the signal corps and was assigned to duty as a signal officer on the staff of Major General Slocum, who was in command of the left wing of Sherman's army. After the march through Georgia and the Carolinas, Lieutenant Foraker was promoted to the rank of brevet captain of United States Volunteers (March 19, 1865, "for efficient services during the campaigns in North Carolina and Georgia"), and was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Slocum. This position he held until he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war.

After the war Captain Foraker resumed the studies which he had cast aside in order to enlist

and became a student of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. From that institution he was graduated at the close of his twenty-third year, in the summer of 1869. During his collegiate course he took up and prosecuted the study of law, so that shortly after his graduation he was able to begin to practice. He moved to Cincinnati and was admitted to the Ohio bar on October, 14, 1869. From that date he has practiced his profession in Cincinnati, with only such interruptions as have been incidental to his public life.

October 4, 1870, Mr. Foraker was married to Miss Julia Bundy, daughter of the late Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Wellston, Ohio. Of this union have been born five children—two sons and three daughters.

The public life of Mr. Foraker began in April, 1879, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. This position he occupied until the 1st of May, 1882, when, on account of temporary ill health, he resigned. On his recovery he resumed the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. In 1883 he received by acclamation the nomination of the Republican party for governor of Ohio, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Judge Hoadley. In 1884 Mr. Foraker was by acclamation chosen a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention, and was made chairman of the Ohio delegation. In that convention he put in nomination for the presidency Senator John Sherman. In the following year he was a second time nom-

inated for governor against Judge Hoadley, and was successful. In 1887 he was a second time elected governor of Ohio. In the following year he was again chosen by acclamation a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention and was again chairman of the delegation from Ohio. In this convention he again placed Senator John Sherman in nomination for the presidency. In 1889 Mr. Foraker was for the fourth time nominated for governor, but was defeated by James E. Campbell. In 1892 he received thirty-eight votes for United States senator, but was defeated by Senator Sherman. In this year he was for the third time chosen a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention and served in that body as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

In the state convention at Zanesville, held on May, 28, 1895, a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing Mr. Foraker as the Republican candidate for United States senator. At the ensuing November election a Republican legislature was chosen by a majority of over 100,000 votes. The sentiment in favor of Mr. Foraker had become overwhelming, and when in January, 1896, the legislature assembled, all show of opposition had melted away. Without the formality of a caucus and by the unanimous vote of his party he was elected to the senate of the United States for the term of six years, commencing with March 4, 1897. Senator Foraker took a prominent part in the debates preceding the Spanish-American war. He earnestly advocated the cause of Cuba, and was the author of the resolutions under which the United States

government intervened in the affairs of that island. He also rendered important service as chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, in framing and advocating the act providing for the civil government of Porto Rico.

The state Republican convention of 1896 was held in Columbus on March 10 and 11. Senator Foraker presided over the convention as its chairman and was by acclamation chosen for the fourth time to represent the state of Ohio as one of its delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention held at St. Louis on the 16th of the following June. In this convention he for the second time acted as chairman of the committee on resolutions, and also made the speech nominating William McKinley for the presidency.

In 1900 he was again unanimously chosen by the Ohio Republicans to represent them as a delegate-at-large in the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, and made the speech renominating President McKinley.

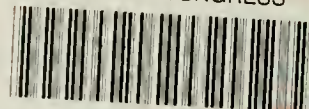
Such is the brief outline of the career of one of the great men of Ohio. Senator Foraker is in his prime. He is regarded with admiration not only by the people of the state which he honored and which honors him, but also by the people of the whole nation. He is primarily a man of the people. His sympathies are broad and patriotic. He is strongly on the side of the people and is devoted to American interests in the highest and best sense of that term. His instincts as an old soldier of the Union are blended with the patriotism of the civilian, composing a character as admirable as it is humane.



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